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EDITORIAL NOTICE

SINCE our announcement on October 1st, that SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS would probably be obliged to discontinue publication, efforts have been made to save the service by placing the Abstracts with another organization.

In soliciting aid for the journal, it would be of great help to us if we knew upon how many of our present subscribers and abstractors we could count for continued support. We have received many letters in the past weeks deploring the imminent demise of the journal and hoping that ways and means might be found to continue it. Many subscribers write that they would be willing to pay much more for their subscriptions and many abstractors have offered to work without a fee. If you wish to see the journal go on and have not written to us, we shall be glad to hear from you so that we may add your name to those on whom a possible sponsor may count.

WITH this issue a fourth volume of SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS is completed. This volume contains abstracts or titles of 22,537 articles and papers. By subject, these abstracts and titles are distributed as shown in Table I, which gives similar data for each of the previous years:

Subjects	1929	1930	1931	1932
Geography	453	777	1,040	1,692
Anthropology	399	934	1,008	998
History	2,962	4,339	5,465	6,743
Economics	3,609	5,181	5,896	5,714
Political Science	1,862	3,110	3,798	4,995
Sociology	1,608	2,422	2,270	1,967
Statistics	200	217	374	428
Totals	11,093	16,980	19,851	22,537

The increase in institutional subscribers to SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS is shown in Table II:

Year	Subscribers
1929	802
1930	935
1931	974
1932 (to October 25)	987

We are pleased to announce that all of the 1932 subscribers will receive in the spring of 1933 the Annual Index of Volume IV (1932) to which they are entitled. In June 1933, there will also be available a Four-Year Cumulative Index and the Periodical List of 5,000 journals in 35 languages. This will be a volume of nearly 1,000 pages.

To our many collaborators in all parts of the world we wish to express our sincere appreciation for their earnest and conscientious efforts in assisting us to make the journal the scholarly enterprise it has become during its four years of publication.

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after this date, spurred on by the offer of a prize given by the Netherlands to the individual who succeeded in determining longitude, he laid his method before the government of that country. From existing correspondence it would appear that he used only a telescope and a pendulum, to measure the fractions of time in finding the mean motions. To this meager equipment he added a Jupiter astrolabe for the rapid determination of the distance of the satellites of Jupiter. The problem of determining longitude was solved by the English invention of the chronometer.—*Eleonora Borzilleri.*

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19398. BOLLE, MAX. Über die Entstehung und Entwicklung der Siedlungen. [The origin and development of settlements.] *Geog. Anz.* 33(5) 1932: 129-136; (6) 1932: 169-178.—(The historical and cultural background of settlement types.)

19399. BRIAU, EUGÈNE. Géographie médicale et anthropologie. [Medical geography and anthropology.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 42(4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 186-187.—The International Society for the Geography of Pathology had its first meeting in Geneva in October 1931, with official representatives from Netherlands, Germany, France, England, and America. Its objective is the study of diseases which have limited geographical distributions.—*W. D. Wallis.*

19400. HAVET, J. L'influence du milieu géographique dans la transmission et l'expansion des maladies. [The influence of geographical environment on the transmission and spread of diseases.] *Bull. de la Soc. Belge d'Études Géog.* 2(1) May 1932: 21-35.—A study was made of geographical environment in relation to the *ankylostomiasis*. Factors considered are soil, temperature, rainfall, habits of living, race, method of infestation, and sex. Special studies are presented for Tennessee, U. S. and the republic of Mexico.

19401. LEFÈVRE, A. Classification générale des types d'habitat. [General classification of habitat types.] *Union Géog. Internat. 2e Rapp. de la Comm. de l'Habitat Rural.* 1930: 70-75.—The International Geographical Congress in Cairo, 1925, appointed a commission to study the problem of rural habitat. Demangeon, points out that one of the underlying problems is to arrive at such definitions of the types of rural habitat as will have a universal meaning. Present terms were suggested

by Meitzen. This classification (*Einzelhof* and *Gewann-dorf*) was based upon an agrarian regime. The *hofsystem* and *dorfsystem* of Meitzen are not the equivalents of the "dispersion" and "agglomeration" types. Demangeon once proposed a classification based on the origin and causes of the type of habitat. The author recognizes three types of distribution: dispersion, agglomeration, and concentration. The first develops where natural conditions allow free choice of settlement, usually on a primitive or in a colonizing state when the best is at the disposal of the first occupants. It also occurs in areas of high civilization—man freeing himself from too close contact with his neighbors. Agglomerations develop where all parts of an area are not equally favorable. Dispersion may be complete. More often it is accompanied by partial agglomeration.—*M. Warthin.*

19402. MACKENZIE, LESLIE. A health administrator's attitude to geography. *Geography.* 17(95) Mar. 1932: 1-10.—Geography plays an increasingly important part in the study of health of a community. The work of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Rockefeller and other foundations, the League of Red Cross Societies, and the health section of the League of Nations are discussed.—*E. Kenny.*

19403. MACKINDER, HALFORD. The human habitat. *Brit. Assn. Advancement Sci. Rep.* 99 1931: 96-109.—The difficulties of geography in finding a field of study in the face of positions occupied by geology and allied subjects may be solved by obtaining unity through concentration on the hydrosphere. The human habitat may be divided into two areas—the east and the west. The former has about 5,000,000 sq. mi., including eastern and southern Asia, with a rainfall of about 18,000,000,000,000 t. annually which supports half of mankind or 900,000,000 people (180 to the sq. mi. with 20,000 t. annually per inhabitant). Roughly 8,000,000 sq. mi. or 4% of the globe supports 50% of the world's population. In the west, Europe, and eastern North America constitute about 4% of the globe and carry about 600,000,000 people (or 120 to the sq. mi. with a rainfall of 12,000 t. per inhabitant per annum). The remaining 90% of the surface carries

only 20% of the population. Western civilization has advanced in the face of greater obstacles by the use of capital and the exploitation of resources provided by the hydrosphere in earlier periods, i.e. coal, oil, and iron ore. A realization of the key position of the hydrosphere enables the geographer to appreciate the basic factors of bio-geography and to make more important contributions to the study of international cooperation.—*H. A. Innis.*

19404. MACKINTOSH, W. A., et al. Pioneer settlements: cooperative studies. *Amer. Geog. Soc., Spec. Publ.* #14. 1932: pp. 473.—The spirit of pioneering has altered considerably in the last century. No longer are the best lands available for settlement, and special agricultural methods must be employed to meet present day requirements. This monograph, and its companion volume, *The pioneer fringe*, by Isaiah Bowman, are the outcome of a program of research undertaken by the American Geographical Society. Canada, Alaska, U. S., South America, South Africa, European Russia, USSR, Mongolia, Manchuria, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand are discussed with reference to pioneer problems, agricultural possibilities, rural colonization, climate and soil, etc.—*E. Kenn.*

19405. SCHULTZE, JOACHIM HEINRICH. Die Hafen als Glieder der Kulturlandschaft. [Ports as a part of the cultural landscape.] *Mitteil d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Jena.* 39 1931: 37–55.

MAPS

19406. BELL, ALEXANDER. Notes on Perot de Garbelei's Divisiones Mundi. *Philol. Quart.* 10(1) Jan. 1931: 36–46.

19407. BONDARSKII, M. БОНДАРСКИЙ М. Первые русские географические атласы. [The first Russian geographical atlases.] *Землеведение (Zemlevedenie).* 34(1–27) 1932: 98–118.—The oldest Russian geographical atlas is that of Siberia by S. E. Remezov (1701) prepared by order of Peter the Great. It does not contain maps but sketches and drawings. It was published for the first time in the year 1882 (photographically). Then followed the atlas of the Don river and the Azov and Black seas by K. Krujs (Amsterdam, 1703–04) in the Russian and Dutch languages (17 maps); the atlas of the Caspian sea by F. I. Soimonov with pilot indications, and the atlas of the Russian empire by K. Kirilov (1734). Later appeared the atlas published by the St. Petersburg Academy of Science in 1737 by an unknown author (22 maps); "Svetil'nik Morskoi" by F. I. Soimonov (1738); "Atlas of the Russian Empire" published by the Academy of Science (St. Petersburg, 1745: 20 maps) etc. Altogether, during the period from 1701, to 1757, 11 geographical atlases were published. Each is described and criticized.—*Eugen Kagarov.*

19408. CUCHEROUSSET, HENRI. Trois ports d'escalade—Djibouti, Pouket et Camranh. [Maps of three ports on the same scale—Djibouti, Pouket, and Camranh.] *Cahiers de la Soc. de Géog. de Hanoi.* (20) 1931: pp. 16.—(Maps and pilot charts.)—*M. Warthin.*

19409. KÜCHAR, K. Fabriciova mapa Moravy z r. 1569. [The map of Moravia by Fabricius, 1569.] *Sborník Československé Společnosti Zeměpisné.* 37(5–6) 1931: 150–164.—This is the most ancient map of Moravia now extant and was the principal source used by Ortelius in *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1573) in a much reduced form. Numerous errors were introduced. The map of Fabricius is analyzed in detail.

19410. PASSARGE, S. Die Methode der Landschaftsbestimmung durch Symbole. [The method of evaluating a landscape by symbols.] *Geog. Z.* 37(4) 1931: 227–230.

19411. TILL, ALFRED. Eine neue Form der landwirtschaftlichen Bodenkarten. [A new form of agri-

cultural soil map.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze.* 23(15–16) Aug. 1932: 281–286.—By means of a systematic combination of numbers it is possible to show a greater number of soil factors than are found in the ordinary type of soil map. The complete numeral consists of three digits. That occupying the 1st position (hundreds) gives the quantity of lime in the topsoil, the 2nd (tens) gives the texture of the soil, and the 3rd (units) the humus content. Letters or symbols combined with the numeral may describe other features such as the character of the subsoil or bed rock.—*Lois Olson.*

19412. VIVIELLE, J. La carte des côtes de Provence de M. de Séguiran (1633). [Séguiran's map of the coast of Provence (1633).] *Terre Air Mer.* 57(5) May 1932: 397–403.—(The history and description of a map and report of the coast of Provence made in 1633 in comparison with similar works, one dated 1323, and another dated 1651.)—*Robert M. Brown.*

POPULATION

19413. LINDERS, F. J. On characteristic points and lines of the geographical distribution of a population. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2(1–2) 1930: 147–155.

19414. VENKATARANGAIYYA, M. Distribution of population. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 7(1) Apr. 1932: 36–39.—The subject can be studied (1) on a regional or geographical basis, (2) on the political basis, (3) on the basis of rural and urban areas, (4) on the basis of sex and age, and (5) on that of occupations. Regions that have agricultural facilities are now giving place to regions that have better facilities for industrial development. Political laws regulating the flow of migration, force of sentiment, growth of science, political and religious oppression, habits, and ideas relating to marriage are instrumental in explaining the geographical distribution of population. Formerly, towns arose in protected positions but, in modern times, places suitable for manufacturing, marketing, and transportation have developed. In civilized countries where birth rate and death rate are becoming lower, the production of wealth is diminishing.—*K. J. G. Sundaram.*

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

19415. REED, WILLIAM G. Competing cottons and United States production. *Econ. Geog.* 8(3) 1932: 282–298.—The advantages of cotton as a textile in comparison with wool, flax, silk, rayon, jute, and hemp on the basis of cost, durability, etc., are briefly presented. A more detailed description gives the world's varieties of cotton; their areas of production; use to manufacturers and the relative importance of the U. S. as a source of each type of cotton. Four statistical tables, show the world supply of cotton. The author distinguishes six types of cotton. The lowest (barely spinnable) is shown to be best adapted to India and China. America produces a small amount of short staple $\frac{3}{8}$ " cotton. It does not compete strongly with the longest fiber cotton which is better adapted to Egypt. Recently U. S. sea island cotton has failed on account of the ravages of the boll weevil and an unsuccessful sales system. Pima cotton has been introduced on a small scale to meet the demand of tire manufacturers. The bulk of the American cotton (80% of the world supply) is of middling staple ($\frac{7}{8}$ "–1"). This type forms more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the commercial cotton of the world. The U. S. has no rival in this field. Russian production is increasing but reliable figures are hard to obtain. The report is based on data obtained Feb. 15, 1932. (Illustrations, graphs, and information on uses of cotton for tires, etc.)—*C. E. Marston.*

19416. ROLET, ANTONIN. L'agave sisal et sa culture. [Agave sisal and its culture.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* (24) 1932: 446–461.—Most of the com-

mercial sisal is the fiber of an agave native to America and is cultivated chiefly in the state of Yucatan, Mexico. Most of the crop (575,000 bales in 1929) is shipped to U. S. via Progreso. The *Agave americana* has been naturalized in Algeria and research is in progress to develop sisal as a plantation crop in Algeria and other French colonies in Africa. Sisal culture is also found in the British colonies of Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Gold Coast, etc., and in Angola. The chief soil requirement is an adequate amount of nitrogen and the most effective method of propagation is by removing shoots from the mature plants.—*C. Lowe.*

19417. SCHICKELE, RAINER. Die Weidewirtschaft in den Trockengebieten der Erde. [Economics of world's arid regions.] *Probleme d. Weltwirtsch.* 53 1931: pp. 151.—The author uses Köppen's definition of dry zones, which are further subdivided into steppes and deserts. Conditions of pastoral life in such regions throughout the world are described. The industry may be either of a subsistence or of a commercial nature. The former is characteristic of the old world; the latter of the new world. The former is based on milk production as the chief article of food; the latter is based on meat and wool production and is limited almost exclusively to cattle and sheep rearing. Natural vegetation determines the type of animals raised and is based upon the climate.—*C. Lowe.*

19418. ZIMMERMANN, ALBRECHT. Der Man-

delbaum und seine Kultur. [The almond tree and its cultivation.] *Beih. z. Tropenpflanzer.* 28(1) Dec. 1931: pp. 116.—(An intensive study of almond culture accompanied by statistics of world production by countries.)

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

19419. MASSI, ERNESTO. Lo stato quale oggetto geografico. [The state from a geographical standpoint.] *Riv. di Geog.* 12(5) May 1932: 169-176.—This article discusses the much debated problem of the state considered as the object of geographical inquiry and reviews critically the theories of Hassinger, Passarge, and Demangeon. It is the task of political geography to study the various regions, in so far as they are modified by the authority of the state, their political value, the possibilities of political life which they offer, and the states from a geographical standpoint and their tendency to adapt themselves to their respective environments. The state is studied in its historical development and in its vital cycle, thereby giving the political-geographer the opportunity to determine the influence of the territory on its past and present life and the possible future. In addition to descriptive and explanatory geography, there is a "normative" geography which is naturally and logically derived from them.—*Eleonora Borzilleri.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

19420. BOYD, LOUISE A. Fiords of east Greenland. A photographic reconnaissance throughout the Franz Josef and King Oscar fiords. *Geog. Rev.* 22(4) Oct. 1932: 531-561.—(An illustrated account of the author's explorations in eastern Greenland.) The most important discovery of the expedition was that of the connection between Dickinson and Kjerulf fiords and their common source in Hisinger glacier.

19421. MIKKELSEN, EJNAR. Le Groenland. [Greenland.] *Terre Air Mer.* 57(2) Feb. 1932: 81-94.—A history is given of the discovery of Greenland by the Icelander, Gubjörn, in 877 to the present and the areas explored, the names of the explorers, their nationality, and the dates of exploration are presented in map form. Both the earlier European settlements and the Eskimos had almost disappeared from the east coast of Greenland before the modern era of exploration. By the end of the 19th century, the Norwegians had practically supplanted the English, Germans, and Danes as seal fishers. As the number of seals declined, fishing developed. In 1894 a small commercial station was founded at Angmagssalik by the Danish government. This became the center of a colony and was accompanied by an increase of Eskimo population. In 1924 the author established a similar colony at Scoresby sound. During the 35 years since the establishment of the first Danish colony, the population of east Greenland increased 230%. Winter hunting expeditions of the Norwegians have not been financially successful. However, since 1926, from 6 to 16 Norwegian hunters have visited annually eastern Greenland with headquarters near McKenzie bay. In 1929 a Danish organization was formed and 10 or 12 Danish hunters were established on the coast. The Danes found that European hunting competed unfairly with that of the Eskimos and prevented their normal development.—*Lois Olson.*

19422. STEPHENSON, A. Kangerdlugsuak and Mount Forel. *Geog. J.* 80(1) Jul. 1932: 1-14.—*H. F. Raup.*

19423. WATKINS, H. G. The British Arctic Air Route Expedition. *Geog. J.* 79(5) May 1932: 353-367; (6) Jun. 1932: 466-501.—The object of the expedition was to investigate the possibilities of an air route between England and Canada across the Arctic via the Faeroes, Iceland, Greenland, Baffin island, and Hudson bay. By this route the dangerous crossing of the Atlantic would be avoided and the distance would be shortened. The expedition is described in detail together with the bases established, the sections photographed, etc. Owing to the large amount of ice always present in the waters of the east coast of Greenland and the rapid tidal movement of this ice, the fiords are entirely unsuitable for air craft bases. There are, however, two lakes, one at Angmagssalik ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ mi.), and the other at the head of an unnamed fiord in position $66^\circ 21' N.$, $35^\circ 00' W.$ ($3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mi.), both of which are suitable for the largest air craft or seaplanes.—*E. Kenny.*

ANTARCTIC

19424. BRAUN, PAUL. Das Kaiser-Wilhelms-Land. Eine landeskundliche Studie. [Kaiser-Wilhelmsland. A geographical study.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (5-6) 1932: 97-193.

19425. MAWSON, DOUGLAS. The B.A.N.Z. Antarctic Research Expedition, 1929-31. *Geog. J.* 80(2) Aug. 1932: 101-131.—The "Discovery" embarked from Cape Town in November on the 1929 expedition and reached the Australian Antarctic coast at Long, $80^\circ E.$ The party cruised along the coast of Enderby Land to $45^\circ E.$ before arriving at Adelaide on March 30 via Kerguelen island. The second voyage started from Hobart in November 1930 and reached the Antarctic coast via McQuarrie island. The coastal fringe of Antarctica to Kemp Land ($60^\circ E. Long.$) was studied, the ship returning to Hobart on March 18. Heretofore unexplored stretches of coastline were mapped, or in some instances recharted, new features were recognized and named, and many former names were replaced by others, particularly two new usages: MacRobertson Land, and the meaning of King George V Land was broadened.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

19426. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. The inner arid limits of economic settlement in Australia. *Scot. Geog. Mag.* 48(2) Mar. 15, 1932: 65-78.—Despite the denial of most Australians, a large tract of land in the Australian hinterland is unfit for settlement. This region is described in detail. A distinction is made between sparse-lands and uninhabited territories. It is not perhaps the lack of water so much as the lack of suitable food for stock which accounts for the half million sq. mi. of empty Australia. The arid lands of Australia have much the same characteristics as the Sahara except for the absence of living dunes.—*E. Kenny.*

19427. UPTON, SYDNEY. A virgin area. *United Empire.* 23(3) Mar. 1932: 128-130.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

19428. UPTON, SYDNEY. A virgin area in Australia. *Mid-Pacific Mag.* 44(1) Jul. 1932: 25-28.—Australia is divided into four topographical regions: i.e. (1) great western plateau which occupies half the continent but is mostly desert so that man can settle only along the fringes; (2) south Australian highlands of small area and already fairly well occupied; (3) eastern highlands that cover $\frac{1}{4}$ of Australia and contain $\frac{1}{2}$ of the population most of whom live on the coastal fringe; and (4) central lowlands that cross Australia from north to south and separate the highlands. The northern third of the lowland is tropical and the southern $\frac{2}{3}$ are semitropical and warm temperate. The lowlands cover 500,000 sq. mi., receive 8-28 in. of rainfall yearly, and possess some underground water resources. It is believed that by conservation of Murray river floods and use of the water now lost for irrigation a large population could be supported.—*O. W. Freeman.*

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

19429. JENNESS, DIAMOND. Java, land of mystery. *Canad. Geog. J.* 5(2) Aug. 1932: 112-127.—Piratical proas have disappeared completely from Java. The island is mainly devoted to the cultivation of rice, rubber, tea, and sugar. A railway line runs the length of the island, excellent automobile roads traverse even the mountainous districts, and passenger aeroplanes fly on regular schedule between the principal towns. The towns are as sanitary as any in the tropics. The Malabar wireless station, one of the most powerful in the world, maintains direct communication with Holland. Much of Java is a densely populated fertile plateau, 2,300 ft. above sea level, where the days are hot without being sultry, the nights cool and bracing, and malaria unknown.—*L. J. Burpee.*

19430. JONGEJANS, J. Verkeerswegen op Sumatra. [Roads on Sumatra.] *Onze Aarde.* 5(7) 1932: 241-244.—During the past 25 years, the road system on Sumatra has increased greatly. A description is given of the principal and secondary district roads. (Maps.)—*J. C. Lamster.*

19431. MARX, HERBERT. Der Kaffeeanbau auf Sumatra: Eine wirtschaftsgeographische Einzeluntersuchung. [Coffee culture of Sumatra. An economic-geographical investigation.] *Veröffentl. d. Geog. Seminars d. Univ. Leipzig.* 6 1931: pp. 142.—(An analysis of the position, climate, soil, and population of Sumatra; the position of coffee production since the war, government regulation, areas of coffee production, coffee trade and the position of Sumatra in the world market, and forecasts for the future of the industry.)

19432. STUGNELL, E. J. The teak forests of Java. *Empire Forestry J.* 11(1) 1931: 34-41.—The total area under teak in Java is about 1,730,000 a. The various

cultivation methods are described in detail. Statistical tables show the size of the industry together with the revenue and expenditure for the years 1925-29 inclusive. (Photographs.)—*E. Kenny.*

19433. TALAVERA, FLORENCIO. The fisheries of Lake Sampaloc, San Pablo, Laguna province, Luzon. *Philippine J. Sci.* 48(3) Jul. 1932: 411-425.—The fisheries of Lake Sampaloc are of considerable importance and have played a significant part in the life of the community. The annual yield of fish shows a gradual decline. The lowering of the waters of the lake for civic reasons, overfishing, and depletion of supply of young fish owing to the catching of too many fry are reasons for the decrease in the quality and quantity of the fish. Fishing is unrestricted. Fishing methods are described and suggestions for amelioration are given. (Map, illus.)—*E. Kenny.*

ASIA

Farther India

19434. CREDNER, W. Grundzüge einer Gliederung Siams in seine Teillandschaften. [Basis for a regional division of Siam.] *Geog. Z.* 36(4) 1930: 193-211; (5) 1930: 273-292.—The geographic regions of Siam are (1) Menam plain of middle Siam, (2) north Siam, a mountainous region, (3) west Siam, a mountainous region with N-S ridges and the source of the Melong, Gue Yai, and Gue Noi rivers, (4) peninsular Siam, (5) the Korat plateau, the source of several of the eastern tributaries of the Mekong, and (6) the folded region of southeastern Siam. The monsoon rainfall is modified by the great variations in relief with consequent variations in vegetation, agriculture, and settlement.—*Lois Olson.*

19435. LELARGE, L'hévéaculture en Cochinchine. [Hevea culture in Cochinchina.] *Agric. d. Pays Chauds.* (17) Nov. 1931: 831-840; (20) Feb. 1932: 126-132; (22) Apr. 1932: 274-286.

19436. MARTIN, FRÉDÉRIC. Situation actuelle de l'agriculture en Indochine du sud. [The present state of agriculture in southern Indo-China.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* (24) Jun. 1932: 462-472.—The present crisis in Indo-China is based upon overproduction of rubber and the production of rice of inferior quality. It is suggested that the quality of the rice be improved and standardized and the system of marketing be reorganized.—*C. Lowe.*

19437. ROULE, R. L'agriculture européenne en Annam. [European agriculture in Annam.] *Bull. Econ. de l'Indochine.* 35 Mar.-Apr. 1932-B: 125-135.

China, Manchuria, Korea

19438. BISHOP, C. W. The rise of civilization in China with reference to its geographical aspects. *Geog. Rev.* 22(4) Oct. 1932: 617-631.—In China, a higher civilization arose in the region of cool winters and spread to the south. It did not reach the coastal regions until after the beginning of the historical period. The proto-Chinese appear to have entered China with a fairly advanced neolithic culture which, in poor and isolated environment, developed into a culture pattern too rigid to permit of great progress without outside influence. Two streams of influence converged on northern China; from India entering the Yangtze valley and from the west reaching the basin of the Hwang Ho via the open steppe lands. From India came wet-land rice, and possibly millet and dry rice, fowl, the water buffalo, and some knowledge of metals. Of greater significance were the cultural traits from central Asia. It is probable that they were transmitted during the migrations of the grassland peoples, movements induced by climatic changes. Of importance were the

horse and chariot, sheep, goats, painted pottery, bronze, the use of draught animals, and later the practice of fighting on horseback with bows. There developed in the Hwang Ho basin small autonomous city states, centers of bronze age culture in the midst of neolithic barbarism. These gave rise to a class of ruling nobles. Those who retained the older culture became an oppressed class who, as forced labor, were responsible for developments such as the control of rivers. There developed a considerable trade with the Yangtze valley. By way of the steppe route, knowledge of iron appears to have entered the Hwang Ho basin about the middle of the first millennium B.C.—*John E. Orchard.*

19439. BRANDL, L. Die Hochwasserkatastrophe am Yangtse-Kiang im Jahre 1931. [Floods of the Yangtze Kiang in 1931.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellschaft. in Wien.* 75 (4-6) 1932: 147-158.—(Map.)

19440. HEIM, ARNOLD. Das älteste Bohrfeld der Welt. [The oldest drilling region in the world.] *Atlantis.* (1) 1932: 13-17.—The article describes salt mining in Tseliutsin in the Red basin of China. The extraction of salt has been carried on here since the time of Christ but borings were first undertaken by the Chinese about 1000 years ago, following the discovery of drilling. Even today the selection of drilling locations is made not on the basis of geological observations but by soothsayers. The technique is extremely primitive. Tseliutsin presents a unique living museum of the technique of primitive times. (Photographs.)—*Günther von Geldern-Krispendorf.*

19441. JAGA, G. Sciangai. (Shanghai). *Riv. di Geog.* 12 (3) Mar. 1932: 81-93.—The fundamental cause for the conflict between China and Japan is geographical. To illustrate and prove this point the author traces the history of the two countries up to the time of the famous 21 requests which Japan tried to force upon China and the intervention of the U.S. Shanghai, once a little village of fishermen, is now the greatest industrial center and commercial port of China and the center of an extensive network of navigable routes into the interior. Normally, Japan would be in the lead for the trade of Shanghai. The present situation is due to the prestige of the U. S., the organization of American commerce, and the boycott of Japanese goods. England, in the boycott of Japanese merchandise in China, may find a compensation for the boycott of English goods in India.—*Eleonora Borzilleri.*

19442. MOORE, W. ROBERT. Cosmopolitan Shanghai, key seaport of China. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 62 (3) Sep. 1932: 311-335. (Illustrated.)

19443. OBERHUMMER, EUGEN. Schanghai. [Shanghai.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellschaft. in Wien.* 75 (1-3) 1932: 5-27.—An historical and geographical analysis of Shanghai accompanied by illustrations and maps of the ancient Chinese city and the modern commercial Shanghai.)

19444. STEVENSON, PAUL HUSTON. Notes on the human geography of the Chinese-Tibetan borderland. *Geog. Rev.* 22 (4) Oct. 1932: 599-616.—The Chinese Tibetan borderland forms a distinct boundary ethnically and physiographically. Politically it has been a bone of contention. The relatively few Chinese in the area are found mainly along the highway from Chengtu to Tachienlu or on the few alluvial cones which are large enough to permit irrigation. The native tribespeople are heterogeneous with social and cultural attributes from both Chinese and Tibetans. An example of the isolated survival of a distinctive ethnic type is that of the Lolo. Of the two kinds, white and black, the latter constitutes a highly inbred, relatively pure hereditary stock, the most unapproachable people of the region. The question of their origin and ethnic relations is one of the most obscure puzzles of Asiatic anthropology. From the standpoint of successful correlation with their environment and the application of their inherent tal-

ents to the resources at hand, the efficiency of these mountain peoples must be rated exceedingly high. The Hsifans reveal a disposition to adopt Chinese culture. Many of the groups occupying the lower and more open valleys of the borderland region provide excellent examples of the various stages by which the absorption of non-Chinese racial elements into the general Chinese cultural complex takes place.—*E. T. Platt.*

19445. STEWART, JOHN R. Is Manchuria vital to Japan? *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 30 (2) Apr. 1932: 88-108.—Manchuria is studied as a source of: (1) food-stuffs, (2) industrial raw materials and fertilizers, (3) minerals and fuels, and (4) as a market for Japanese goods. Overpopulated Japan is dependent on foreign markets. Manchuria is underpopulated, richly productive in food-stuffs and raw materials, and has a large agricultural population requiring manufactured products. Manchuria supplies soy beans to Japan and millet to Korea, but Japanese imports of soy beans are exceeded in value by its imports of wheat and flour from North America, sugar from the Dutch East Indies, and rice from southeastern Asia. Manchuria supplies small quantities of lumber, wool, and hides and skins. The basic raw materials of Japanese industry are raw cotton from U. S. and India, wool from Australia, lumber from North America and Siberia, rubber from southeastern Asia, vegetable fibers from India and the Philippines, and paper pulp from North America and Scandinavia. Manchurian bean cake is being displaced by commercial fertilizers. Manchuria exports over 250,000 t. of pig-iron to Japan, less than 15% of the total Japanese supply, and over 60% of the Japanese imports of coal. The Fushun deposit alone supplies 58% of the total Japanese coal imports. As a market for Japanese goods, Manchuria absorbs slightly more than 5% of Japanese exports. The American market is eight times more valuable to Japan, the Chinese market four times, and the Indian market one and one-half times. It is concluded that Manchuria is vital to Japan; on the other hand, other countries are equally, if not more, important.—*E. Kenny.*

Japan

19446. TANAKA, AKAMARO. Anthropogeographical observations on the island of Okinoshima. *J. Geog. (Tokyo).* 44 (515) Jan. 1932: 9-18. (In Japanese.)

19447. BERGMAN, STEN. Från en forskningsresa till Kurilerna. [A scientific expedition to the Kurile islands.] *Ymer.* (2) 1931: 154-168.—(An illustrated account of the expedition of 1929-30.)

19448. HALL, ROBERT BURNETT. Sado island. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Lett.* 16 1931: (pub. 1932): 275-297.—Sado consists of two parallel anticlinal ridges extending in a NE-SW direction, separated by a central lowland. Five levels of marine terraces are distinguishable. The climate resembles that of the west coast of Honshu, but the temperatures of the southern coast are modified by the Tsushima current. The alluvial plains produce clover and barley, usually turned under for green manure, and rice, which forms the chief export. The diluvial terraces are in dry fields, brush, or forest, except where irrigation permits rice culture. There is less rice production on the tertiary terraces and more grazing, and in the tertiary mountains there is some charcoal making. In the andesite and liparite mountains, lumbering is the chief industry and some gold is mined. Along the sea, alluvial fans are the sites of fishing villages. Shrines top the promontories. Population is limited to the lowlands. The resident population numbers about 111,000 and the normal increase is offset by emigration. Farms are all small and remarkably uniform in size. Good roads are few and cattle are the chief carriers. The Aiwa gold mines are the oldest in Japan (1542). Mining has declined and with it the city of Aiwa. Sado has reached its popula-

tion saturation point under present economic conditions.—*Lois Olson.*

19449. MECKING, L. Japans Häfen. [Japan's ports.] *Mittel. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Hamburg.* 42 1931: pp. 592.—The monograph consists of two parts dealing with (1) the historical development of Japan's ports, their hinterland, economic development, and general geographic conditions and (2) details of the geography, population, and trade of individual ports. (See 4: 17685)

19450. MURAYAMA, KEN-ICHI. Geography and geology of the Tobishima island. *J. Geog. (Tokyo).* 44 (518) Apr. 1932: 212-219. (In Japanese.)

19451. YOSHINOSUKE YAGI. The relation between Japan proper and Korea as seen from the standpoint of the rice supply. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 6 (2) Dec. 1931: 86-113.—During the last 15 years the consumption of rice in Japan has increased at the rate of 900,000 *koku* per year; the production of rice in Japan has increased at the rate of 500,000 *koku* per year. The average increase of rice imported from Korea has been about 300,000 and from Formosa about 100,000 *koku* per year. Quality, price, and relative productivity of Japanese and Korean rice are studied in order to ascertain the cause of the pressure which Korean rice exercises on Japanese rice. Suggested improvements for the tenant farmers of Korea are included. (Statistical tables).—*E. Kenny.*

Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan, Tibet

19452. GROUM-GRJIMAILO, G. E. Грум-Гржимайло, Г. Е. Путешествие в горы Астын-Таг. [Journey through the mountains of Astyn Tagh.] *Известия Государственного Географического Общества. (Izvestiia Gosudarstvennogo Geog. Obshchestva.)* 63 (4) 1931: 300-316. (Southern margin of the Tarim Basin.)

19453. HEDIN, SVEN. Lop-Nor. Den vandrande sjön. [Lop Nor. The wandering sea.] *Ymer.* (2) 1931: 121-153.—A series of maps shows the position of Lop Nor according to Renat (1733), Stieler's *Hand Atlas* (1875), Wu-Chang (1863), Prshevsky (1877), Richthofen (1878), Sven Hedin (1896), Hosloff (1897), Hedin (1900), Stein (1925), and Norin (1928-30). European explorers have attempted to identify other lakes of the Tarim basin as the Chinese Lop Nor. Hedin identifies a desiccated salt marsh south of the ruins of Lou Lan and north of the Kara-koshun as the old Chinese Lop Nor.—*Lois Olson.*

19454. NORIN, ERIK. Quarternary climatic changes within the Tarim basin. *Geog. Rev.* 22 (4) Oct. 1932: 591-598.

19455. SCHOMBERG, REGINALD C. F. Alleged changes in the climate of southern Turkestan. *Geog. J.* 80 (2) Aug. 1932: 132-144.—The bases of the theory of desiccation in historic times are questioned. (1) Drying up of Nop Nor may be due largely to amalgamation of its principal tributary with a lesser one from which irrigation and extensive formation of lagoons have increasingly diverted the flow. (2) Shortening of the Keriya river has been caused by large withdrawals for irrigation. Neighboring streams have maintained their flows. (3) Shrinkages of rivers in southeastern Turkestan in general have been due largely to natural diversions into lagoons, from which water evaporates rapidly. Human avoidance of that region is ascribed to excessive frequency of sandstorms, of insect pests, of temperature extremes, and the presence of better conditions elsewhere, rather than to lack of water. (4) Abandoned towns and water works, derelict cultivation, and dead vegetation are explainable by erratic stream-course behaviour, removal from down-stream sites to the piedmonts due to increasing demand for water, encroachments of blown sand, increase of alkalinity through prolonged irrigation, disease and war, and availability of new land. The theory of progressive desiccation here

becomes increasingly dubious and with it the whole concept of the climatic impetus of nations.—*B. M. Varney.*

19456. SCHOMBERG, REGINALD C. F. A fourth journey in the Tien Shan. *Geog. J.* 79 (5) May, 1932: 368-382.—The expedition descended the Kash valley, crossed Tekes river, reached Chongkurtur, explored the Burul pass, and gained the Aghias valley; thence via the Ashshutur pass to the Kangal Sai, across the Chachgan river, through the Arigh pass and Igiz Dawan, and finally reached the wide valley north of Mis Bulaq. The author gives a concise description of the territory explored, the glaciers, and general conditions. Lack of fuel, crevasses in the glaciers, and rains proved to be the greatest inconveniences. (Maps, Photos).—*E. Kenny.*

India

19457. DAINELLI, GIOTTO. Italia pass in the eastern Karakoram. *Geog. Rev.* 22 (3) Jul. 1932: 392-402.—In August, 1930, the author crossed from the Siachem and Teram Shehr glaciers to the central Rimu glacier by a pass which he named Italia pass. Testimony and tradition have made it possible to reconstruct the ancient caravan routes across this section of the Karakoram. This is the most direct way between Balistan and Sanju in Chinese Turkestan and it is likely that this route was used in the first half of the 16th century.—*E. T. Platt.*

19458. LOKANATHAN, P. S. Localisation of industry in India. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 7 (1) Apr. 1932: 16-35.—Economic as well as geographic factors play an important part in the localization of industries in India. For various reasons the scene of concentration of industry is shifting. Bombay no longer occupies a predominant position in the cotton industry. Industrial localization is discussed under the following headings: (1) old Indian handicrafts; (2) factory industries; (3) uneven distribution of industries in India; (4) the cotton industry, and rise of mills in up-country centers; (5) the jute industry; (6) the sugar industry; (7) the iron and steel industry; (8) paper; (9) cement; (10) the tanning and leather industry; (11) the match industry; and (12) the heavy chemical industry. (Industrial map).—*E. Kenny.*

19459. SHEBBEARE, E. O. Sal taungyas in Bengal. *Empire Forestry J.* 11 (1) 1932: 18-33.—When the Forest Department took over the forests of Bengal after the Bhutan war in 1865, they had been gutted by fire. The various methods employed to overcome this condition are described. By the present method, sal is grown with the cooperation of the natives, who get the first two years' crops of young foliage as well as the use of the land, in exchange for which they keep the young plants clean until their second year's crop has been reaped. Thereafter, the Forest Department undertakes the responsibility. Fire protection, use of fire, cultivation, and cost of sal taungya are discussed.—*E. Kenny.*

19460. WHITEHEAD, R. B. The river courses of the Panjab and Sind. *Indian Antiquary.* 61 (768) Sep. 1932: 163-169.—The Ambala district consists of the submontane region bordering the Siwalik hills between the rivers Jumna and Sutlej. This tract, 80 mi. in length is scoured at intervals by the wide and shifting sandy beds of chos or hill torrents. The Ghaggar river lies nearer to the Sutlej than the Jumna. Its waters, which disappear in the sands of Bikaner, flow towards the Arabian sea; the Jumna flows via the Ganges into the bay of Bengal. A history of the Ghaggar is given, together with theories as to the reasons for its drying-up and retrogression (about 8 mi. per century). The course of each of the rivers in the plains of the Punjab and Sind has changed within historic times, but not to the extent popularly believed. Exact hydraulic data are now available. Excavations will determine the real age of the buried cities along the old banks.—*E. Kenny.*

19461. WITT, THEODOR. *Moderne Industrien in Vorderindien*. [Modern industries in India.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (11-12) Dec. 1931: 254-365.—Two main regions predominantly industrial in character can be distinguished—Bombay and Calcutta—both in very densely populated regions and both situated on the edge of the peninsula. The Bombay region uses the water power of the Deccan; Calcutta, the neighboring coal resources. The former is distinguished by its cotton industry, the latter by jute. As a result of the tropical climate retail prices, especially for the railroads, are high. This led to the manufacture of iron and steel products. The principal iron ore deposits are in Bengal and Bihar-Orissa. In regard to coal India is independent, producing almost as much as Belgium. Only 5% of the water power is utilized. The caste system hampered the formation of a labor class, which was not established until after the war. Means of communication are almost exclusively highways (65,000 km.) and railroads (62,000 km.) as rivers are needed for irrigation. During the war England tried to procure from India material for the Egyptian and west Asian battle areas. Agricultural production is discussed. India produces 55.8% of its cotton goods requirements, 56% being hand woven. The principal growing region is the Bombay presidency, where are found good soil, an efficient network of communications, and a dense population. In 1926, 40% of all the spindles and 47% of all the cotton looms of India were located in Bombay. Ahmedabad ranks second with 22% of the spindles and 26% of the looms (1930). In the production of jute, India has a monopoly. East Bengal is the region of greatest cultivation. In other regions (Louisiana, Egypt, Algeria, Congo) attempts have failed because of lack of labor. Less important agricultural products are listed—wool, silk, and cocoanut fibres; tea and coffee; tobacco and opium; sugar cane, peanuts, oil, flour, and rice for milling; and leather. Forest industries are in their infancy (match and paper industries). Extensive iron ore deposits occur in Bihar-Orissa and Mysore. The close proximity of iron ore and coal deposits in northeastern India determined the location of iron manufacturing. The most important establishment is the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. (25,000 employees) in Jamshedpur. The importance of India in the iron industry of the world rests on the manganese deposits. In 1927, India produced over 1,100,000 t. Since 1926, it has ranked first in the production of manganese. Gold, copper, aluminum, and petroleum have declined in value and quantity. India produces an important part of the world mica supply ($\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$).—*L. Waibel*.

Iran

19462. BAILEY, H. W. Iranian studies. *Bull. School Orient Studies, London Inst.* 6 (4) 1932: 945-956.—(A new translation and discussion of *Bahman Yašt*, ii, 49, containing a list of geographical names).—*E. Kenny*.

19463. HARRISON, J. V. The Bakhtiari country, south-western Persia. *Geog. J.* 80 (3) Sep. 1932: 193-210.—Bakhtiari country, covering about 20,000 sq. mi., lies between the Diz or Sehzar and the Karum rivers. The author spent more than a year studying the geology of this extremely rugged mountainous region. This paper contains an account of the expedition and gives in detail the geography and physical features of the country. (Illus.).—*E. Kenny*.

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

19464. FRÖDIN, JOHN. En resa genom Turkei. [An expedition through Turkey.] *Ymer.* (3-4) 1931: 313-341.—(An illustrated narrative of a scientific expedition to Turkey.)

19465. PATTERSON, D. D. Problems of the Iraq cultivator. *Tropical Agric.* 9 (8) Aug. 1932: 252-257.

Northern Asia

19466. SCHULTZ, ARVED. Das Ussuri-Land. [The Ussuri region.] *Veröffentl. d. Geog. Inst. d. Albertus-Univ. zu Königsberg i. Pr., Reihe Geog.* (5) 1932: pp. 124.—Ussuri land is a transitional region partaking of the characteristics of the Amur region of Siberia, eastern Asia, and Manchuria. The geology and surface, climate, fauna, flora, its history in relation to both Russian and Chinese influences, the economic development of the natural resources, industry, trade, and transportation are described.

EUROPE

19467. AUST, OSKAR. Europas agrargeographische Lage. [Europe's agrarian geographical position.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 15 (3) Oct. 1931: 97-106.—(A comparative study of grain production of Europe with that of the new world, particularly of the U. S.)

19468. EVANS, THOMAS. Air travel in central Europe. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 30 (3) Jul. 1932: 146-152.—Air routes in Europe have been developed in a network almost as extensive as that of railways. Flying is maintained on the air highways practically every day of the year regardless of the weather conditions. The largest flying organization in Europe is the *Deutsche Luft Hansa*.—*E. Kenny*.

19469. FLEURE, H. J. City morphology in Europe. *Proc. Royal Inst. Gr. Brit.* 27 (127) 1932: 145-155.—In southern France, the Roman type of city developed in Nîmes, Arles, Orange, and later Toulouse. The Roman type was also established in the Paris basin. Settlements with bishoprics or archbishoprics survived and attained prominence (Chartres, Sens, and Rheims). The cities may or may not have possessed castles. Trades are in general sorted out by streets. The central market place is located near the cathedral. In Flanders the town hall dominates the center of the city and guild halls are frequently of little less importance. Along the Rhine the Paris basin type prevails with slight modifications. Most settlements attained high ecclesiastical power in the middle ages (Cologne, Koblenz, etc.). East of the Rhine there occurred a forested country of mixed topography with development of units rather than unity, as in the Paris basin. City life focussed on the *Rathaus*. In England, towns frequently developed where common lands had been subdivided. In Germany, the common land often served as the site for later development, resulting in a definite type of layout and accumulation of public wealth. Moor and marsh led to oat production and cattle raising in NW Germany, and the sea to trade and fishing. Cities grew on deliberately arranged sites and were comparatively independent, e.g. Lubeck, and this idea spread to the Slavic lands to the east and south, even to Ukraina. This accounts frequently for conflict in interest between the peasants and the cities in eastern Europe.—*C. Lowe*.

19470. MEDANI, G. Il canale navigabile Po-Adriatico-Danube-Mar Nero. [The Po-Adriatic-Danubio-Black sea canal.] *Riv. di Geog.* 12 (6) Jun. 1932: 227-235.—(A discussion of the economic and technical aspects of a canal connecting the Danube and Black sea region with the Adriatic sea based on De Brai, *Idrovia Po-Adriatico-Danubio-Mar Nero*, Trieste, 1928.)

19471. VERONESE, P. Considerazioni geografiche sull'unificazione economica dell'Europa. [Geographical aspects of the economic unification of Europe.] *Riv. di Geog.* 12 (6) Jun. 1932: 217-227.

Southeastern Europe

19472. BĂCILĂ, IOAN C. Hărți geografice asupra Țărilor Române între 1800-1856. [A history of Rumanian cartography, 1800-1856.] *Lucrările Inst. de Geog. al Univ. d. Cluj*. 4 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 49-60.—(French summary.)

19473. BUSCH-ZANTNER, RICHARD. Zur Siedlungsgeographie Südwestalbanien. [The settlement geography of southwestern Albania.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in München*. 24 (2) 1931: 309-316.

19474. IONESCU, VALENTINA and FLORESCU, CONSTANTA. Alimentarea orașului Bucurește cu lapte și derivate în anul 1928. [The providing of Bucharest with milk and milk products in 1928.] *Bul. Soc. Regale Române de Geog.* 49 1930: 110-126. (German summary.)

19475. JACOB, WALTER. Die makedonische Frage: ein politisch-geographischer Versuch. [The Macedonian problem: a political-geographical investigation.] *Veröffentl. d. Geog. Seminars d. Univ. Leipzig*. (5) 1931: pp. 57.—A detailed ethnic and geographic study of Macedonia leads to the conclusion that Greece, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia all have just claims to Macedonia. The only solution to the problem is the creation of a Balkan union.

19476. KAYSER, KURT. Westmontenegro: eine kulturgeographische Darstellung. [Western Montenegro: a cultural geographical study.] *Geog. Abhandl.* 3 (4) 1931: pp. 134.—(An intensive study of the cultural geography of western Montenegro including a general description of the morphology, discussions of the smaller units within the region, and the regional geography of the entire area.)

19477. MANCIULEA, STEFAN. Bazinul Trăscăului. [The Trăscău basin.] *Bul. Soc. Regale Române de Geog.* 48 1929: 115-133.—The Trăscău basin, located in the heart of the Arieș region of Rumania at an altitude of 800 m., contains four villages—Trăscău, and Trăscău Sft. George inhabited by Sicules, and Bedeleu and Vălișoara inhabited by Rumanians. The Sicules are craftsmen and the Rumanians also raise cattle. Formerly iron was mined and worked in a primitive fashion. During the 13th century and those following, the Sicules penetrated into the region but the German and Rumanian elements which antedated them are still evident both in the physical appearance of the people and in the local toponomy. (French summary.)—C. Lowe.

19478. POPENHUSEN, FRIEDRICH. Das Vardargebiet. Ein Beitrag zur Landeskunde Mazedoniens. [Th Vardar region. A contribution to the regional geography of Macedonia.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Erdkunde zu Dresden*. 1931: 1-182.

19479. POPP, NICOLAS M. A. O țară ospitalieră; Albania. [A hospitable land; Albania.] *Bul. Soc. Regale Române de Geog.* 49 1930: 140-195. (Maps and illus.)

19480. POPP, NICOLAS M. A. Valea Prahovei între Predeal și Florești. [The valley of Prahova between Predeal and Florești.] *Bul. Soc. Regale Române de Geog.* 48 1929: 185-258.—This region is both a physical and anthropogeographic unit. In the upper valley villages are located at the junction of rivers (e.g. Azuga). In the lower region they are located on terraces (Breaza) or at the summit of hills (Sotrile). Village types are (1) polygonic in the mountains, (2) round on the hills, (3) elongated in the valleys, and terraces. The villages are small but congested, with houses of stone. Temporary habitations exist in connection with cattle and sheep folds at higher altitudes and are used during the summer. The average population density is 102 per sq. km. but is unequally distributed with a minimum population (5 per sq. km.) in the mountains. The greater part of the population is of Transylvanian origin. The Prahova valley is the chief line of communication and connects the region with Bucharest. The

chief centers of population are Câmpina and Camarnic. Forestry is the chief occupation of the mountainous region and agriculture of the plains. Other industries are textile manufacturing, woodworking, ceramics, and the petroleum industry. The region has considerable economic possibilities. (French summary.)—Lois Olson.

19481. RUBIE, IVO. Einflüsse der geographischen Lage auf die Geschichte des Jugoslawischen Küstenlandes. [A study of the political and historical geography of the Yugoslavian coast lands.] *Geog. Anz.* 33 (9) 1932: 257-263.

19482. SKOK, P. Beiträge zur thrakisch-illyrischen Ortsnamenkunde. [Thracian-Illyrian place names.] *Z. f. Ortsnamen Forsch.* 7 (1) 1931: 34-54.—The place names Scupi (Skoplje, Uskup), Pulpudeva (Plovidiv, Philippopol), and Taor and Bader (two villages in the Skoplje basin) are explained and derived from the Thracian. The author investigated for Scupi, Albanian evidences mentioned repeatedly by Jokl, according to whose opinion the Albanians were displaced from ancient Dardania by the Slavic invasion. The Roman-Dardanian Skupi, renamed Justiniana Prenia by Justinian and destroyed by an earthquake in 518, lay 2 km. from the site of modern Skoplje. The author produces evidence for the identification of the Byzantine ταυρήσιον and Βεθσπυρά, with the modern Taor and Bader near Skoplje. The terminations *ήσιον* and *ισά* were regarded as Thracian.—H. Lehmann.

19483. SVETOZAR, ILEŠIĆ. Planine ob dolnji Zilji. [Alpine meadows of the lower Gail valley.] *Geog. Vestnik, Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Ljubljana*. 7 (1-4) 1931: 120-148.—(A study of alpine economics. German summary.)

19484. TIBERIU, MORARIU. Câteva contribuțiuni la orieritul Evreilor maramureșeni. [Contributions concerning the pastoral life of the Jews of Maramureș.] *Lucrările Inst. de Geog. al Univ. d. Cluj*. 4 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 183-203.—The Rodna mountains (1800-2300 m.) are situated between the Vișeu, Bistrita, and Someșul Mare valleys. In the summer the mountains serve as pasture for the shepherds of Marmureș. The Jews began their occupation of the region in 1818 and at first acquired inns and stores, and later the rights to maintain pastures. The Jews, during the summer, assemble and care for flocks of from 800 to 1,000 sheep or goats from various Rumanian farmers, and in payment for this they return to the farmers 4½ kg. of cheese per animal. The Jews similarly herd flocks of 50 to 60 cows in a method similar to that of Switzerland. (French summary.)—Lois Olson.

19485. TIGOIU, MARIUS. Desvoltarea orașului Constanța. [Development of the city of Constanța.] *Bul. Soc. Regale Române de Geog.* 49 1930: 196-237.—Constanța is the most important seaport of Rumania and occupies a position that was important many hundred years before the time of Christ. It is located at the narrowest point of Dobruja and is easily accessible to the Danube via Cara-Ssu. From 1857-78 it was a fishing village. From 1878 to 1904 was a period of rapid development accompanying road construction, the construction of the harbor, and railroad building. After 1904 the city increased in area and petroleum export reached its height. The population in 1916 numbered 33,000. The period from 1916-18 has been one of reconstruction.—C. Lowe.

19486. VÂLSAN, G. Elementul spațial în descrierea geografică. [Elements of spaces in a geographic description.] *Lucrările Inst. de Geog. al Univ. d. Cluj*. 4 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 437-460.—The southern coast of Dobruja is known as the Côte d'Argent of Rumania and extends from Lake Caliacra to the mouth of the Batovska and the Ecrenă. The climate is dry (425 mm. rainfall) and the vegetation resembles the Mediterranean type. Figs, almonds, apricots, tobacco, etc. are

produced. In the middle ages the cities of the coast formed the core of a small principality. The Turks destroyed the earlier civilization but today the region is beginning to attract tourists. Balcic (6,000 pop.) and Constanța are also seaports, the former lying on the route from Bucharest to Constantinople. A geographic description of the region includes the elements of space, physical environment, and biology. The first includes position, extent, altitude, etc., and is basic for all geographic study. (French summary.)—*Lois Olson*.

19487. WILLIAMS, MAYNARD OWEN. Bulgaria, farm land without a farmhouse. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 62 (2) Aug. 1932: 185-218.—"Bulgar" means a man with a plow, and four of every five Bulgarians are farmers living in villages. The average farm consists of 15 a. Every 18-year-old serves eight months of obligatory labor for land reclamation, highway and railway maintenance, flood control, and relief construction. Of the world's supply of attar of roses, $\frac{3}{4}$ comes from Bulgaria. About 200 lbs. of petals are required to make an oz. of rose essence. The essence is secured by retorting the rose petals. A battery of 12 retorts working 24 hours a day during a 25 day season produces only 200 lbs. of attar.—*O. W. Freeman*.

Italy

19488. ALBI, GINO. La funzione dei porti nel l'Italia meridionale. [The function of the seaports in southern Italy.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 3 1930: 105-111.—Maritime commerce is an important economic factor in Italy because of Italy's need to import most of the necessities of life, the small proportion of domestic commerce, and the peculiar formation of the land itself. Southern Italy imports fuel, cereals, lumber, cement, phosphates, and other chemical fertilizers but not iron, cotton, wool, etc., which go to northern and central Italy. Its exports consist largely of agricultural products, ceramics, hand-woven cloth, etc. Consequently, southern and insular Italy play a more important role in establishing a balance of trade than do northern and central Italy. The grain war (which aims at decreasing the importation of foreign cereals) and the increasing use of electricity (which tends to lessen the importation of fuels) will not decrease the quantity of exports, which are increasingly greater than those of the rest of Italy. Bari, through its natural geographic position, could well direct its commerce towards the east, while Naples is better situated to direct its traffic towards America. Such orientation is almost imperceptible but could be furthered by the government regulation. The new Fascist regime is promoting a vast system of roads and railroads.—*Eleanora Borzilleri*.

19489. BIASUTTI, R. La carta dei tipi di insediamento. [Map of settlement types.] *Mem. d. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 17 1932: 5-25.—The following types of settlement are described: (1) population concentrated in large and compact centers, (2) concentration in small centers and villages, (3) Alpine settlement types with small compact hamlets, (4) the *corti* type of Lombardy, (5) farming and dairying in the vicinity of large rural centers, (6) settlement with scattered houses, (7) the *corti* type of the northern plain, a form of settlement transitional between dispersed and concentrated settlement, (8) agricultural colonies of the Roman Campagna, (9) villages with individual houses arranged along streets, (10) dispersed Alpine settlements, and (11) dispersed settlements in the lowlands. Large scale maps (1:25,000 and 1:50,000) show details of the settlement types, and the distribution of the various types of settlement are shown on a map of Italy.—*Lois Olson*.

19490. CAPITANI, S. de. I lavori per la sistemazione idraulica e per la navigabilità del Po. [Plans for the

water power system and navigation of the Po.] *Vie d'Ital.* 37 (11) Nov. 1931: 810-820. (Maps.)

19491. CARACI, GIUSEPPE. Le "Corti" Lombarde e l'origine della "Corte." [The "corti" of Lombardy and their origin.] *Mem. d. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 17 1932: 26-72.—(A description of the *corti* settlements typical of Lombardy which forms a type of settlement transitional between concentration and dispersion.)

19492. COLAMONICO, CARMELO. Gli insediamenti rurali nelle Murge Settentrionali (Puglia). [Rural settlements in northern Murge (Apulia).] *Mem. d. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 17 1932: 82-88.

19493. DAINELLI, G. Guida dell'escursione al Matese. [Guide to an excursion to Matese.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* (4) 1930: 101-174.—(A detailed geographical account of the region surrounding Lake Matese, north of Naples; maps and illus.)

19494. FILIPPI, LIUTPRANDO. Sui problemi delle bonifiche nell'Italia meridionale. [On the problems of land improvement in southern Italy.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 3 1930: 52-59.—Land improvement is now one of the most important tasks of the Fascist government, for it realizes that the reclamation of the soil not only has hygienic and economic advantages but it is a demographic asset as well. Southern Italy needs special mention because more concentrated effort is required for its development and because the problem differs so radically, both from a technical and an economic-social standpoint, from that of northern Italy. Mussolini has made provisions for drainage, irrigation, water supply, fertilization, forests, etc.—*Eleanora Borzilleri*.

19495. GREIM, G., KLEIN, von HELMUT, HAS-SINGER, H. Italien: moderne Entwicklungen und Probleme. [Italy: current developments and problems.] *Auslandskundl. Vortr. d. Technischen Hochschule Stuttgart.* 3 1932: pp. 54.—The study includes: (1) the land and its people, (2) Italian economic problems, and (3) geopolitical problems.

19496. KANTER, HELMUTH. Kalabrien. [Calabria.] *Hamburgische Univ., Abhandl. a. d. Gebiet d. Auslandskunde.* 33 (Ser. C.) 1930: pp. 378.—(A survey of the physical character of Calabria.) The discussion of the climate is based upon new material. About 100 distinct regions are differentiated on the basis of a systematic geological classification. Opinions are pressed in regard to the geographical problems of the country. In contrast to the work of Gignoux and Cortese, the author develops the theory that the terraced slope of the Apennines owes its origin to a post-pliocene uplift which was of equal extent in all parts of the country. The value of the work lies in the assembling for the first time of all available geographical data for Calabria. (Maps and diagrams.)—*H. Lehmann*.

19497. LANDINI, PIERO. Considerazioni geografiche ed economiche sullo sviluppo ferroviario d'Italia con speciale riguardo all'Italia meridionale. [Geographic and economic aspects of railroad development in Italy, especially in southern Italy.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Ital.* 3 1930: 79-87.—The railroads in Italy, particularly in southern Italy, present a varied problem. The author discusses the question from the standpoint of private and government operated railroads, single and double-tracked lines, both those run by steam and those run by electricity, and passenger and freight lines. (Maps and statistics.)—*Eleanora Borzilleri*.

19498. NEHRING, K. Die Bergwirtschaft Italiens. [Italian mountain economy.] *Z. f. d. Berg-, Hütten- u. Salinenwesen im Preuss. Staate.* 79 (5) 1931: B303-B316.

19499. PANTANELLI, ENRICO. La distribuzione dei terreni adatti alle colture foraggere in Puglia. [The

distribution of lands suitable for the cultivation of forage crops in Apulia.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 3 1930: 125-130.—Apulia has always been considered unsuitable for the cultivation of forage crops because of its hot, dry climate. However, there is land in Apulia which is suitable for dry-cultivation, as well as land which is irrigable. By the careful selection of species it would be possible to produce forage crops on each type of soil in Apulia, as the author shows by a complete description of the various soil types of Apulia, and the kinds of fodder suitable to each. (Statistics.)—*Eleanora Borzilleri.*

19500. PFALZ, RICHARD. Neue wirtschaftsgeographische Fragen Italiens. [New economic geographic problems of Italy.] *Geog. Z.* 37 (3) 1931: 129-143.

19501. RICCARDI, RICCARDO. Recherche sull'insediamento umano nell'Umbria. [Research concerning the distribution of population in Umbria.] *Pubbl. d. Ist. di Geog. d. R. Univ. de Roma. Ser. A* (1) 1931: pp. 119.

19502. ROLETTA, GIORGIO. Le caratteristiche geografico-economiche dei comuni delle Alpi Occidentali. [The economic-geographic character of a community of the western Alps.] *Ann. d. R. Univ. d. Studi Econ. e Commerciali di Trieste.* 2 (3) 1930: 249-280.

19503. ROLETTA, GIORGIO. Le condizioni geografico-economiche di un commune alpino. [The geographic-economic condition of an alpine community.] *Club Alpino Ital.* 49 (9) Sep. 1930: 540-553; (10) Oct. 1930: 601-612.

19504. ROLETTA, GIORGIO. Recherche géographique sull'ortifruttilcoltura della Campania. [Geographical research concerning garden and fruit culture in Campania.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 3 1930: 35-39.

19505. RONZA, GIUSEPPE. Sulle risorse minerarie del Mezzogiorno. [Mineral resources of southern Italy.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 3 1930: 74-78.—Southern Italy is rich in minerals. Petroleum and fuels lead, while sulphur, manganese, bauxite, and potassium are close seconds. In order to stimulate mining the author proposes that (1) the *Azienda Generale Italiana* should start a systematic investigation for possible oil fields and sulphur mines, (2) the railroad administration should reduce the transportation rates for bauxite, (3) further investigation of the by-products of lignite from an industrial standpoint should be made, and (4) private enterprises should be undertaken.—*Eleanora Borzilleri.*

19506. SESTINI, ALDO. Osservazioni su alcuni tipi di insediamento rurale del Pistoiese. [Observations concerning types of rural settlement of Pistoia.] *Mem. d. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 17 1932: 78-82.

19507. TOSCHI, UMBERTO. L'Italia meridionale nelle grandi comunicazioni aeree. [The great aerial lines in southern Italy.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 3 1930: 88-94.—Air transportation is dependent upon atmospheric conditions, the contour of the land insofar as it influences atmospheric conditions, and population distribution. Air lines are of particular importance in southern Italy because it is midway between the centers of traffic of western and central Europe and those of the eastern Mediterranean because physical characteristics are especially favorable, and because the atmospheric conditions are even more favorable. At present there are five main lines over southern Italy, (Statistics and maps.)—*Eleanora Borzilleri.*

19508. VISENTINI, MARCO. La défense contre les inondations dans la vallée du Po. [Flood protection in the valley of the Po.] *Matériaux p. l'Etude d. Calamités.* 27 (3) 1931: 213-219.—In the valley of the Po, 693,000 ha., with a population of 1,238,000, are subject to floods. There are three elements in the present method of flood control—forecasting of floods, assistance during average floods, and services during floods of an extreme extent. Since 1872 there have been six floods of

the last type in 1872, 1907, 1917, 1926 (2 floods), and 1928.—*C. Lowe.*

19509. ZUCULIN, B. L'economia dell'estrema Riviera di Ponente. [The economic status of Riviera di Ponente.] *Riv. di Geog.* 12 (4) Apr. 1932: 131-140.—Not olive groves and olive oil are the backbone of the economic structure of Riviera di Ponente or the Province of Imperia, but floriculture and the tourist industry. Most of the oil which passes as Oneglia oil is Spanish, Algerian, or Greek. It often enters Oneglia already refined and is reexported, accounting for the seemingly great importance of oil for Imperia. Imperia produces 97.35% of all the flowers exported from Liguria. Germany is the greatest consumer, while Switzerland, Austria, and France rank close seconds. In 1930-1931 the total value of floral products sold amounted to 250,000,000 lire. Accurate statistics are lacking for the tourist industry. In 1930-1931 there were approximately 74,000 foreigners in the resorts, totaling 1,400,000 days of residence and 70,000,000 lire living expenses plus an average of 100 lire daily for other expenses or a total of 140,000,000 lire.—*Eleanora Borzilleri.*

Iberian Peninsula

19510. LAUTENSACH, HERMANN. Die länderkundliche Gliederung Portugals. [Geographical analysis of Portugal.] *Geog. Z.* 38 (4) 1932: 193-205; (5) 1932: 271-284.—(A study of Portugal as a geographic unit.)

19511. LAUTENSACH, H. Portugal. *Petermanns Mitteil., Ergänzungsh.* (213) 1932: pp. 187.—The article discusses (1) Portugal as a part of the Iberian peninsula, (2) the Portuguese coast, (3) land forms, (4) climate, (5) rivers, (6) the historical and psychological basis of cultural geography, (7) vegetation, (8) occupations and industries, (9) physical anthropology, (10) settlement, place names, and transportation.

19512. MERINO y URRUFIA, J. BAUTISTA. El vasculence en el valle de Ojacastró. [Biscay dialect in the Ojacastró valley.] *Bol. de la Soc. Geog. Nacional (Madrid).* 71 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 254-264.—Place names in the valley of Ojacastró are analyzed. These reveal the Biscayan origin of many of the names. The enclosed valley is well suited to preserving old customs and language forms.

19513. PEREIRA, G. Les vignobles du nord du Portugal. [The vineyards of northern Portugal.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest.* 3 (2) Apr. 15, 1932: 202-233.—The Minho region of Portugal is historically important for the production of grapes for sour wine. The excellent quality of the wine (sour) was mentioned by Vilarinho de S. Romão in the 12th century and was famous throughout the middle ages. Soil is favorable as is the warm maritime climate. The vine, however, needs protection against the high relative humidity and overly abundant rainfall. The region of Douro is the oldest and most famous wine producing region in Portugal and the development of the industry in the 17th century was largely due to English initiative. From this region was exported the famous Port wine. The quality of the wine (sweet) is due to the essentially warm and dry climate. The average annual production for the last 10 years has been 41,476,496 litres. The export in 1929 was 277,253 bbl.—*Lois Olson.*

France

19514. BRENAC, RENÉ. Les industries de Mazamet. [The industries of Mazamet.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 64-82; (2) Apr. 1932: 155-175.—Mazamet is located where the Montagne Noir and Anglès plateau meet. Agriculture is poor and the rural population scant. However, the rivers furnished water power; and wood, minerals, and wool were available. The first industries established

were flour mills, glass works, manufacturing of sabots, weaving, and metallurgy. In the 16th century the Thoré valley was a center of Protestant activity, and the Protestants were employed in the various manufacturing industries. Of the early industries, only the woollen manufacturing remains. The presence of sheep and the excellent quality of the water are responsible for the establishment of the industry and finished product was easily exported from the region, which did not possess good roads. The separation of Belgium from France served as an added impetus. In 1851 the first wool pelts were imported from Argentina and the industry of separating the wool from the hides was introduced. Mazamet leads France in the industry and her imports represent 85% of the pelts exported from Buenos Aires, and 45% of the Australian. In 1913 the sales amounted to: England 35%, northern France 31%, Germany 10%, and Russia 8.5%.—*Lois Olson.*

19515. BUFFAULT, PAUL. La dépopulation dans la zone montagneuse de la région des Alpes; ses causes. [Depopulation in the Alpine region; its causes.] *Rev. Générale d. Sci. Pures et Appliquées.* 43 (13) Jul. 1, 1932: 231-237.—Between 1846 and 1861 the population of the Alpine départements of France declined 3.6% or by 63,675 inhabitants. Between 1861 and 1926 the decline amounted to 13.8%, the département of Basses-Alpes having the greatest decline (46%). In the neighbouring Mediterranean provinces the increase during the same period amounted to 74%. This is not due primarily to the desire of the mountain population for milder climate but to ravages due to floods. The floods of the Rhône, Isère, Drôme, Var, and Argens and their tributaries are briefly discussed. Other catastrophes affecting the depopulation are land slides and avalanches. Deforestation resulting from industrial development has increased the number of the catastrophes of recent years. Military activities in the Alps in the 17th and 18th centuries had previously reduced the forest cover.—*Lois Olson.*

19516. C., A. La production et la distribution d'énergie électrique en France. [The production and distribution of electric energy in France.] *France. Ministère de l'Agric., Direction Générale d. Eaux et Forêts.* 60 1930: 231-241.—(Accompanied by statistics and maps, showing distribution of energy produced by fuel, hydraulic power, and the per capita power development.)

19517. CHIZY, G. CANAT de. La houille blanche en France. [Hydro-electric power in France.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lyon et de la Région Lyonnaise.* 1931-32: 8-28.—There are in France five major hydro-electric regions. (1) The Alpine region is the most important producing 1,029,000 kw. of the 1,908,000 kw. of installed hydro-electric power in France. Rivers supplying the greatest amount of this power are the Dranse, the Arve and its tributaries, the Fier, Isère, Arc, and Durance. (2) The lack of adequate development along the Rhône is due largely to the fact that a single commission has control of both navigation and water power development of the river. The only solution to the conflicting problems of these two activities would be the construction of a canal from Lyons to the sea. (3) Scant and irregular rainfall are unfavorable to the development of water power in the Pyrenees, but excellent reservoir sites are available. The most important rivers of the region are the Garonne, Adour, and Ariège. (4) The central massif, also, has excellent storage facilities accompanied by scant and irregular rainfall. The region supplies $\frac{1}{2}$ of the developed water power of France and the most important rivers supplying this are the Dordogne, Truyère, and Loire. (5) The eastern region includes the French Jura and the Ain river is its most important source of power. (6) The Rhine river supplies France with 520,000 kw. of developed water power and the Treaty of Versailles gives to France the privilege of

constructing a canal to the left of the river, extending from the Swiss border to Strasbourg. Of the hydro-electric power of France 4% is used for traction, 39% for electro-metallurgy, 11% for lighting, and 46% for power.—*M. Warthin.*

19518. CONSTANTIN, A. Inondations et déboisement. [Floods and deforestation.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. de Lyon et de la Région Lyonnaise.* 1929-1930: 22-29.

19519. CONSTANTIN, A. Le port du Havre, état actuel. [The port of Havre its present state.] *Bull., Soc. de Géog. de Lyon et de la Région Lyonnaise.* 1929-30: 10-18.—Havre de Grace was created during the reigns of Louis XII and Francis I, chiefly as a harbor for the French fleet. The city is well located for English and trans-Atlantic trade. The network of rivers tributary to the Seine makes it accessible from all parts of France. Port equipment, management, and transportation facilities are discussed. Havre ranks second to Marseilles in value of commerce. The port of Rouen handles a greater tonnage but of bulky and comparatively inexpensive products such as coal.—*M. Warthin.*

19520. CONSTANTIN, A. Le sel et l'industrie de la soude en Lorraine. [Salt and soda industry in Lorraine.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lyon et de la Région Lyonnaise.* 1931-32: 45-61.—In addition to its iron mines, blast furnaces and textile mills, Lorraine holds an important position in the production of salt. The salt marsh at Dieuze was exploited as early as 803 by the Abbey of Saint-Maximim à Trèves and that at Moyenvic in 836. Throughout the middle ages the salt deposits of Lorraine played an important political role. At the beginning of the 19th century salt deposits were discovered below the surface of the earth and their exploitation was begun. Most of the salt marshes are found in the département of Moselle. Brine deposits also occur underground. Frequently the salt deposits are converted into brine and the brine pumped to the surface. Salt mined in rock form is commonly used for the production of sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, and chlorine compounds. Refined salt is usually made by the evaporation process. The soda manufactured is used in chemical plants, paper mills, soap making, and in the manufacture of glass and crockery. Indirectly, therefore, the salt deposits are the basis of the chemical research and of all of the leading industries of Lorraine.—*M. Warthin.*

19521. DUCROT, JEAN. La houille à Decazeville. [Coal at Decazeville.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest.* 3 (2) Apr. 15, 1932: 121-130.—(A study of coal production and related industries.)

19522. FOURNIER, LUCIEN. Le Grand Canal d'Alsace et les travaux de Krembs. [The Grand Canal of Alsace and the work of the Krembs.] *La Nature.* (2886) Aug. 1, 1932: 111-121.—The Krembs section of the Grand Canal of Alsace was begun in 1928 for the double purpose of regulating navigation and providing hydro-electric power. The work should be completed in 1933. The hydro-electric plant will furnish annually 800,000,000 kw. hrs.

19523. GAUSEN, H. Les forêts de la vallée d'Aspe. [The forests of the Aspe valley.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 5-17.—*M. Warthin.*

19524. GEORGE, PIERRE. Le Tricastin. Un petit pays des confins du Dauphiné et de la Provence. Étude de géographie économique et humaine. [Tricastin. A small area in Dauphiné and Provence. A study of human and economic geography.] *Études Rhodaniennes.* 7 (1) Mar. 1930: 15-49.—(See: Entry 4: 12523. Maps of population densities by communes for 1861 and 1926.)—*M. Warthin.*

19525. LAUTENSACH, H., and RUDERSDORF, WILLI. Elsass-Lothringen im internationalen Personenverkehr 1914 und 1931. [International passenger traffic of Alsace-Lorraine in 1914 and 1931.] *Petermanns*

Mitteil. 78 (7-8) 1932: 169-176.—(A geographical analysis of the transportation situation in Alsace-Lorraine.) It is concluded that (1) local and passenger traffic with Baden and Pfalz is particularly noteworthy, (2) the traffic between Lorraine and the Saar region is comparatively light, (3) France has greatly increased her local transportation connections with Alsace-Lorraine, and (4) connections with Germany, Luxembourg, and Switzerland are more important than those with France, whose percentage of the total has declined since 1914.—*Lois Olson.*

19526. LEMAIRE, L. La plaine maritime de l'arrondissement de Dunkerque, sa structure, son aménagement. [The maritime plain in the vicinity of Dunkerque; its structure and management.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Dunkerque*. 1931: 13-83.—*M. Warthin.*

19527. MEJEAN, PAUL. Le Bas-Dauphiné, une vue d'ensemble. [Lower Dauphiné, a general description.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 7 (1) Mar. 1931: 1-13.—The natural region of lower Dauphiné is bounded on the north by the Rhône valley, on the west by the Rhône from Lyons to the vicinity of Valence, and on the south and east by the Prealps du Nord and the Guiers. The relief within the region is confused. The southern plateau areas, characterized by mediocre soil, are largely forested. The more fertile southern valleys produce wheat and fruit. To the north the plateaus are less elevated and more fertile. Here, the poorer parts are in forest and the remainder is in wheat or grass land. The lowland areas cultivate tobacco and sugar beets. The Lyons plain is a wheat district; the Ile Crémieu is forested. In general, wheat is the chief crop. An abundant water supply allows of scattered farms; the village nucleus usually consisting of a church, school and 4 to 5 houses. Although in places the density of population rises to 100 per sq. km., the average is about 80. This natural region is divided by economic ties to the various urban areas, chiefly Lyons. Most of the railroads are oriented towards Lyons. The clearest sign of this influence is in the form of rural habitat. In the Ile Crémieu the homes are like those of Buguey. In the southeast they are of the lower Savoyard type. (Figures, maps).—*M. Warthin.*

19528. STEBBING, E. P. Afforestation work in the central plateau of France, with some notes on the work undertaken at the military camp of La Courtine. *J. Royal Soc. Arts*. 80 (4145) Apr. 29, 1932: 581-589.

19529. VAUX de FOLETIER, F. de. Brouage. *Terre Air Mer*. 58 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 28-47.—The fortified town of Brouage was located on an eminence in the marshy country of "Isles de Saintogne." Its importance was due to the excellent quality of the salt produced there and to its port activities. As early as 1527 a treaty was concluded between Francis I and Henry VIII by which France paid as indemnity to England, Brouage salt to a value of 10,000 crowns. Its decline has both political and natural basis. The receding of the sea and the drying of the marsh have ruined both natural claims to importance. At present the town is being restored because of its historical importance.—*M. Warthin.*

19530. WIRTH, W. Zur Kulturgeographie der Provence. [Cultural geography of Provence.] *Schweizer Geog.* 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 15-19; (2) Mar. 1932: 45-49.—Two types of land are distinguishable, each presenting a different economic aspect. In former times and according to natural conditions, the "Petite Crau" was an expanse of dry, arable land and the "Crau" proper was the favored winter pasture for sheep. The process of irrigation, begun a few centuries ago, had gradually changed the character of the two sections. In the "Petite Crau" vegetables are grown in great quantities. Due to favorable climatic conditions, three to four harvests are possible during one year. The vegetables are

shipped mainly to Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and some are exported. The pastures in the "Crau" gave way to the production of fodder used for the great sheep herds which come down from the mountains during the winter months. The improved quality of the fodder has been accompanied by the production of better breeds of sheep which are becoming a valuable source of meat supply.—*Rosa Ernst.*

Low Countries

19531. CUNNINGHAM, BRYSSON. The enclosure of the Zuider Zee. *Nature (London)*. 130 (3272) Jul. 16, 1932: 80-83.—May 28 last, the earthen embankment cutting off the waters of the Zuider Zee from the North sea was closed. It spans a gap 18.5 miles long, has been under construction for 12 years, and has cost about £50,000,000. About 550,000 a. will be reclaimed by pumping out the water into a central lake of 270,000 a. Locks for navigation and sluices for drainage discharge have been built in the dyke, and a part of the enclosed area has already been drained and leached of its salt sufficiently to be put into crops. Complete drainage will add 10% to the arable land of the Netherlands.—*L. C. Glenn.*

19532. DÜLBERG, FRANZ. Das Zuidersee-Werk der Niederländer. [The Zuider Zee project in the Netherlands.] *Atlantis*. (8) Aug. 1932: 456-463.

Switzerland and the Alps

19533. BUSER, P. L'activité du port de Bâle en 1931. [The activity of the port of Basle in 1931.] *Naviga-tion du Rhin*. 10 (7) Jul. 1932: 249-252.

19534. OSWALD, WERNER, and BERNHARD, HANS. Wirtschaft und Siedlung im Rheinwald, ihre Schädigung durch die projektierten Stauseen und die Wiederherstellung durch Realersatz. [Economics and settlement in Rheinwald, injury which would be caused by the projected reservoirs, and compensations for their creation.] *Schr. d. Schweiz. Vereinigung f. Innenkolonisation u. Industr. Landwirtsch.* (43) 1931: pp. 158; (44) 1931: pp. 85.—Part one consists of a study of the natural environment of Rheinwald (relief, climate, hydrography, etc.), the earliest settlements of the Walliser in Rheinwald, their social position and notable spirit of independence, the political position of Rheinwald in the 14th century, the social, historical, political, and commercial effects of its location on a main route between Italy and Switzerland, alpine economy, and mining. Parts two and three deal with the project for creating two reservoirs near Splügen and Sufers, for hydro-electric power, which would flood 150 ha. of the valley area. The region is one of declining population. Arguments, both cultural and economic, are presented both for and against the creation of the reservoirs.—*C. Lowe.*

19535. SPENDER, MICHAEL. The new photographic survey of Switzerland. *Geog. J.* 79 (5) May 1932: 383-401.—Observations are made of the work concerning the *Schweizerische Landestopographie*. The Swiss Federal Survey has developed an "orthodox" procedure in terrestrial photo-grammetry. The Dufour map, completed in 1864, was the first map of the entire country. An account of the difficulties in its construction is given. In 1890, Siegfried commenced the mapping of Switzerland by triangulation. In spite of flaws, this map is one of the most successful ever published. Under the present program, the cadastral survey will be completed (on scales 1:250 and 1:10,000) during the course of 50 years following 1926. But the topographic survey of the whole country on the scale of 1:50,000 will be ready by 1948. The Federal Survey has used aerial photograph only where absolutely necessary. The cadastral survey, on the other hand, employs air-survey a great deal. (Bibliography, illus.).—*E. Kenny.*

19536. WYSS, FRITZ. Die Fortschritte der Städtegeographie der Schweiz in neuer Zeit. Ein Überblick ihres Schrifttums. [Recent progress in urban geography in Switzerland. A review of its literature.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 78 (7-8) 1932: 178-179.—(Bibliography.)

19537. WYSS, FRITZ. Schweizerische Städtegeographie. [Swiss urban geography.] *Schweizer Geog.* 9 (3) May 1932: 57-59.—(Bibliography.)

Germany and Austria

19538. BRIEFS, GOETZ. Revierbildung und provinzielle Streuung der Industrie. [Districting and provincial distribution of industry.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (1) Mar. 1932: 29-52.

19539. GSTEU, HERMANN. Beiträge zur Anthropogeographie von Vorarlberg. [A contribution to the anthropo-geography of Vorarlberg.] *Forsch. z. Deutschen Landes- u. Volkskunde.* 29 (2) 1932: pp. 120.—The geology, soils, climate, and the position of Vorarlberg in the Alps are described. This is followed by a description of the distribution of population, folk and herdsmen songs, field types, and settlement types, and descriptions of the cities of Vorarlberg and of the individual valleys (Tannenberg and Schröcken, Klosterthal, Grosse Walsertal, Kleine Walsertal, Montafon, the Rheintal and its tributaries, Hinter Bregenzer Wald, Walbass, and Vorder Bregenzer Wald). The method of earning a livelihood is related to the structure of the population and its political affiliations, and the types of house farms are discussed.—C. Lowe.

19540. HALBFASS, W. Die mitteldeutsche Frage vom wasserwirtschaftlichen Standpunkt betrachtet. [The central German question as viewed from the water-economic standpoint.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Jena.* 39 1931: 17-25.

19541. HAUFE, HELMUT. Die geographische Struktur des deutschen Eisenbahnverkehrs. [The geographical structure of the German railroads.] *Veröffentl. d. Geog. Seminars d. Univ. Leipzig.* 2 1931: pp. 152.—The article gives the history and present status of the railroad system of Germany in relation to the land forms and geologic structure. The railroads of the level land are subdivided into (1) the region about Berlin, (2) those marginal to the central mountains, (3) the coastal lines. In the central mountain region the 4 chief sections are (1) Leipzig-Munich, (2) Hannover-Frankfurt a. M., (3) Cologne and the Ruhr region, and (4) southwest Germany. The traffic of these subdivisions is analyzed individually and collectively. (Map.)—Lois Olson.

19542. IMHOFF, PAUL. Das niederrheinische Lössgebiet. [The lower Rhine loess region.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 75 (1) 1932: 1-84.

19543. KRENZLIN, ANNELIESE. Die Kulturlandschaft des hannöverschen Wendlands. [The cultural landscape of the Wendlands of Hannover.] *Forsch. z. Deutschen Landes- u. Volkskunde.* 28 (4) 1931: pp. 362.—(A study of the geographical bases for the historical development of the Wendlands, the natural landscape, the history of settlement by Germans and Slavs, the movement of population in the middle ages and in modern times, the historical development of the modern agricultural-geographical landscape, the historical development and forms of settlement, and the cultural development.)

19544. LÜTGENS, RUDOLF. Der Hamburger Hafen und seine geographische Entwicklung. [A study of the historical geography and present status of the port of Hamburg.] *Geog. Z.* 38 (4) 1932: 205-223.

19545. MUSCHICK, FRITZ. Der Bernstein, seine Entstehung, Gewinnung, Verarbeitung und Bedeutung. [Amber, its origin, collection, preparation, and significance.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (5) 1931: 140-147.—(An historical and geographical analysis of the amber trade of the north German coast.)

19546. NUSSELT, KURT. Die volkswirtschaftliche Bedeutung der deutschen Binnenhäfen. [The economic significance of the German inland harbors.] *Wirtschaftsstudien.* 124 1931: pp. 144.

19547. PFROMMER, FRITZ. Der nördliche Schwarzwald. Versuch einer länderkundlichen Darstellung. [The northern Black Forest. The investigation of a geographical unit.] *Badische Geog. Abhandl.* (3) 1929: pp. 111.—Structure, morphology, soils, climate, flora, and economic conditions are discussed. The formation of moors was occasioned or advanced by human activity (burning off of the forest). The second part of the article is devoted to settlements. This section establishes Gradmann's theories of determining the type of rural settlements and fields from their age and from the date of foundation of city settlements. In an older period of unregulated clearing, settlements developed as informal hamlets; in the more recent period of systematic colonization, as settlements on a hide of forest land. Particularly characteristic of the valleys of the western slope is the proximity of an old village to a more recent market settlement. The latter at times did not extend beyond the estate situated within the village. The picture of the modern cities is brief. In the treatment of the geological structure and economic conditions there is no reference to the medicinal springs. The economic presentation is confined largely to description and to unrelated explanations of the local phenomena. (Map. 27 illus.)—Walter Christaller.

19548. RÖLLIG, GERHARD. Wirtschaftsgeographische Landschaften Sachsens. [Economic geographic aspects of Saxony.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins d. Geog. an d. Univ. Leipzig.* 10 1930: 37-54.

19549. SCHMITT, LUDWIG. Einiges zur Übersichtskarte der landwirtschaftlichen Hauptbodenarten von Hesse und den angrenzenden Gebieten. [Some facts concerning a synoptical map of the leading regional soil types of Hesse and bordering regions.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze.* 26 (17) Sep. 1, 1930: 400-403.—Herman F. Otle.

19550. SIEDENTOP, J. Die geographische Struktur des deutschen Eisenbahnverkehrs. [The geographical basis of German railroad service.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 6 (2) Jul. 1932: 37-40.—This is the title of a dissertation by Helmut Haufe in the publications of the Geographical Seminar of the University of Leipzig (1931), which however does not sufficiently take into account the influence of land contour on the course of the road-bed. His bibliography accordingly includes non-geographical works on transportation, railroad engineering, economics, and the history of commerce to the almost complete neglect of geographical sources.—Werner Neuse.

19551. STEINERT, HERMANN. Der Königsberger Seekanal. [The Königsberg Sea Canal.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 78 (7-8) 1932: 176-177.—(A discussion of the canal connecting Königsberg with Pillau at the mouth of the Pregel.)

19552. WELTE, A. Die Besiedlung des südöstlichen Rhönvorlandes. [The settlement of southeastern Rhönvorland.] *Geog. Anz.* 33 (8) 1932: 225-234; (9) 1932: 273-280.—The Salzforst is a forested section of the Rhönvorland. The delayed settlement of the region is apparently more closely related to the sandstone bed rock than to climatic influences. Throughout central Europe the regions with loess or limestone bed rock were settled first. The villages of the region settled prior to 1000 A.D. were nearly all located in the limestone regions. The clearing and settlement of the forest occurred in three periods: (1) about 1000 A.D. under the influence of the church when settlements were established along the valleys, (2) in the 1500's when mining and industry were introduced, and (3) in the second half of the 18th century. Population moved, in general, from east to west. The place names frequently reflect the date of

settlement, those ending in *heim*, *ing*, *ingen*, or *ungen* usually being the oldest; those ending in *hausen*, *hofen*, *dorf*, *feld*, or *bach* having been founded between 500 and 800, etc. Four types of villages are common: *Hauferndorf*, *Strassendorf*, *Reihendorf*, and *Weilerdorf*. Of these the first type is usually the oldest. The distinction between the oldest cultures of the limestone areas and that of the forested sandstone region is less pronounced than formerly, but still much in evidence. (Maps.)—*Lois Olson*.

19553. WENDIGGENSEN, PAUL. Beiträge zur Wirtschaftsgeographie des Landes Lippe. [Study of the economic geography of Lippe.] *Jahrb. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Hannover*. 1931: 121-366.—(A study of the geographical and historical background of Lippe; its economic development including agriculture, forest economics, and manufacturing; and the transportation systems. Maps.)

19554. WITT, WERNER. Volksdichte in Nord- und Mitteldeutschland 1925. [Density of population in north and central Germany in 1925.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 77 (11-12) 1931: 281-285.—(A discussion of the density of population map presented and the method of its construction.)

19555. ZEHE, EDITH. Die Städte des Schwarzwaldes. [The cities of the Black Forest.] *Heimatkundl. Arbeiten a. d. Geog. Inst. d. Univ. Erlangen*. 4 1930: pp. 42.

19556. ZEISS, WINFRIED. Der Seesker Höhenzug. Ein Beitrag zur Landschaftskunde Ostpreussens. [The Seesker range. A contribution to the regional geography of East Prussia.] *Veröffentl. d. Geog. Inst. d. Albertus-Univ. zu Königsberg, Reihe Geog.* (4) 1931: pp. 110.—An abstract of this monograph, prepared by the author was published in *Geog. Anz.* 32 (6-7) 1931: 202-212.—(See entry #4: 12538.)

British Isles

19557. BROOKE, J. R. I. Rural industries: their organization and development. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 80 (4149) May 27, 1932: 680-687.—The rural village is no longer a unit of a self-sufficing agricultural community, but a small and declining fragment of an industrialized country. Hence rural industries were vanishing. A bureau was founded 10 years ago in an attempt to revive them. It has had some local successes, especially where the craftsman is also the holder of a small parcel of land. Its chief methods are the provision of expert advisers, the rescue and spread of traditional designs, and aid in the acquirement of tools and simple machinery and in marketing. The author refers especially to ironwork, which is widespread, to basketry in Somerset, and to quilting in Wales and Durham. Some small industries of these types are being reestablished.—*C. B. Fawcett*.

19558. HILDEBRAND, J. R. Edinburgh, Athens of the north. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 62 (2) Aug. 1932: 219-246.—(Illustrated.)—*O. W. Freeman*.

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

19559. APPLETON, JOHN B., and MITCHELL, SYBIL. The forests and lumber industries of Sweden. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 30 (3) Jul. 1932: 163-181.—Sweden supplies the European market with 26% of its lumber and ranks second to Finland, which is its largest contributor. Productive forest land covers 57% of the total surface of Sweden. This may be increased 5% by improved drainage and afforestation. The climate is essentially continental in character, although marine influences tend to modify the severe winters. Both soft and hard woods are grown. The principal subdivisions of the country are: (1) the commercial forest of central Sweden, (2) the virgin forest of upper

Norrland, and (3) the cultivated forest of the south. The various industries are studied. Sweden has adopted sound policies regarding the utilization and perpetuation of hard wood forests. (Graphs and maps.)—*E. Kenny*.

19560. AUZĀNS, A. Latvijas kartogrāfija un tās izredzes tuvākā nākotnē. [Cartography of Latvia and its prospects for the future.] *Geog. Raksti*. 1 1928 (pub. 1929): 21-27.—Cartography of Latvia may be divided into (1) the work of the Russian War Department which includes the periods (a) 1880-1890 when most of Zemgale was surveyed and mapped, (b) 1905-1913 when the western section of Livonia was surveyed, and (c) 1916 when the southern part of Latgale was surveyed (scales 1:21,000-1:42,000-1:84,000); (2) pre-war German maps; and (3) Latvian topographic and geodetic surveying on the scale of 1:25,000 and 1:50,000. In addition, official maps are being produced on smaller scales. (German summary.)—*Lois Olson*.

19561. BLESE, ERNESTS. Latvijas vietu Vārdu geogrāfiska nozīme. [The geographic significance of Latvian place names.] *Geog. Raksti*. 2 1929: 134-141.

19562. BRAUN, G. Boliden das Schwedische Klondyke. [Boliden the Swedish Klondyke.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 6 (1) Apr. 1932: 3-6.—Boliden lies in northern Sweden, about two hours by automobile northwest of Skelleftea on the Gulf of Bothnia. This region has long been prospected for precious metals, in late years by the most advanced methods. An ore body, which is 600 m. long, 4 to 40 m. in breadth and 600 m. deep, was discovered at Boliden under 10 to 20 m. of drift. In one year this yielded 300,000 t. of ore, from which 7,000 t. of copper, 6,000 kg. of gold, and 23,000 kg. of silver were extracted. This discovery is but the beginning of an entirely new economy in northern Sweden, Finland, and Norway.—*Samuel N. Dicken*.

19563. CHAUVIN, T. La vie au delà du Cercle Polaire. [Life beyond the Arctic circle.] *Terre Air Mer*. 57 (6) Jun. 1932: 466-485.—(A study of communications and means of livelihood beyond the Arctic circle in Norway.)

19564. FRÖDIN, JOHN. Siljansomradets fåbodbygd. [The summer pastures of the Lake Silja region.] *Skr. Utgivna av Vetenskaps-Soc. i Lund*. (5) 1930: pp. 317.—Of the 5,552 sq. km. which comprise the area but 1,109 sq. km. may be considered settled. The remainder is used for summer pasture only (*fåbod*). About 1840 this supported an average of 10 cattle per sq. km. *Fåbod* settlements may be isolated or in hamlets raising barley, rye, oats, or potatoes in addition to cattle husbandry. These are inhabited only in the summer. Details of *fåbod* settlement differ in the various parishes. Modern agricultural methods have made it possible to cultivate areas formerly useless except for the *fåbod* system. In 1917 only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the *fåbod* cabins were used and only 43% of the cattle were sent to *fåbod* pastures.—*Lois Olson*.

19565. HUBBARD, GEORGE D. The geography of residence in Norway fiord areas. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 22 (2) Jun. 1932: 109-118.—This study is concerned with the home sites located in western Norway from Hardanger to Trondhjem fiord, an area of 300 mi. by 50-100 mi. Trondhjem, with 60,000 people, and Bergen, with nearly 100,000, dominate the region. A score of villages are located where people can use commercial highways, outlets, and inlets, not at intersections. In addition are found 10,000 to 15,000 houses in groups of two or three or completely isolated. Thousands of square miles (90% of the land) which are too steep, rocky, marshy, or covered by ice caps are uninhabited. Favorable house sites include: glacial moraines, valley drift, alluvial fans, fiord head deltas, uplifted deltas, small areas of former sea floor, beach ridges, mouths of

hanging valleys, tiny slanting alps, talus slopes, and cirque floors not far above sea level. Commercial centers like Bergen and Trondhjem are up the fiords well within the shoreline zone and built on moraines, deltas, and marine terraces. Forestry is a small industry in western Norway. A few quarries have been developed and furnish the only industry that has led man away from the moraines, alluvial material, shoreline deposits, and deltas. The chief tourist hotels have located on these same recent deposits.—O. W. Freeman.

19566. INGMAN, NILS, et al. Den officiella svenska kartverksamheten år 1931. [Official Swedish cartography in 1931.] *Globen*. 11 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-7.

19567. JONSSON, G., and EKSTEDT, I. Till kännedom om Stockholms inre struktur år 1910. [Recognition of the inner structure of Stockholm in 1910.] *Ymer*. (1) 1932: 32-69.—(A comprehensive presentation of the urban geography of the Stockholm of 1910, its morphology and economic geography.) A summary is presented of foreign publications dealing with population distribution in cities, notably New York, Chicago, Innsbruck, and Oslo. Maps included show that in 1910 the "inner city" population had begun to dwindle, and the suburban to increase. During the two following decades this trend became pronounced, and details as to directions of movement and classes of population are shown by a comparison of population maps of 1910 and 1930. The second part is an analysis of the population by activities, accompanied by maps showing their areal distribution. The thesis, that the city is a complicated phenomenon which follows orderly laws of development, is defended, and that since the city is the most important type of population aggregate in Europe, scientific study is necessary in order to avoid errors in planning.—Nels A. Bengtson.

19568. KEKONI, KARL. Ports of Finland. *Econ. Geog.* 8 (3) 1932: 217-244.—Finland has an area of 150,000 sq. mi. with a population of 3,495,186 in 1924. Many lakes of every type and size cover about 12% of the entire surface of the country and form excellent inland waterways which are being improved by the construction of canals, the most important being the Saima canal which unites the Saima lake with the Gulf of Finland. The rivers are comparatively short but swift flowing and the potential water power is estimated at 2,500,000 hp. Finland is largely hilly. The climate is more favorable than might be expected from its location. The southern ports are generally closed from January to April; those of the north until June. With the aid of icebreakers, navigation is maintained throughout the winter. The forests represent the greatest wealth of the country and furnish material for all its important industries. Woodwork industry ranks foremost with cellulose next. Finland is deficient in minerals and 66% of the population are farmers. Owing to the severity of the climate and the small area of good arable land, quantities of grain are imported from America, Russia, and Poland. Cattle raising and dairy farming are successful. The foreign trade is well developed and growing. Tables show imports and exports from 1922 to 1927. The ports may be divided into two main groups: (1) those situated at the mouths of rivers and possessing water communication with the interior—generally ports of export, and (2) ports which depend on the railways—which are situated at the centers of populous districts. Helsingfors, Åbo, Vasa, Viborg, Kotka, and Pori are described in detail. The history of the development of winter navigation is given. For almost 20 years Hanko was the only winter port open. During the last decade of the 19th century, Åbo began to compete with it. Helsingfors is now kept open during mild winters (Tables and photos).—E. Kenny.

19569. MAIDE, JOH. Esti minemi raionia. [Market regions of Estonia.] *Tartu Ülikeoli, Majandus-*

geograafia Seminari Üllitised. (2) 1931: pp. 26.—(English summary.)

19570. MALTA, NIKOLĀJS. Jaunākie pētījumi Latvijas augu ģeogrāfijā. [Recent research concerning the phytogeography of Latvia.] *Ģeog. Raksti*. 1 1928 (pub. 1929): 61-66.

19571. MEYER, KONRAD. Über den Ackerbau in Finland. [Agriculture in Finland.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze*. 28 (8) Apr. 15, 1932: 144-147.—In Finland 65% of the population is agricultural and 6.2% of the land is devoted to grain, 3.4% to pasture, 73.5% to forest, and 14.7% to waste land. The climate is essentially oceanic, with high winter rainfall, well suited to production of hay and forage crops. Of the grain crops, oats is the most important, followed by rye and barley, the latter being produced in a 60 day growing season in Finnish Lapland. Farther south, wheat increases in importance, but winter wheat can be grown only in the extreme southwest. Potato culture extends as far north as the Arctic coast. Peas are important in the south, as are turnips and other root vegetables. The country can be divided into three agricultural regions: (1) the extreme north—without grain cultivation, (2) the central and north-central region with predominant barley cultivation, and (3) the south with oat cultivation. These are divided into eight subdivisions according to the minor crops produced and presented in map form.—Lois Olson.

19572. MODÉER, IVAR. Schwedische Ortsnamenforschung. [Swedish place names.] *Z. f. Ortsnamenforsch.* 8 (1) 1932: 61-76; (2) 1932: 162-175.—(An investigation of Swedish place names in regard to (1) history, (2) significance, (3) settlement names, and (4) bibliographical materials.)

19573. ROZENŠTEINS, EIŽENS. Latvijas derīgie izrakteņi un to izmantošana. [Mineral resources of Latvia and their utilization.] *Ģeog. Raksti*. 2 1929: 92-102.—Chief among the mineral resources of Latvia is limestone used in production of Portland cement, one factory alone using 28 wagon loads daily. Water lime is found in 165 different localities, dolomite is quarried for road construction, and building stone is exported to Scandinavia and Finland, and clay in large quantities is utilized for the manufacture of bricks.—C. Lowe.

19574. SAKSELA, MARTII. Geologisen kehityksen vaikutuksesta maalaajipeitteeseen, maanviljelykseen ja asutukseen. [The influence of geologic development upon the physiography, agriculture, and settlement in the vicinity of the city of Jyväskylä.] *Fennia*. 52 (8) 1931: pp. 60.—(German summary.)

19575. TALLFREN-TUULIO, O. J., and TALLGREN, A. M. Idrisi, la Finlande et les autres pays baltiques orientaux (Géographie VII 4). Édition critique du texte arabe, avec facsimilés de tous les manuscrits connus, traduction, étude de la toponymie, aperçu historique, cartes et gravures ainsi qu'un appendice donnant le texte de VII 3 et de VII 5. [Idrisi, Finland and the other countries of the eastern Baltic (Geography VII 4). Critical edition of the Arab text with facsimiles of all known manuscripts, translation, studies of toponymy, historical sketch, maps and engravings, and an appendix giving the text of VII 3 and VII 5.] *Soc. Orientalis Fennica Studia Orientalia*. 3 1930: pp. 157.

19576. UNSIGNED. Het Zweedsche Klondyke. [The Swedish Klondyke.] *Tijdschr. v. h. Onderwijs in de Aardrijkskunde*. 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 59-63.—(A description of the mineral region of increasing importance of north Sweden, Boliden).—A. A. E. Mansvelt.

19577. VITINŠ, JĀNIS. Latvijas augšņu ģeogrāfija. [Geography of Latvian soils.] *Ģeog. Raksti*. 1 1928 (pub. 1929): 38-60.

East Central Europe

19578. BRAUN, GUSTAV. Das Donauprobem und Mitteleuropa. [The problem of the Danube and central Europe.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 6(2) Jul. 1932: 25-37.—The French plan to unite a small group of Balkan states (under French leadership) has been checked for the time being. However, fundamental facts point toward a union of the Danube countries, facing central Europe. These countries are for the most part cut off from the Mediterranean by mountains, but their plains slope inwards forming the Danube basin. The Danube region has continental climate and vegetation. Rainfall is heaviest in the summer, while the Mediterranean basin is characterized by summer drought. There is a type of concentration of population in cities which resembles central European conditions and the highlands are practically uninhabited. Transportation is facilitated by the Danube system. The traffic of the upper region is separated from that of the lower by the "Iron Gate." Natural barriers are especially formidable to railway transportation. The region needs the manufactured products which central Europe must sell and central Europe needs the farm products which the Danube countries have to offer.—Werner Neuse.

19579. DIETRICH, BRUNO. Das hydrographische und das wirtschaftliche Einzugsgebiet der Donau. [The hydrographic and economic unity of the Danube region.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 75(1-3) 1932: 57-68.—(A study of the Danube river system as the unifying element, both geographically and commercially, of east-central Europe. Statistics.)

19580. KOSTANKIEWICZ, ROMAN. Wodni gospodarka energetyczna w Polsce. [Water power economy in Poland.] *Wiadomości Geog.* 8(2) 1930: 30-32.—Approximately 3,650,000 hp. or 10 hp. per sq. km. and 0.12 hp. per capita are calculated by this writer as a total capacity of production of power by local rivers within Poland. The following formula is used as a basis for this calculation:

$$\epsilon = \frac{1000 \cdot Q \cdot H}{75} \text{ HP,}$$

where Q is a quantity of water in sq. m. per second and H is a coefficient of fall. The Carpathian mountain region with 1,900,000 hp. is the richest part of Poland in water power resources, Pomerania is the poorest with but 200,000 hp., and the Polish low lands may utilize about 1,550,000 hp. of the possible total. Actual utilization of these resources is still low and the largest power station, located in Pomerania, has a capacity of but 5,250 hp. The Ministry of Public Works has several projects for the utilization of the energy but financial difficulties prevent their realization.—I. V. Emelianoff.

19581. ORMICKI, WIKTOR. Wielkość i rozmieszczenie gospodarstw w Polsce. [The extent and distribution of agriculture in Poland.] *Wiadomości Geog.* (4) 1931: 69-71.—(Map.)

19582. ORMICKI, WIKTOR. Produktywność rolna w Polsce. [Agricultural productivity in Poland.] *Wiadomości Geog.* 8(1) 1930: 14-16.—The method of characterization of a regional agricultural productivity in Poland used by the writer was: to calculate a total productivity of the five principal crops in Poland for various regions in 1924-1925 using the formula $P = Jp$, where " P " is productivity, " J " is the intensiveness of agricultural production and " p " is a percentage of tilled area of the total land in a given region. Grodzisk district with 1,696.7 quintals produced per sq. km. is a center of highest productivity and Kamiń-Kosziński district with its 37.6 quintals of crops produced per sq. km. in 1924-25 ranks last. This method has a practical importance because of (1) the capacity of various regions for supporting population, (2) trends

of agricultural development, and (3) the rentability of land. (Regional maps.)—I. V. Emelianoff.

19583. PROFUS, ANT. Nové pokroky ve zkoumání našich jmen místních. [Recent progress in the study of place names.] *Sborník Československé Společnosti Zeměpisné.* 37(7-8) 1931: 193-210.—Place names are divided into three groups: (1) pre-Celtic, e.g. Setovia, Morava, Opava, Úpa, etc., (2) Celtic, names such as Jizera, Ohře, Kouba, etc., and (3) German place names which are sometimes corruptions of earlier names, sometimes translations, or Slavic names with German prefixes or suffixes. Changes in the forms of the names are closely associated with the history of settlement in Czechoslovakia.—Lois Olson.

19584. SEMERÁD, A. Otázky kartografické v ČSR. [Investigation of Czechoslovakian cartography.] *Sborník Československé Společnosti Zeměpisné.* 37(1-2) 1931: 9-12.

Eastern Europe

19585. AGANOVA, V. I. АГАНОВА, В. И. Деревня Шокхосеро. (Географический очерк). [Village of Chokchosero.] *Известия Государственного Географического Общества (Izvestiia Gosudarstvennogo Geog. Obshchestva.)* 63(2-3) 1931: 145-159.

19586. BERG, LEO. БЕРГ, ЛЕО. Ландшафтно-Географические зоны СССР—часть 1. Введение. Тундра. Лесная зона. [Geographical zones of the USSR. Part 1. Introduction. Tundra. The forest zone.] Приложение к Трудам по Прикладной Ботанике, Генетике и Селекции (*Prilozhenie k Trudam po Prikladnoi Botanike, Genetike i Seleksii.*) 42-е 1930: pp. 396.

19587. EARLE, FRANCES M. Mechanization of agriculture in U.S.S.R. *Econ. Geog.* 7(3) Jul. 1931: 297-307.—Agricultural products constitute 50% of the export and the main basis for the foreign credit of USSR. Peasant farmers account for approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total grain sown but produce only a small marketable surplus. The subdivision of the great estates and the dispossession of the kulaks resulted in a marked decline in exports. Consequently, Stalin advocated large soviet and collective farms, scientifically operated, with government aid. These were restricted to land not already under cultivation, represent an investment of 921,900,000 rubles, are located chiefly in the semi-arid southeast, and vary from 20,000 to 60,000 ha. The largest, *Gigant*, 180,000 ha., is located on the north Caucasus plain, and produced 4,000,000 bushels of grain in 1930. Another, near Rostov, combines large scale production with personnel training and scientific experimentation. Peasants are encouraged to pool their holdings and the whole is run as a cooperative unit under skilled government direction. The area sown in collectives increased from 800,000 ha. in 1927 to 36,000,000 in 1930. Exports of wheat reached 40,000,000 bushels in 1930, with a further 70,000,000 available for export. The change, however, is too rapid for the peasant to readjust himself readily. Changes have stimulated the manufacture of farm machinery. In 1928-29, foreign expenditures for machinery amounted to 43,000,000 rubles. Over 190,000,000 rubles have been allotted for the development of factories at Kharkov, Leningrad, and Stalingrad.—John B. Appleton.

19588. EDEMSKIĬ, M. В. ЕДЕМСКИЙ, М. В. Канин—Из путевых заметок 1930 г. [Kanin—notes on the voyage in 1930.] *Известия Государственного Географического Общества (Izvestiia Gosudarstvennogo Geog. Obshchestva.)* 63(2-3) 1931: 196-245.

19589. LOVTSOV, N. ЛОВЦОВ, Н. Уральские краеведческие Очерки. [Ural topographical essays.] *Советское Краеведение. Sovetskoe Kraevedenie.* (2) 1932: 32-49.—The author describes the situation in

many topographical organizations in 1931.—*G. Vasilevich*

AFRICA

19590. SENNI, LORENZO. I problemi forestali nelle colonie africane a clima arido con speciale riguardo alle colonie italiane. [The forestry problems of the African colonies possessing an arid climate, especially the Italian colonies.] *Rassegna Econ. d. Colonie*. 19 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 1046-1051.

19591. UNSIGNED. Mission de de Burthe d'Annelet en Afrique française, (1928-1931). [de Burthe d'Annelet's expedition to French Africa, 1928-1931.] *Rev. Econ. Française*. 53 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 150-155.—Brief notes on a journey from Duala on the Gulf of Guinea to Algiers.—*E. T. Platt*.

Egypt and the Nile Valley

19592. CALISSE, A. Lo sviluppo di Porto Saïd e il movimento marittimo italiano nel canale di Suez. [The development of Port Said and Italy's maritime movement through the Suez canal.] *Oltremare*. 5 (10) Oct. 1931: 394-395.—The Egyptian government is now constructing a road from Damietta to Port Said, thereby removing the latter from virtual isolation so far as motor traffic is concerned. Another project is the relocation of the railway from Palestine so that it will strike the canal, not at Kantara 40 km. south of Port Said, but at Port Fuad opposite Port Said. Although this will lengthen the line, it will have a compensatory advantage in the increased convenience which it will afford travellers and freight. Port Fuad now contains ca. 30,000 inhabitants, mostly Suez Canal Company employees. Italy ranks 5th in the amount of shipping passing through the canal. She is second in the amount of coastal tonnage entering Port Said. The 5,000 Italian residents in the canal zone are in large part employees of the canal company.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

Atlas Region

19593. BLOTTIÈRE, JEAN. L'évolution de la céréaliculture algérienne. [Evolution of cereal culture in Algeria.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds*. (10) Apr. 1931: 258-266.—Prior to French occupation cereal culture in Algeria was limited to fertile well-watered places such as the Tell region. Expansion of cereal culture is due chiefly to the increase of colonization and the coincident extension in cultivated areas. Cereals form an important crop for Algeria and the indigenous population has followed the example of the colonists in scientific agriculture. In 1928 an area of 1,287,000 ha. was devoted to hard wheat, 352,000 ha. to soft wheat, 1,434,000 ha. to barley, and 258,000 to oats.—*M. Warthin*.

19594. BRÉTIGNÈRE, L. La colonisation par les céréales. [Colonization in relation to cereals.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger 26-29 mai 1930*. pt. 2 1931: 171-198.

19595. BRUNHES, JEAN. Le problème technique et économique des grandes barrages-réservoirs en Algérie. [The technical and economic problem of the large reservoir dams in Algeria.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger 26-29 mai 1930*. pt. 2 1931: 311-323.—Overflow dams are superior to reservoir dams in regions like Algeria where rainfall is scant and erratic in distribution and rivers are seasonal in flow. In Spain where climatic conditions are similar the overflow dams have proved more satisfactory.—*M. Warthin*.

19596. BUGEJA, MANUEL. L'estivage des Larbaa dans le Tell. [Transhumance of the Larbaa in the Tell.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord*.

31 (121) 1930: 1-19.—(The study of economic conditions of a pastoral tribe in a section of Algeria which is becoming increasingly agricultural.)

19597. DUGAST, J. La viticulture algérienne. [The Algerian vine culture.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds*. (23) May 1932: 348-370.—Algeria ranks fourth among the wine producing countries of the world, following France, Italy, and Spain. The industry dates back to pre-Roman times and is today the basis of the most intensive colonization in Algeria. The quality of the wine is dependent upon the type of vine, the climate, and the soil. All occur in great variety in Algeria. The vine growing area extends back 1,200 km. from the coast and in general the vines of the hilly regions produce a wine of quality superior to that of the plains. The region about Mascara in the department of Oran is the best wine land, but excellent varieties are produced in other sections of the department and in the departments of Algiers and Constantine. Classification of wines by quality is essential to successful marketing.—*Lois Olson*.

19598. FAUST. La colonisation rurale de peuplement au Maroc. [Rural colonization in Morocco.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger 26-29 mai 1930*. pt. 4. 1931: 77-168.—(A description of the climate, soils, water, resources, population (both native and European), public works, communications and progress of colonization.)—*M. Warthin*.

19599. HERRMANN, ALBERT. À la recherche de l'Atlantide en Tunisie méridionale. [The quest for Atlantis in southern Tunisia.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 55 (3-4) 1931: 195-201.—In a critical discussion of the many attempts to locate the mythical continent of Atlantis, the author takes into account the amount of geographical knowledge of the various authors of works on Atlantis.—*M. Warthin*.

19600. LEHURAUX. La transhumance des nomades des Territoires de Sud vers les hauts plateaux. [The transhumance of the nomads from the Southern Territories to the high plateaus.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger 26-29 mai, 1930*. pt. 3 1931: 441-514.—Algeria can be divided into two parts. The first is suitable for intensive colonization, the second, including the high plateaus and the southern section of the country should be the absolute property of pastoral people and be reserved for the indigenous nomadic population. Transhumance in this region will require an increase in the number of watering places.—*M. Warthin*.

19601. MARIS, G. Le peuplement et la culture intensive. [Population and intensive culture.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger 26-29 mai 1929*. pt. 2. 1931: 117-127.—The population of Algeria (6,063,496) in 1926 is approximately five times that of 1826. In the vicinity of Algiers the average density is 100 per sq. km.; in the regions of viticulture it averages 50-100; and in the cereal producing regions 25-50. Where culture of the vine is intensive the population density (72-73 per sq. km.) is greater than that of France.—*M. Warthin*.

19602. MASSÉ, A. L'élevage et la colonisation. [Animal husbandry and colonization.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger 26-29 mai 1930*. pt. 2 1931: 231-246.—This problem is divided into three phases (1) the production of meat, (2) production of milk, and (3) general problems of animal husbandry. Government assistance includes the establishment of watering places and the improvement of the quality of the herd.—*M. Warthin*.

19603. MOATTI. La colonisation sur les hauts plateaux algériens. [Colonization on the high plateaus of Algeria.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique*

Française, Congr. de la Colonisation rurale, Alger 26-29 mai 1930. pt. 3. 1931: 515-522.—The problems of the region are (1) to enable French colonists to secure a living in this relatively unfavorable region and (2) to secure French colonists to serve as models for the native shepherds. It has been found that individual herds are more profitable than collective herds.—*M. Warthin.*

19604. PELEGRI, G. Les arbres fruitiers et la colonisation. [Orchards and colonization.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française. Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger, 26-29 mai 1930.* pt. 2. 1931: 223-229.—In spite of efforts on the part of the French government, commercial fruit production is conspicuously lacking in Algeria. Soil and climate are favorable in such extensive regions as Tlemcen, Hennaya à Nemours, etc. The following steps are suggested as a means for improving the situation: (1) establishing of agricultural research for the benefit of the planter, (2) standardization of products, (3) the initiation of a campaign to popularize fruit culture, and (4) an increased area of fruit culture through the construction of irrigation works.—*M. Warthin.*

19605. PEYERIMHOFF, P. de. L'arbre et la colonisation. [Trees and colonization.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française. Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger 26-29 mai 1930.* pt. 2. 1931: 291-309.—Although Algeria is not well supplied with forests it is not essential to conserve the forests located on the plains. Prevention of erosion and protection against floods are dependent upon the continued maintenance of the mountain forests.—*M. Warthin.*

19606. ROUCH, J. Le port Agadir. [The port of Agadir.] *Rev. Générale d. Sci. Pures et Appliquées.* 42(19) Oct. 15, 1931: 545-551.—The physical conditions of the port are not favorable. Climatically, Agadir is little warmer than Casablanca, the influence of the ocean being stronger than that of latitude. The rainfall, averaging 200 mm. from November to January, is irregular. The Portuguese installed themselves on the bay of Agadir in the 15th century. For almost two centuries it was one of the most active ports of Morocco. In the 17th century local sugar cane plantations disappeared because of competition with the West Indies. In 1773 the Sultan, Sidi Mohammed, closed the port. In 1931 the port was opened to international traffic. The present population consists of 500 Europeans, 1,500 natives, and 250 Jews. Agadir acts as the port of the Sous region. The valley of the Oued Sous, the only permanent stream, is the sole zone of prosperous agriculture in southern Morocco. Wheat, corn, figs, dates, and rice are the chief crops. The entire population numbers about 300,000—10 persons per sq. km. The chief hopes for a mineral development lie in the exploitation of the manganese deposits. Agadir is a good fishing port with an annual catch of 700-800 t. The tourist business must await the construction of better accommodations.—*M. Warthin.*

19607. VAGON, L. Les céréales et la colonisation en Algérie. [Cereals and colonization in Algeria.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger 26-29 mai 1930.* pt. 2. 1930: 199-207.

19608. VERRY, F. Le développement de l'agriculture en Tunisie. [The development of agriculture in Tunisia.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* (13) Jul. 1931: 527-538.

19609. VIVET, M. E. La viticulture et la colonisation en Algérie. [Vine culture and colonization in Algeria.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger 26-29 mai, 1930.* pt. 2. 1930: 209-221.—*M. Warthin.*

19610. WIDIEZ, La culture du cotonnier en Afrique du Nord. [The cotton culture in northern Africa.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* (10) Apr. 1931: 277-296; (11)

May 1931: 365-378; (12) Jun. 1931: 444-454; (13) Jul. 1931: 503-519.

19611. WIDIEZ. La culture du figuier en Afrique du Nord. [Fig culture in northern Africa.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* (24) Jun. 1932: 415-445.—In 1931 the *Semaine du Fiquier* was held for the purpose of popularizing scientific methods of fig culture, particularly among the native Kabyles. The program for improving the quality of the product includes: (1) improved methods of cultivation, cutting, and fertilizing, (2) creating nurseries for the different types of figs, particularly for caprification, (3) creating of establishments for the preparation of figs for market, (4) sterilization of figs before packing, (5) classification, (6) guaranteeing the quality, and (7) the establishment of agricultural experiment stations and model farms.—*C. Lowe.*

Sahara and Sudan

19612. AGOSTINI, ENRICO de. La viabilità in Cirenaica. [Communications in Cyrenaica.] *Vie d'Ital. e d. Amer. Latine.* 38(3) Mar. 1932: 288-297.—(Maps showing highways existing, under construction, and projected.)

19613. ALMAGIÀ, ROBERTO. Il rilievo idrografico della Libia. [The hydrographic mapping of Libya.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 40-42.—Until 1930 there existed no adequate hydrographic survey of the Great Sirte between Misurata and Bengasi. This was surveyed by the Italian military, naval, and aeronautic cartographic services in 1930. Almagià describes the procedure and results of this survey.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

19614. GALLI, FILIPPO. Le oasi perduti. [The lost oases.] *Vie d'Ital.* 37(3) Mar. 1931: 161-172.—(A description of life at the rocky oases of Kufara.)

19615. LANTIERI, JACQUES. Le Sahara d'aujourd'hui. Une tournée d'inspection du gouverneur général de l'Algérie dans les Territoires du Sud. [The Sahara of yesterday. A tour of inspection by the governor general of Algeria in the Southern Territories.] *Terre Air Mer.* 57(6) Jun. 1932: 433-455; 58(1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 48-73.

19616. MARRONI, UMBERTO. Considerazioni sulla coltura dell'oliva in Tripolitania. [Study of olive cultivation in Tripolitania.] *Agric. Coloniale.* 26(3) Mar. 1932: 125-132.—(A study of the olive, the most valuable crop of Tripolitania, its soil requirements, irrigation, and cultivation.)

19617. MICALETTI, RAFFAELLO. Note sui confini della Libia. [Notes on the boundaries of Libya.] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 5(6) Jun. 1931: 847-872.—The western, southern, and eastern borders of Libya are discussed on the basis of their political, geographical, and military aspects. (Map.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

19618. ROUME, E. Le Transsaharien, problème politique et économique. [The trans-Saharan railroad, its political and economic problem.] *Écon. Nouv.* 29(314) May 1932: 228-239.

19619. ROUX-BUGER, P. Le Transsaharien. [The trans-Sahara railroad.] *Rev. Écon. Française.* 54(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 29-50.

19620. VERDAT, MARGUERITE. Dans le désert tripolitain. [In the desert of Tripolitania.] *Terre Air Mer.* 57(3) Mar. 1932: 183-206.

19621. VITALI, G. Il problema del sollevamento delle acque irrigue nella Tripolitania settentrionale. [The problem of securing water for irrigation in northern Tripolitania.] *Agric. Coloniale.* 24(7) Jul. 1930: 341-374.

Guinea Coast and French Equatorial Africa

19622. THOMAS, A. S. The dry season in the Gold Coast and its relation to the cultivation of cacao. *J. Ecol.* 20(2) Aug. 1932: 263-269.—It is suggested

that, in consideration of rainfall as a factor limiting the cultivation of cacao in the Gold Coast, regard should be paid to the degree of wetness of the dry months (November to February) rather than to that of the whole year. The intensity of the dry season has an important bearing on most aspects of cacao cultivation and selection. (Statistics.)—*E. Kenny.*

Angola and Belgian Congo

19623. FENAROLI, L. Notizie sulla palma do olio e la sua coltivazione nell'Africa Occidentale Portoghese (Angola). [Study of the oil palm and its cultivation in Portuguese East Africa (Angola).] *Agric. Coloniale*. 26 (3) Mar. 1932: 112-125; (4) Apr. 1932: 187-200.—(A description of the tree, its distribution, culture, preparation of the oil, and its uses.)

19624. LEPLAE, EDMOND. Méthode suivie pour le développement de l'agriculture du Congo Belge. [Method employed in the development of agriculture in Belgian Congo.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger 26-29 mai 1930*. pt. 4 1931: 465-494.

19625. PYNAERT, L. Le Sorgho. [Sorghum.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge*. 22 (3) Sep. 1931: 416-450; (4) Dec. 1931: 526-546.—Sorghum, drought resistant and content with poor soils, is the most important cereal of the central African steppes. No other food plant is so well adapted to the "hoe agriculture" of the native. Until the introduction of manioc and corn, sorghum was the essential basis of the economic life of the region. At present, no natives of the Belgian Congo make it their staple food. The author includes a short history of sorghum, a classification of the various types, and translations of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture publications on sorghum cultivation in the semi-arid regions.—*M. Warthin.*

19626. REICHARD, PAUL. Katanga. *Koloniale Rundsch.* (1) Jan. 1930: 1-6; (2-3) Apr. 1930: 51-58.—(A description of the people and the land which they inhabit.)

East Africa

19627. B., P. Il Duca degli Abruzzi alle sorgenti dell'Uabi-Uebi Scebeli. [The Duke of the Abruzzi at the sources of the Wabi-Webi Shebeli.] *Oltremare*. 6 (4) Apr. 1932: 155-159.—This area is one of the last remaining parts of Africa to be explored thoroughly. After briefly mentioning the previous parties that have penetrated into southeastern Abyssinia, or Ogaden, the author traces the itinerary of the Duke's party (1928-29) as it moved south from the Djibouti-Addis Abeba railway through Ogaden along the Webi Shebeli into Somaliland. Many undetermined questions about the hydrography, anthro-pogeography, and demography of the natives were settled. (Sketch map.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

19628. DUCKER, H. C. Cotton in Nyasaland. *Empire Cotton Growing Rev.* 9 (3) Jul. 1932: 192-198.—The future of cotton production in Nyasaland will be greatly influenced by new communication routes. Construction work on the Zambezi bridge is well advanced and Nyasaland will soon be in direct communication with the sea. The northward extension of the Nyasaland railroad to Domira bay will give ready access to the rich Angoniland province. Local interests are hoping for radical reductions in freight charges. These reductions will probably only be attained through a considerable increase in tonnage. There are few signs of increased cotton production. Since 1929, the cotton crop has been the product of native, not European, enterprise. It appears to be firmly established as a native crop.—*M. Warthin.*

19629. GERHARDT, RUDOLPH. Zur Geschichte der Nilquellenforschung. [History of the search for the

source of the Nile.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Jena* 39 1931: 64-71.

19630. HARRIS, W. V. Native bee-keeping in Tanganyika. *Tropical Agric.* 9 (8) Aug. 1932: 231-235.—Beeswax is an export of increasing importance in Tanganyika and the production of 1931 (12,143 cwt. valued at £47,000) was the post-war quantity record. By increase in quantity, the annual value of the export surpasses that of the previous year in spite of the continued fall in prices. The climate of Kahama (near the center of Tabora) is graphed as an indicator of ideal conditions for the production of beeswax. A striking correlation exists between the production of beeswax and the rainfall of the preceding year, since the rainfall greatly increases the swarming powers. Honey trade is largely local, honey being used as a flavoring and in the production of intoxicants.—*M. Warthin.*

19631. HEATHCOTE, MICHAEL A. UNWIN. By air mail to Kenya. *Geog. J.* 79 (6) Jun. 1932: 502-506.

19632. LAWS, J. B. A minor adjustment in the boundary between Tanganyika territory and Ruanda. *Geog. J.* 80 (3) Sep. 1932: 244-246.

Southern Africa

19633. CLARK, LLEWELYN H. Pineapple culture in the eastern districts of the Cape Province. *Union So. Africa, Dept. Agric., Pamph. #102*. 1931: pp. 16.—Rainfall, temperature, wind, and humidity are the principal factors affecting pineapple culture. A rainfall of 25 to 30 in. produces the best results. A frost-free zone is essential and a ripening period of 75° to 80° F is considered most favorable. Young plants suffer considerably from strong winds. All types of soil are favorable provided the drainage is good. Preparation of land, planting, cultivation, and harvesting are described. Improvements such as selection of plants, fertilization, etc. are suggested.—*E. Kenny.*

19634. HERRMANN, F. Die wasserwirtschaftlichen Grundlagen der Subtropen mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Südwestafrikas. [Water as a basic economic factor in the subtropics, with special application to Southwest Africa.] *Tropenpflanzer*. 35 (5) May 1932: 180-211; (6) Jun. 1932: 225-251.—(A study of the role of water in subtropical regions in relation to climate, soil, vegetation, and the possibility of settlement; of surface and ground water supplies; and of the method of obtaining water for agriculture.)

19635. MAUNTAIN, E. D. Grahamstown ceramic industry. *So. African J. Sci.* 28 Nov. 1931: 135-139.—Manufacture of bricks and tiles is almost the sole industry of Grahamstown. The basis for the industry is the white clay of the vicinity. Though varying in origin the iron oxide has almost all been leached out of the clays and because of similar environmental factors the final products are similar.—*Lois Olson.*

19636. NIELSON, A. M. Depletion of the soils of the Union of South Africa through the export of pastoral and agricultural products. *So. African J. Sci.* 28 Nov. 1931: 246-249.

19637. WATERMEYER, V. M. Road construction and maintenance in South Africa. *So. African J. Sci.* 28 Nov. 1931: 106-110.—The enormous development of high speed power transport in the past few years has made necessary new types of roads. Improved methods of construction are being adopted and a government department should be created which would control all highways in the union. A new alignment of roads is necessary as many of the existing roads still follow the winding tracks made by early settlers. As 90% of the repairs necessary on South African roads are the results of storm water, provision for adequate drainage is essential. Thousands of pounds have been spent annually on roads which, once open to traffic, have been entirely neglected until reconstruction has become

necessary. A patrol system for road maintenance is advisable.—*E. Kenny.*

Madagascar and adjacent islands

19638. CAUBET, P. La colonisation rurale à Madagascar. [The rural colonization of Madagascar.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger, 26-29 mai 1930.* pt. 4 1931: 169-192.—Madagascar may be divided into four regions: (1) the east, with a humid tropical climate, (2) the west, with higher average temperature than the east (27° vs. 24° C) but less humid and more favorable to European settlement, (3) central or higher plateaus, with a climatic regime similar to that of the east coast but with lower temperature average (12° - 18° C), and (4) the extreme south with a dry tropical climate which is well suited to European settlement. The best soils are in the east. In the central and western sections only the volcanic soils are particularly fertile. The Betsiboka is the most important river and is navigable for 73 km. There also exist numerous lakes. Water is available for agriculture but in the west cattle raising is the chief industry. Indigenous tribes in 1920 represented 99% of the population. Nearly half of the population lives in the vicinity of Emyrne and Belsiléo. The island possesses 3,000 km. of roads; three railway lines; postal, telegraph, and phone services; and cable connection with Africa. Tananarive, located on the plateau, is the most important city. Isolated farms are most numerous on the plateau. The government regulates the agricultural credit, agricultural cooperation, public works, public instruction, medical service, and agricultural experiment stations.—*Lois Olson.*

19639. DELOYE. La préparation et le commerce de la vanille aux îles Comores. [The preparation and the commerce of vanilla from the Comores islands.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chaud.* (19) Jan. 1932: 43-54; (20) Feb. 1932: 115-125.

19640. FRITZ, A. Étude sur l'alimentation du cheptel bovin dans la province de Nossi-Bé. (N.O. de Madagascar.) [The feeding of leased cattle in the province of Nossi-Bé (N. W. Madagascar).] *Agron. Coloniale.* 21 (171) Mar. 1932: 73-85.

19641. M., F. Or et minéraux divers dans la grande île de Madagascar. [Gold and other minerals in the large island of Madagascar.] *Rev. Générale d. Sci. Pures et Appliquées.* 43 (1) Jan. 13, 1932: 7-8.—The greater part of the gold of Madagascar comes from the regions surrounding Meevatanana and Tsaratanana, Tamatave, Mananjary, and Miandrivozo; the Andravokoera vein being practically exhausted. The production of the island as a whole is declining (2,058 kg. exported in 1913 vs. 187 in 1929). Other minerals produced are emery, corundum, quartz crystal of various colors, radio-active minerals (which were relatively important from 1920-24 but have declined because of the richer deposits of Kalanga), phosphates, guano, and coal.—*C. Loue.*

19642. MARTONNE, EM. de. Panorama de la cartographie malgache. [A survey of the cartography of Madagascar.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies.* 24 (269) Jul. 1931: 971-1073.—From 1896 to 1905 was a period of pacification and occupation accompanied by exploitation, construction of reconnaissance maps, introduction of triangulation, and the establishment of the government map on the scale of 1:500,000. A period of organization lasted from 1906 to 1914, accompanied by the establishment of a systematic geographic service, detailed triangulation, and the introduction of the official map on the scale of 1:100,000. Between 1914 and 1924 cartography was at a complete standstill. Since then a new period of progress has been initiated by Governor General Oliver. A primary circuit of 1,900 km. has been triangulated and mapping of the country has progressed rapidly.—*M. Warthin.*

19643. REYNIER. L'aménagement agricole des eaux à Madagascar. [The agricultural control of water in Madagascar.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chaud.* (19) Jan. 1932: 3-14; (21) Mar. 1932: 217-229; (22) Apr. 1932: 289-292.—Agriculture in Madagascar is handicapped by seasonal and scant rainfall accompanied by irregular river flow, inadequate transportation, and distance from markets. The program for agricultural improvement includes: (1) increased production, and (2) production at lower prices and under more healthful conditions. The creation of the Manasoa reservoir in the upper Ikopa valley, where are found admirable sites for reservoirs and dam construction and sufficient water for irrigation during the dry period from August to October, has been proposed. The upper section of the Mahajamba river by the process of stream robbery has been diverted by the upper tributaries of the Marovoay leaving the extensive alluvial flats suitable for rice and sugar cane cultivation along the much diminished Mahajamba. Canal construction is necessary for the irrigation of this region and the falls of Androka could be utilized for lighting the cities of Majunga and Marovoay. Other projects are a canal carrying water from the Fiherenana to the Tulear delta and irrigation of the Iabohazo valley, the Maderovallo valley, the plain of Ambohitromby, and the plain of Fajahana-Beroroka.—*C. Lowe.*

THE WORLD OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

19644. CAUBET, P. La colonisation rurale à la Réunion. [Rural colonization of Réunion.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger 26-29 mai 1930.* pt. 4 1931: 193-207.—The climate of Réunion is tropical with alternating rainy and dry seasons and varies in degree with location in relation to central mountain region. Above 2,000 m. the vegetation is semi-alpine in character. The soil, of volcanic origin, is fertile. Rivers furnish water which, with additional irrigation works, could increase the cultivated area. The entire population of the island is a result of French colonization, the island having been deserted at the time of the Portuguese discovery in 1520. Communications are almost all limited to the coastal plain. Rivers are not navigable and the canals serve only for irrigation. Cities are also located on the coast, the largest being Saint-Denis, the capital. A scientific campaign for colonization has been initiated by the French.—*Lois Olson.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

19645. LUDEWIG, C. KEECH. The past and present of ocean shipping in the Americas. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 66 (9) Sep. 1932: 610-620.—Not until the Declaration of Independence was signed did shipping between North and South America assume any importance. A detailed history of the commerce between the two Americas is given. One extraordinary trade was that of ice which was shipped from Boston to the West Indies (the first shipment being in 1805), eventually being sold even in Calcutta. A table shows the maritime services operating between the American republics. (Photos.)—*E. Kenny.*

19646. PILLSBURY, GEORGE B. Regulation of levels, flow, and navigation, Niagara river: summary and conclusion of various studies. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 51-62.—The factors relating to the regulation of the Niagara river are summarized and the studies made by various agencies of the regulation of Lake Erie are described. The conclusion is reached that the results of these studies have not indicated the advisability of regulating the flow of Niagara river.—*Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.*

19647. RIVET, P., and BARRET, P. Bibliographie

américaniste. [American bibliography.] *J. de la Soc. d. Américanistes*. 23 (2) 1931: 475-599.

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

19648. CLUTTERBUCK, HUGH. Akpatok island [Hudson strait.] *Geog. J.* 80 (3) Sep. 1932: 211-233.—A description of an expedition to this island in Ungava bay, August to October, 1931. The coastline presents an unbroken vista of cliffs 500 ft. high. On circumnavigating the island, it was found to be not more than half its charted size. An account of the results of the field work is given together with information such as the cost of the expedition, details of arrangements which had to be made, alterations to the ship, etc. (Maps, photos.)—*E. Kenny.*

19649. GRAY, PRENTISS N. A new low pass in the Rockies. *Geog. J.* 80 (2) Aug. 1932: 145-150.—No accurate maps of the country on the slopes of the continental divide north of Mount Sir Alexander (Kitchie) were known to exist in 1926. In the exploration of this region a low pass was discovered at Sherman lakes. Surveyors have been studying the feasibility of constructing a railroad through the pass and down the Narraway river to its junction with the Wapiti and from there to Beaverlodge. This would prove useful as a Pacific outlet for the grain of the Peace river region.—*Lois Olson.*

19650. KEITH, J. CLARK. Winter operation of water works systems (Canada). *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 24 (7) Jul. 1932: 1009-1017.—(Deals with some of the engineering difficulties imposed by the continental climate of Canada upon water works construction and operation.)—*Wilfred Webster.*

19651. LAURISTON, VICTOR. A century of Goderich. *Canad. Geog. J.* 5 (2) Aug. 1932: 83-96.—This Ontario town on the shores of Lake Huron was founded by John Galt of the Canada Company in 1828 and is an interesting example of radial town planning. It is an important point in the storage of grain and for years has produced and shipped large quantities of salt.—*L. J. Burpee.*

19652. MILLER, ÉMILE. Les études géographiques au Canada. [Geographical studies in Canada.] *Rev. Trimestr. Canad.* 18 (68) Dec. 1931: 424-433.—(A discussion of the progress of geographical research in Canada.)—*Alison Ewart.*

19653. SCHEULT, L. R. Anticosti island. *Canad. Geog. J.* 5 (2) Aug. 1932: 67-80.—Anticosti was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534. It was granted to Louis Jolliet by Louis XIV in 1680, and was attacked by Sir William Phips from Boston 10 years later. Placed under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland in 1763, it was transferred back to Canada in 1774. In 1895 it was bought by Henri Menier, the French chocolate manufacturer, who developed it into a huge private estate. In 1926 the island became the property of the Anticosti Corporation which has used it since as a source of pulpwood. Fur farming is also becoming an important industry.—*L. J. Burpee.*

19654. SIMPICH, FREDERICH. Ontario, next door. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 62 (2) Aug. 1932: 131-184.—Ontario contains $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population of Canada and more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the dominion's wealth. Northern Ontario is a subarctic land minus rails, wagon roads, and important settlements; the site of a few mines; and the home of fur bearing animals. Southern Ontario is agricultural. Many branch plants of U. S. manufacturers have located in Toronto, Hamilton, and other cities of southern Ontario. About 50% of the value of Canadian manufactures come from Ontario. In minerals, Ontario produces 78% of Canadian gold, 85-90% of the world output of nickel, and important amounts of silver,

copper, etc. In 1931 the value of all metals amounted to nearly \$73,000,000 as compared with \$2,500,000 in 1900. Lumber and paper manufacture are important. (Illustrations.)—*O. W. Freeman.*

United States

19655. HALE, E. E. Geographical terms in the Far West. *Dialect Notes*. 6 (4) Jul. 1932: 217-234.—Various influences are responsible for the naming of the natural features and places west of the Mississippi. The French who had traversed the country named many places and natural features. A number of these terms have been adopted into the English, e.g. "prairie" and "savannah." The Spanish influence on geographic terms and names was more widespread and includes the word "ranch" for which there was no English equivalent. "Canyon" is an example of the type of natural feature for which the English language provides no adequate term. The first American settlers came from the south and brought with them a few distinctly southern words such as "creek" and "cove." An alphabetical list follows giving the definition, origin, and variations of more than 100 geographical terms.—*E. Kenny.*

19656. KLASS, H. Russlanddeutsche in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Russian-Germans in the United States.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 77 (7-8) 1931: 171-178. (Maps and diagrams.)

19657. WINID, WALENTY. The distribution of urban settlements of over 10,000 inhabitants in the United States in 1930. *Scot. Geog. Mag.* 48 (4) Jul. 15, 1932: 197-210.—The 1930 census is used as a basis for study of urban tracts (metropolitan areas). Influence of waterways upon conurbations is manifest, but this factor varies with size of settlements and nature of waterway. The influence of railroads does not seem to be great, but density of rural population may be of some consequence. Relief and elevation are of relatively great importance. Mining, the presence of super-cities, political boundaries, history, cultural regional differences, and routes of population movements exert much influence. Urbanization is marked where certain influences coexist, especially the presence of super-cities, historical stability, and mining. These factors do not explain the reasons for differences in frequency of settlements, which are due to man's need of towns for social or economic reasons.—*H. F. Raup.*

19658. WRIGHT, JOHN K. Voting habits in the United States. A note on two maps. *Geog. Rev.* 22 (4) Oct. 1932: 666-672.—Composite maps of the vote for president of the U. S. by counties, during the year 1876-1928, inclusive, are made up from the series of maps for individual election years published in Paulin's *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States*. These maps bring out clearly the strongholds of Republicanism and those of Democracy, and the areas which have wavered in political faith. The persistence of Democratic majorities in regions settled from the south, and of Republican majorities in regions settled from the north, may be studied in nice detail in the border states, where fertile districts tend to be democratic, whereas most rugged or infertile uplands are republican. Greater fluidity in allegiance occurs in the newly settled west than in the older east. In the west the party faith appears to run N-S rather than E-W. The reader is cautioned against using the maps as a basis for prophecy, because average voting habits may be at variance with present ones. Moreover, absolute voting strength varies with population; therefore cities, because of their small areal spread, are likely to possess more strength in the electoral college than the maps seem to grant them.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

NORTHEASTERN STATES

19659. ALEXANDRE, A. Philadelphie: le site et son utilisation. [Philadelphia: The environment and its utilization.] *Bull. de l'Assoc. de Géog. Français.* (58) Apr. 1932: 75-80.

19660. FISHER, EDWIN A. History and engineering of the Rochester water supply in its first century. *Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci.* 7 Mar. 1932: 59-95.—*Genevieve Lamson.*

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

19661. DODGE, STANLEY D. Bureau and the Princeton community. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 22 (3) Sep. 1932: 159-209.—The region surrounding Princeton, which may be called Bureau, is defined in terms of the flow of traffic from outlying farms to the urban center. The flow of traffic was determined by observation of the quality of the road, it being shown that the Princeton area is separated from adjacent regions by bad-road "divides," the bad roads being a function of little traffic. Within the area thus circumscribed it is found that the drainage pattern is the principal agent in the creation of landscape unity, for vegetation, soils, land use (pastures near streams and on their steeper slopes), and other details are distributionally related to that pattern. (Maps, diagrams, and photographs).—*S. D. Dodge.*

19662. LATHROP, H. O. Geography of the upper Rock river of Wisconsin. *Univ. Wisconsin, Papers in Geog.* (2) 1932: pp. 30.—This region of mixed farming, diversified dairy production, and multiform small scale industries may be subdivided into (1) the cheese, (2) the tobacco, (3) the general dairy, and (4) the northern dairy sections. The first centers strikingly in Dodge county and has the strongest relief of any of the sections (drumlins with comparatively steep slopes). Milk and milk products furnish more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the gross income and all animal products, 64%. The tobacco district has a high percentage of intensively cultivated land and the dairy industry supplements rather than competes with tobacco culture. Corn and oats are the chief general products. In the general dairy region crops are more diversified than in the preceding regions and the milk has a wider range of markets (46% to condenseries—27% to creameries). In the northern dairy region peas for canning assume an important role ($\frac{1}{2}$ of U. S. total), the creamery is the most important market for milk, and sheep raising is of importance. All regions are well supplied with transportation. Cities are located along rivers chiefly because of water supply and waterpower sites, and there is a large amount of small scale manufacturing—chiefly based on the milk production and its needs. Canning of peas is important and local capital has attracted industries that have no definite geographical basis for existence.—*Lois Olson.*

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

19663. BROWNE, W. A. Grand Prairie: A progressive rice region. *J. Geog.* 31 (4) Apr. 1932: 137-147.—Grand Prairie lies in east central Arkansas in Arkansas county and extends 90 mi. NW-SE with an average width of 25 mi. From experimental beginnings in 1901, this has become one of the most important rice producing areas in the U. S. Irrigation is an important factor, the water being turned on the plants when they are about two to four in. high, and left there until two or three weeks before harvest. Almost all the human activities of the region are governed by rice production. *Adelaide F. Barker.*

NORTHWESTERN STATES

19664. ROBBINS, THOMAS M. Improvement of the Columbia river. *Civil Engin.* 2 (9) Sep. 1932: 562-

567.—The total length of the Columbia river is about 1,200 mi.; the total drainage area about 259,000 sq. mi. This article is a digest of a report submitted to Congress by the U. S. Corps of Engineers. Proposed dams, reservoirs, and storages are outlined together with a report on the difficulties to be surmounted in the construction of the dams. Various possible methods of flood control for the lands along the tidal section of the river are discussed. A table shows the plant capacities and costs, exclusive of the cost of the dams, of 10 power sites. Owing to the widespread over-production of agricultural products there does not appear to be any justification for making the necessary outlay from the national treasury at this time. (Map, charts, photos).—*E. Kenny.*

19665. UNSIGNED. The port of Portland, Oregon. *War Dept., Corps Engin., U. S. Army and U. S. Shipping Board, Port Ser.* #11. pt. 1 1932 (revised): pp. 155.—Although not a seaport, Portland is one of the most important ports on the Pacific coast of the U. S. and is the leading wheat and lumber export point of the coast. Portland is the commercial focus for the productive territory of Oregon, eastern Washington, and Idaho, and, for certain traffic, states in the Middle West and East. Nearly half of the business of the port is "domestic internal." Logs and piling lead, with sand and gravel second. The domestic coastwise traffic, so important at Seattle, is of secondary importance at Portland. Petroleum is the chief coastwise receipt, followed by iron and steel. The coastwise exports are much smaller than the receipts. Forest products and grain are the most important. Portland's important foreign imports are copra, iron and steel, and cement, in the order named. The chief foreign exports are wheat (almost $\frac{1}{2}$ the total tonnage), with forest products second, and flour a poor third.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

19666. UNSIGNED. The port of Seattle, Washington. *War Dept., Corps Engin., U. S. Army and U. S. Shipping Board, Port Ser.* #7, pt. 1. 1932 (revised): pp. 232.—Although Seattle has won recognition as a world port, its importance is due largely to the coast-wise and intercoastal traffic. Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the entire port commerce consists of coastwise receipts. Coal and coke form the largest item of foreign import, while lumber and products are Seattle's chief exports. In domestic trade petroleum is by far the largest import, with lumber and products also the largest domestic export. In imports the Orient and Pacific Canada rank first and second. In exports from Seattle the Orient also ranks first, with north central Europe second.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

19667. UNSIGNED. The port of Tacoma, Washington. *War Dept., Corps Engin., U. S. Army and U. S. Shipping Board, Port Ser.* #7, pt. 2. 1932 (revised): pp. 135.—Tacoma, the second in importance of Puget sound ports is an important lumber port, thus reflecting the leading activity of the Puget sound region. While Seattle is distinguished by its coastwise or intercoastal traffic, 90% or more of the water-borne commerce of Tacoma originates at or is destined to and consumed within the industrial area of the port. In this respect Tacoma has few counterparts among the large ports of the country. Extensive smelting plants, several large flour mills, and numerous lumber and timber mills are located in the city. Ores, concentrates, and copper rank among the imports, with lumber and logs second. Exports, in order of importance, are lumber and lumber products, flour, and copper and brass.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

19668. UNSIGNED. Primitive areas in the Washakie national forest in Wyoming. *Science (N. Y.).* 75 (1952) May 27, 1932: 556.—Two sections of the Washakie national forest in Wyoming have been set aside as primitive areas to be called the "Glacier," with 108,500 acres, and the "Stratified," with 147,000 acres. The Glacier primitive area lies on the east side of the

Wind River range in a very rugged region and contains some of the largest living glaciers within continental U. S. It includes Gannett and Fremont peaks—the two highest in Wyoming. It is the home of the largest herd of mountain sheep left in the state. The Stratified primitive area is the summer range of 1,500 elk and contains moose and mountain sheep. The designation of these lands as primitive areas means they will be retained in their wild state without roads, resorts, or settlements.—O. W. Freeman.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

19669. HEMPHILL, R. G. Silting and life of southwestern reservoirs. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 1061-1072.—Investigations of the silt load of streams and reservoir silting, begun in 1924 by the Texas State Board of Water Engineers in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and observations of reclamation engineers indicate that the silting of reservoirs presents a difficult problem in the Southwest. This region is subject to torrential rains, 23.11 in. being reported in a 24 hr. period at Taylor, Texas, in September, 1921. The sparse vegetation or cultivation and loose soils present an effective surface erosion. In a period of 7 years, a small reservoir on the Colorado river near Austin, Texas, was half filled with silt. The annual deposit accumulating in Lake Worth is filling it at the rate of 2.3% of the original capacity annually, indicating complete filling in 45 years. The remedy must be sought in raising the height of dams and in the prevention of silting. Maintenance of natural vegetation cover, terracing and contour plowing, and desilting by diversion to temporary basins are the remedies suggested. The problem should be handled by an organization qualified to deal with the stream as a whole.—C. J. Bollinger.

19670. RUSSELL, RICHARD JOEL. Land forms of San Geronio pass, southern California. *Univ. California Publ. in Geog.* 6 (2) 1932: pp. 121.

19671. UNSIGNED. The ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, California. *War Dept., Corps Engin., U. S. Army and U. S. Shipping Board, Port Ser.* #13, pt. 1. 1931 (revised): pp. 234.—The remarkable growth of the port of Los Angeles and its satellite, Long Beach, has been indirectly influenced by the development of the oil fields in the vicinity. This has in turn stimulated traffic in other commodities. Owing to its geographical position, Los Angeles is in many cases the first port of call for inbound vessels, and the last one for outbound vessels. The imports and coastwise receipts reflect the needs of a stridently growing city in a region devoid of iron and of commercial timber. The most important are lumber and logs, iron and steel products, paper and manufactures, clay and products, and fruits, vegetables, and nuts. Practically the only export is petroleum and products. Overland, agricultural and orchard products are shipped in great quantities from the territory tributary to Los Angeles.—Wilfrid Webster.

Mexico

19672. QUEVEDO, MIGUEL A. de. Los desastres de la deforestación con respecto a la torrencialidad y perdida del cauce de los ríos navegables, el Blanco y el Papaloapam, de nuestras costas del Golfo. [Disastrous effects of deforestation as reflected in floods and obstruction of the channels of the navigable rivers, Blanco and Papaloapam.] *México Forestal.* 10 (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 61-64.—Extensive deforestation of their watersheds in the mountains of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca within the last 25-30 yrs. has resulted in great irregularity of flow, destructive floods, and intensive erosion with accompanying silting of the lower reaches which has obstructed navigation and caused the formation of swamps in the lowlands.—W. N. Sparhawk.

Central America

19673. BLACKISTON, A. HOOTON. The gold rivers of Honduras. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 66 (8) Aug. 1932: 559-564.—It was the desire for gold that dominated Spain's conquest of the new world. Among the most famous of the alluvial deposits from which gold was gathered were the rivers of the Honduras. The washing of the gold is in the hands of the native women, although occasionally a native boy will replenish his supply from the local river. The primitive method of washing gold is described. The rivers of the Honduras have yielded as much as \$125,000 a year. (Photos.)—E. Kenny.

19674. HEARST, LOUISE. Coffee industry of Central America. *Econ. Geog.* 8 (1) 1932: 53-66.—The coffee tree was introduced into El Salvador in 1840 but large scale production did not begin until 1880. Significant areas of production lie chiefly in the central plateaus or on the Pacific slopes where the temperature is not high but frost free. The most important producing areas lie between 1,500 and 5,000 ft. Of recent years the "common" or "natural" species has been evolved, a variety which combines the best qualities of the Bourbon and the Maragogipe and which breeds true. Production practices are described. The average price of producing a pound of Central American coffee is 10 to 12 cents, including the planter's investment, personal salary, and depreciation on trees and equipment. In favorable years the net profit is 30% to 40%. Prior to the war, Europe furnished the largest market for Central American coffee. Of recent years this trend seems to be reasserting itself. The chief transportation routes of Central America were determined by the marketing of coffee and are oriented towards the Pacific rather than the Caribbean, although Puerto Barrios and Livingston are important coffee ports.—C. Lowe.

19675. RANDOLPH, E. S. More water for the Panama canal. *Civil Engin.* 2 (5) May 1932: 283-288.—Tonnage through the Panama Canal reached nearly 30,000,000 t. in 1930. It has been increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 t. per year. Since each lockage releases 150 acre-feet of water, it is estimated that this growth in tonnage will require an additional water supply of 30,000 acre-feet annually. The Madden dam, being built on the Charles river above Gatun lake, will supply this deficiency. (Illustrated description of the dam.)—R. R. Shaw.

19676. SCHNEIDER, LUDWIG. Die höchsten Eisenbahnen der Erde. [The highest railroads of the world.] *Naturwissenschaften.* 19 (43) Oct. 23, 1931: 873-878.—The mountain railroads of the world are described according to date of construction, highest altitude attained, length of tunnels, and special features of interest. The lines described include the trans-Alpine routes, the Apennine railroads, those crossing the Pyrenees, the Scandinavian lines, the trans-Siberian route, the Himalaya railroads, the route through the Taurus mountains, the African railroads, the Rocky Mountain lines in the U. S., and the trans-Andine of South America. The railroads of Mexico and Central America are considered briefly. (Detailed statistics.)—L. Waibel.

19677. TERMER, FRANZ. Die neuen Eisenbahnlinien im nördlichen Mittelamerika. [New railroads of northern Central America.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 77 (11-12) 1931: 300-304.—A short description is given of the two new railroads of Guatemala and El Salvador; the electric mountain line, *Ferrocarril de los Altos*, and the narrow gauge steam line, *Ferrocarril Oriental*. The latter is particularly significant as a link in the Pan-American Railroad aimed at by Minor G. Keith. A review of the railroads now in operation in the republics

of Guatemala and El Salvador is appended.—*Otto Berninger.*

West Indies

19678. SHEPHARD, C. Y. The cacao industry of Trinidad. Pt. 2: General history of the production and consumption of cacao. *Tropical Agric.* (5) May 1932: 145-152 (See entries 4: 17784; 4: 19679).—Before the advent of Europeans in the New World the culture of the cacao tree had become so widespread that its place of origin is mere conjecture. The tree figures in Mexican legends, and its beans were also used as a medium of exchange. The last 40 years mark a rapid increase in consumption of cacao which has brought the total European import as high as 500,000 t. annually. The "fine" grade of cacao is produced mainly by Trinidad, Ecuador, and Venezuela, and the "ordinary" grade comes from Gold Coast, Brazil, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dominican Republic, and San Thomé. In 1895 the "fine" grade accounted for 4/5 of the total production, but by 1930 the positions had been reversed. Most of the "fine" grade comes from countries in which the cacao industry has existed for at least a century, whereas most of the "ordinary" grade is supplied by countries in which the industry has been developed during the past 30 years. Present prices appear to be influenced more by world depression than by factors peculiar to the cacao industry, and any improvement in the general financial situation should react favorably upon them. Large areas which could be planted to cacao still await development.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

19679. SHEPHARD, C. Y. The cacao industry of Trinidad. *Tropical Agric.* 9. Pt. 3. History of the industry up to 1870. (6) Jun. 1932: 185-192; Pt. 4, Historical 1870-1920. (7) Jul. 1932: 200-205; Pt. 5, Historical 1921-1932. (8) Aug. 1932: 236-243.—(See also entries 4: 17784 and 4: 19678.)

SOUTH AMERICA

19680. BARCLAY, W. S. The basin of the River Paraná. *Geog. J.* 79(2) Feb. 1932: 81-99; (3) Mar. 1932: 186-200.—No river in the world has been utilized to a greater extent as a frontier or boundary than the Paraná; it serves the republics of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, and many of their states or provinces. Agriculture has interfered comparatively little with the surface factors of the Paraná basin. Wheat, coffee, maize, cotton fiber, sugar cane, oranges, citrus fruits, and rice are grown in various states. The cattle industry is discussed in detail. Mulberry tree cultivation is in its infancy. The possibilities of the Paraná as a source of power are studied. Travel and navigation on the river are discussed. The magnificent falls on the river are described as are trips on various parts of the river. (Photos, maps).—*E. Kenny.*

19681. KANTER, HELMUT. Meine Forschungs- und Studienreise nach Nordargentinien, Bolivien und Paraguay 1930-31. [My exploration and scientific expedition to northern Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay in 1930-31.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 78 (1-2) 1932: 25-27.—The expedition of Dr. Kanter whose route and results are here briefly considered led through the northern section of the Argentine province of Santa Fé and into the Chaco, the region disputed by Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia.—*Otto Berninger.*

Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia

19682. BRUMPT, ÉMILE. Voyage au Venezuela. [Expedition to Venezuela.] *Terre Air Mer.* 57(5) May 1932: 356-396.—From Caracas one trip extended southward to San Fernando. Near the eastern bank of Lake Valencia the fields of tumuli of pre-Colombian period were seen. Excavations here carried on by local

specialists have disclosed bones, pottery and skulls. Many of the latter display a deformation which is the result of practices still in use by certain savage tribes of the upper Amazon. At San Fernando, the land is inundated for many months but emerges with the springtime. This annual event determines the customs of the people. Animals practice transhumance, retreating in May to the higher llanos but returning during January. From this section export products are the skins of alligators and aigrettes. Another trip carried the author westward from Caracas to the Andes and Maracaibo. The Andes of Venezuela are severe, arid, and of savage grandeur, to the north they are more approachable and somewhat populated. Throughout this western portion many languages are spoken. Venezuela more than any other country shows a great diversity of tongues (150 dialects).—*Robert M. Brown.*

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

19683. CREMER, RANDALL. Terminal developments at Callao, Peru. *World Ports.* 19(9) Jul. 1931: 977-997.—The old port of Callao presented a picture of inefficiency. The new development is adjacent to the old city but located almost entirely on unimproved property and near the tracks of the Central Railway, which reduces the length of haul about one mile. Since the coast is unindented, a breakwater is constructed enclosing an area of 1/8 sq. mi. with a 600 ft. entrance. Winds are usually light, rarely exceeding 12.5 mi. per hour, but the Pacific ground swell is strong and even with the protection of San Lorenzo island it is often of sufficient force to affect seriously the smaller ships lying at dock. On the basis of existing traffic (60 ships engaged in foreign trade and about 100 smaller boats per month), it was decided that 8 berths should be provided for foreign trade. These surround four piers, each 600 ft. long. Two of these piers are open, 100 ft. wide for bulk cargo, the other two are the filled type, 282 ft. wide and each holding two warehouses 90 by 540 ft. The new terminal is now practically completed.—*Robert M. Brown.*

19684. KORWIN, H. The Galapagos islands, or Colon archipelago. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 65(11) Nov. 1931: 1140-1144.—The archipelago, which belongs to Ecuador, consists of a group of 15 large and about 40 small islands in the Pacific ocean, about 580 mi. west of the coast of South America. The total land area is about 2,870 mi. By decree of the Ecuadorean government, the archipelago, which was formerly known as the Galapagos islands, was officially named Colon Archipelago in honor of Columbus. The highest of the 2,000 craters in the archipelago are on Isabella island (the largest of the group), where one reaches 4,700 ft. The coasts are usually steep, rugged, and rocky. Though there is but one land-locked harbor, several of the open bays are comparatively safe except during the rainy season. The climate of the archipelago is healthful; the mean temperature varies from 70° to 81° F. Water is scarce. Only a small portion of the land available for agriculture has been worked. Isabella island has a population of 115 people. A history of the settlement of the archipelago is included. Sugar, coffee, alcohol, vinegar, and hides are the most important productions. Sulphur mines have been worked on Isabella; there are also large salt and lime deposits. The coastal waters abound in fish.—*E. Kenny.*

19685. MENDOZA, JAIME. El Trigo. [Wheat.] *Bol. de la Soc. Geog. de Sucre.* 29 (307-309) Feb. 1931: 46-67.—(A study of the wheat zone of Bolivia.)

19686. PAGANI, MARIO. Panarama stradal del Perú. [Highway system of Peru.] *Vie d'Ital. e dell'Amer. Latine.* 38(1) Jan. 1932: 24-38. (Maps.)

19687. SHIPPEE, ROBERT. Lost valleys of Peru. Results of the Shippee-Johnson Peruvian expedition

(1931). *Geog. Rev.* 22 (4) Oct. 1932: 562-581.—(A study of the agricultural communities of the deep valley of the Colca river, some 70 mi. north of Arequipa.) These settlements are probably typical of villages which the Spaniards established to supply food, clothing, and pack animals to nearby mining operations, in this case the mines of Cailloma. When the mines ceased operation such communities were practically forgotten. Chivay is now the only town of the group having regular direct contact with the outside world, some 80,000 lbs. of wool being sent to Arequipa by llama trains each year. Other towns still existing are Lari, Yanque, and Cabanaconde, the last and largest with 1500 inhabitants. Callalli is used only for seasonal fiestas while San Juan and many others are deserted and in ruins. Pasture for flocks of alpacas, llamas, and sheep is found upon the plateau summit. The valley Indians own land granted in perpetuity by the Spanish colonial government. Here they grow wheat, barley, beans, corn, and potatoes for local consumption. People of the various communities cooperate in clearing the irrigation ditches and in celebrating the fiestas. That the valley supported a much larger population during the colonial period is substantiated by documents of the 16th century. According to these, the Collahuas were brought into the Inca empire about the year 1200. The village layouts follow details issued under authority of Philip II in 1573 for design of new towns in the Spanish New World possessions. In the valley of the Andagua there are some 40 volcanoes. Here depopulation may have been due to volcanic activity, for the most recent lava flows appear to have covered sections of agricultural terraces.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

Brazil

19688. MELO, MÁRIO. A Ilha de Itamaracá. [The island of Itamaracá.] *Rev. do Inst. Archeol. Hist. e Geog. Pernambucano.* 30 (143-146) 1930: 7-23.—(A study of the history, geography, boundaries, water supply, fauna, products, industry, and population of the island of Itamaracá off the coast of Brazil.)

Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

19689. CALDENIUS, CARL C. Från en treårig geokronologisk forskningsresa i Patagonien. [Notes from a three year geo-chronological expedition in Patagonia.] *Ymer.* (1) 1931: 1-24.—A summary of evidence resulting from nearly four years field work in southern Argentina. The ice recession began from the terminal moraine in northern Patagonia 200 years earlier than from the terminal moraines in central Sweden. (Map of the four recognized glacial advances from the east slopes of the southern Andes.)—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

19690. HÖGBOM, IVAR. Chile. *Ymer.* (1) 1932: 70-105.—A summary of the regional economic geography of Chile. The outstanding features are the maps, urban studies, and discussion of the nitrate industry. The maps show land utilization and the mining industries in detail. The fluctuations of the nitrate industry are described and the relationships to the economic welfare and political stability of Chile discussed. Emphasis is laid upon the desert of Chile as a source of essential chemical salts and the relation of mineral output to tariff issues and influx of foreign capital, notably American.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

19691. BALEN, CHR. van, Jr. Buenos Aires: Berg in de vlakte. [Buenos Aires: mountain in the valley.] *Onze Aarde.* 5(7) 1932: 245-252.—The core of Buenos Aires has been built on sand hills and consists of skyscrapers. In the outskirts of the city, the build-

ings become lower. This peculiarity is compared to the construction of ancient cities. A description is given of the character of Buenos Aires and its history.—*J. C. Lamster.*

THE PACIFIC WORLD

19692. BRISSAUD-DESMAILLET. La Nouvelle-Calédonie en 1931. [New Caledonia in 1931.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* 54 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-5; (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 65-70; (3) May-Jun. 1932: 129-139.

19693. COULTER, JOHN WESLEY. The island of Hawaii. *J. Geog.* 31 (6) Sep. 1932: 225-236.—Hawaii, with an area of 4,015 sq. mi., is composed entirely of lava from five volcanoes, the highest of which reaches nearly 14,000 ft. The raising of sugar cane is the most important economic activity. Eight varieties are cultivated. Most of the plantations are as far as possible independent economic units; on each are to be found carpenters, plumbers, mechanics, etc. Next in importance is coffee, produced almost exclusively in Kona, from which a well-known variety obtains its name. Plantations, operated mostly by Japanese, vary in size from 10 to 15 a. Cattle are raised on the grassy slopes of high elevations. Notwithstanding the heavy rainfall, providing water for the cattle is a serious problem. Pineapples are cultivated but not extensively; minor crops include bananas, rice, cotton, sisal, and truck crops. Fishing is carried on actively in the waters surrounding the island, mainly by the Japanese. (Maps, illus.)—*E. Kenny.*

19694. COULTER, JOHN WESLEY, and SER-RAO, ALFRED GOMES. Manoa valley, Honolulu: A study in economic and social geography. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 30 (2) Apr. 1932: 109-130.—Manoa valley, with an area of about 3 sq. mi., has a population of about 5,000, estimated on the basis of approximately 1,000 homes. About 800 of these are homes of Caucasians of northern European origin, 173 are Japanese homes, 10 Chinese, 10 Portuguese, 6 Hawaiian, 5 Puerto Rican, 2 Philippine, and one Spanish. Approximately half of the occupied land is used for home sites. The remainder is chiefly devoted to agriculture. The Caucasians use their land almost exclusively for home sites, nearly all the Japanese use their land for vegetables or for flower gardening. The Chinese devote their land to wet-land farming. There is a small business section in Manoa valley operated by Japanese with one Chinese store. Social life and adjustments are discussed. The various agricultural occupations are described. (Maps.)—*E. Kenny.*

19695. HAUSHOFER, KARL. Bevölkerungsdruck und Verstädterung im Lichte west-pazifischer Erfahrung. [The pressure of population urbanization in the light of the west Pacific experience.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (7-8) 1930: 287-300.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

19696. RISBEE, J. Le café in Nouvelle Calédonie. [Coffee in New Caledonia.] *Rev. du Pacifique.* 10 (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 21-38.

19697. SALWEY, C. M. Kokomuruki island. *Asiat. Rev.* 28 (94) Apr. 1932: 335-339.—(A description of the smallest island of the Solomon archipelago.)—*George B. Cressy.*

19698. SASPORTAS. Les établissements français de l'Océanie. [French possessions in Oceania.] *Bull. d. l'Agence Générale d. Colonies.* 24 (267) May 1931: 637-715.—(A study of (1) general geographic conditions in the French possessions in the Pacific, (2) the history of their discovery, (3) social conditions in Tahiti, (4) its relations with France, (5) geology, (6) climate, and (7) ethnography and religions.)

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL

19699. REGNAULT FÉLIX and MONTANDON, G. Classification des sciences anthropologiques. [Classification of the anthropological sciences.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 41 (3-4) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 121-130.—Regnault divides the anthropological sciences into: (I) bio-anthropology with its subdivisions (1) anthropogeography, (2) anthropology, (3) general anthropology, (4) technical anthropology (such as anthropometry, cranio-

metry, etc.), (5) anthropogeny, (6) applied anthropology, (II) nooanthropology or psychological anthropology with its subdivisions: (1) psychography, (2) psychology, (3) general psychology, (4) technical psychology, (5) psychogenesis, (6) applied psychology. He makes a distinction between "ethnos" and "race," the former he applies to groups which differ in their psychological characteristics, while the latter he applies to groups that differ in physical properties.—*Éli Johns.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

19700. RILEY, ROBERT M. Ancient Mayas burned their forests. *Amer. Forests.* 38 (8) Aug. 1932: 442-443, 480.

19701. RUPERT, KARL. The Temple of the Wall Panels, Chichén Itzá. *Carnegie Inst., Contrib. Amer. Archaeol.* 1 (1-4) Nov. 1931: 117-140.—This temple was constructed during the Nahua period, as many features, structural and decorative, clearly show. Excavation revealed that the structure originally consisted of a two-roomed temple with a serpent column entrance placed on top of a low pyramid. In front of the base of the latter stood a colonnade with two rows of columns to carry the beams on which the corbelled arches of the roof rested. A stairway ascended from the inside of the colonnade through a well penetrating the roof to the platform in front of the temple. At a later period this stairway was removed and a new one constructed in front of the colonnade, giving access to its roof, which in turn was level with the temple platform. The structure takes its name from two panels sculptured in low relief on the exterior end walls of the colonnade. Warriors, monkeys, jaguars, birds, trees, feathered serpents, a sun disk, and other objects compose the scenes. Low relief panels of a somewhat similar nature as well as masks of the long-nosed god were originally set in the exterior walls of the temple, but they were largely destroyed by the general collapse of the structure.—*J. Eric Thompson.*

19702. STROMSVIK, GUSTAV. Notes on the metates of Chichén Itzá, Yucatan. *Carnegie Inst., Contrib. Amer. Archaeol.* 1 (1-4) Nov. 1931: 141-157.—At Chichén Itzá, prior to the Spanish conquest, the mill stones used for grinding maize were of three types. These are a heavy grooved legless type; a three-legged ungrooved stone of large dimensions; and a three-legged type of small dimensions. The first of these is by far the commonest, while the third was probably used either for ceremonial purposes or for grinding materials other than maize. All types are made of limestone. It is most reasonable to suppose that the three-legged type was characteristic of the city's prime. The modern Mayas use a three-legged metate carved with steel tools.—*J. Eric Thompson.*

19703. WEIHMANN, MAX. Altmexikanische Idolatrie und deren heutige Reste. [Ancient Mexican idolatry and its present day remains.] *Erdball.* 6 (1) 1932: 14-21.—In the region of the tribe Tapatia on Lake Chapala the author found in one place 71 stone idols. The characteristic styles of their hair dress and head coverings, as well as the variety in the stone material prove the theory of their different geographical origins. Their bodily forms and their gestures justify the supposition that we deal here with offerings which represent sicknesses. The ideas connected with these

offerings are still deeply rooted in the consciousness of the present day population; for in the Christian church at Cholula are hanging not only modern "milagros" made of wax or metal brought there for the same purpose by pious pilgrims, but there are also found in front of the religious images Indian idols of ancient times. (2 tables with 4 illustrations.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

19704. HAURY, EMIL W. The age of lead glaze decorated pottery in the Southwest. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 418-425.—The actual time when lead glaze originated in the Southwest has been a moot question in the past as has the value of glazed sherds for time criteria in stratigraphic series. Recent excavations at Showlow and at Pinedale, which were both abandoned before the Spanish conquest, have thrown new light on these questions. Two horizons approximately 170 years apart were found in the Showlow ruins. The tree ring method of chronology gave a tentative date of 1204 A.D. for the first horizon and 1375 A.D. for the second. No lead glaze occurred in the pottery from the first Showlow horizon but black glaze on red ware was abundant in the later layer. An intermediate horizon dating from 1290 A.D. was found at Pinedale containing black-on-white pottery decorated with glaze of a type lacking in lead and also black lead glaze on red ware. The glazed ware of the later Showlow ruin is different from but derived from the Pinedale ware. The cultures of the two sites are thus connected and the Pinedale horizon is probably truly intermediate between the two Showlow horizons. In this area, then, the origin of lead glaze can be set after 1204 A.D. but before 1290 A.D. Both the stratigraphical and tree ring evidence indicate very strongly that lead glaze was known long before the Spanish invasion and is thus an indigenous trait. Inasmuch as the art of glazing was of short duration, the presence of glazed sherds in a ruin may now be regarded as an accurate indicator of a very definite time in the history of pueblo ceramics.—*Forrest Clements.*

19705. JENKS, ALBERT ERNEST. Geometric designs on Mimbres bowls. *Art & Archaeol.* 33 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 137-139.—(A description of the design on bowl number 29, from the Galaz ranch site, on Mimbres river, New Mexico.) (4 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

19706. MORSS, NOEL. The ancient culture of the Fremont river in Utah. Report on the explorations under the Claflin-Emerson fund, 1928-29. *Papers Peabody Mus. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Harvard Univ.* 12 (3) 1931: pp. 76.

19707. O'NEALE, LILA M. Yusok-Karok basket weavers. *Univ. California, Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 32 (1) 1932: 1-184.

19708. RICHTOFEN, B. von. Zur Frage der archäologischen Beziehungen zwischen Nordamerika und

Nordasien. [The archaeological connection between North America and north Asia.] *Anthropos*. 27 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 123-151.—Much of the technology of Siberia is exactly reproduced in the oldest ceramics of North America. Numerous woodcuts are used to demonstrate this assertion. The author notes the difficulty in the way of a complete conviction of the unity of these two cultures because of a very wide geographical gap existing between southern Alaska and the Great Lakes in which no such pottery has even been found. On the other hand neolithic stone tools of identical shape made by the prehistoric hunting and fishing peoples have been found from the shores of the Baltic sea eastwards across Siberia to the Atlantic coast of North America. This can hardly be a case of convergence or parallelism but strongly points to diffusion as its ultimate principle. The "negative" element of Boas is also to be given due weight, i.e., the absence in North America of late neolithic traits such as agriculture and domesticated animals. This also points to identity of origin in late palaeolithic times for the Siberian and North American cultures. However, so much still remains to be done that judgment must be held in suspense as to the organic relationship of the two cultures.—*E. D. Harvey.*

19709. UNSIGNED. Skeletons in an Ohio mound. *Science N. Y. (Suppl.)*. 76 (1962) Aug. 5, 1932: 10.—A mound at Pippin lake near Akron was excavated by Emerson F. Greenman, curator of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. Eleven skeletons were found accompanied by numerous artifacts. The only adult skeleton found belonged to a woman, and was complete except for the skull which was replaced by a layer of mica. It was lying on its side with the knees drawn up. Dr. Greenman declares it is the first flexed burial in any Ohio mound of the Hopewell culture, outside those in the southern half of the state.—*Katharine Bartlett.*

19710. WELTFISH, GENE. Preliminary classification of prehistoric southwestern basketry. *Smithsonian Misc. Collections*. 87 (7) Jul. 1932: pp. 46.

SOUTH AMERICA

19711. BENNETT, WENDELL C. Peruvian gold. *Natur. Hist.* 32 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 22-31.—Gold was used principally as an ornament in pre-Columbian days, although tribute was paid in gold measured with accurate silver balances. The "House of gold" had stone blocks covered with gold as walls, a bench of gold where the sun sat down, and all the utensils of the temple were of gold or silver. Gold was used extensively as a part of the costume, nose and ear ornaments, collars, bracelets, breastplates, shields, and crests, with emeralds and other jewels. Animal and human forms were copied in gold. Mines on the surface without shafts were worked by washing without the use of quicksilver. Ore was melted in small pottery furnaces into which the worker blew through copper pipes. Gold was cast into molds. Distribution of the same figures extends from Colombia to Costa Rica. Spaniards discovered a tremendous mass of gold at Cuzco, and for years the new world was the source of the Spanish bullion.—*Robert Bennett Bean.*

19712. FISCHER, HEINRICH. Die altpueruanischen Sammlungen des Museums für Länder- und Völkerkunde, Linden-Museum, Stuttgart. Erster Teil: Die Webekunst der alten Peruaner. [The old Peruvian collections of the Museum for Geography and Anthropology, Linden Museum, Stuttgart. First part: The weaving craft of the ancient Peruvians.] *Jahresber. Württembergischer Ver. f. Handelsgeog.* (50) 1931-1932: 129-148.—The ancient Peruvians knew textures of pure wool as well as mixtures of cotton and wool. What plants have contributed to the bright lasting colors, could so far be determined only imperfectly. Besides

looms there can be recognized sticks for distaffs for cotton weaving. Yet these are apparently but additional contributions for graves and of only symbolical importance. The actual distaffs must be recognized in the fork-like timber. The so-called working baskets give much evidence about the working tools. The technique of weaving is manifold and shows early an astounding perfection. Besides plaitings there are needlework, laces, veils, knittings, and feather mosaics, even stitchings and batiks. Among the apparently purely geometrical ornaments which are very frequent, there are often hidden figural images of magic and religious origin. The numerous textiles originate mostly from the Valle de Chancay, Trujillo, Pachacamac, and Nasca.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

19713. NORDENSKIÖLD, ERLAND. Origin of the Indian civilizations in South America. *Comparative Ethnog. Studies*. (9) 1931: 1-134.

19714. RUEZ, LUIS F. Die Indianer der Pampa einst und jetzt. [The Indian of the Pampa, in the past and at present.] *Phoenix*. 15 (1-2) 1929: 3-22. (See also entry 3: 6708.)—This article concludes the author's study of Araucanian culture. Their government was essentially democratic, though there was a three-fold rank division. Bows and arrows were used in hunting, but knives and spears were the principal weapons of war. Horse stealing was made more difficult by their way of taming horses to recognize their owners only. Their fine silver-working technique is not used today, but weaving is still of very high quality. The people are very cleanly and hospitable. Agriculture is and was practically unknown. Meat is their chief food, and hunting their chief pleasure, although game is now scarce. One of their methods of smoking brings on convulsive tremors which are slept off. (7 photos, bibliography.)—*Margaret Wexley.*

19715. VIGNATI, MILCIÁDES ALEJO. Instrumental óseo aborigen procedente de Cabo Blanco. [Primitive bone tools from Cape Blanco.] *Facul. de Filos. y Letras de la Univ. Buenos Aires, Notas d. Mus. Etnog.* (2) 1930: pp. 25.—The ethnographic museum of the University of Buenos Aires contains approximately 400 articles of stone and bone work from the Cape Blanco region of Argentina. Very few of these, or of any from southern Argentina, are of bone. Six articles of bone—three harpoons, one perforator, one retoucher, and one unknown object—are described. These objects show bone working to have been highly developed among the Patagonians. Hence the scarcity of finds may be attributed to the easy decay of bones on the surface and to the fact that as yet no subsurface deposits have been examined. The style of the implements relates them to those farther south. They may be pre-Columbian. Bone working seems to have been carried on in this general region for approximately 2,000 years.—*L. L. Bernard.*

19716. WAVRIN, MARQUIS de. L'ascension de Huayna-Picchu. [The ascent of Huayna Picchu.] *J. de la Soc. d. Amer.* 23 (1) 1931: 151-162.—Recently an Inca road was discovered leading to the top of Huayna Picchu, the Andean peak lying behind the ruins of Machu Picchu. Along the route are numerous caverns which show signs of habitation and possessing doors, windows, a system of ventilation, and some of which are divided into rooms by means of stone walls and are on several levels or terraces. Huayna Picchu is practically enclosed by a great bend of the Vilcanota river. The path followed led to the west of the peak. To the north of the mountain a small reservoir was discovered. Further up were found signs of recent habitation, and above this on the south face of the mountain a group of terraces each above 7 m. in height and surmounted by cubical stone structures in regular arrangement which may originally have been used for signal fires. From here a zig-zag road led to the summit. Near the summit is a look-out station commanding a view over the valley.

There is considerable evidence that the summit was at one time inhabited.—*Lois Olson.*

EUROPE

19717. DEVOTO, GIACOMO. Preistoria di lingue e di cultura. [The prehistory of language and culture.] *Cultura*. 10 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-14.—The study of the comparative linguistics of antiquity shows that Rome and Sicily are survivals of a culture elsewhere subverted, that there was an Umbrian culture older than that known to history, and a civilization in Etruria antedating the Etruscan, going back even to the 8th century B.C. and beyond. The old Latin vocabulary indicates a richer religious content than it had later. That Rome was an early center of culture is evidenced by the apparent movement of language forms from the west to the east. There is evidence of a great religious revolution in prehistoric Italy in which the lay interests overcame the priestly. The concepts *popolo* and *tota* arose to express the idea of an all-inclusive social organization controlled by the people. The *rex* was a later concept brought about by a closer social organization in an advanced culture. The terms *teuta*, *touta* (masses), *sippe* (tribe), and *demspotis* or *despotes* (Greek), signifying head of the household, represent the three characteristic types of social organization in ancient Italy and among all Indo-European peoples. The movements of populations and of cultures can be traced by the comparative study of the Indo-European languages and by applying the prin-

ciple of the culture center. (Numerous word analyses.) —*L. L. Bernard.*

ASIA

19718. HEINE-GELDERN, ROBERT. Urheimat und früheste Wanderungen der Austronesier. [Origin and earliest journeyings of the inhabitants of the East Indian islands.] *Anthropos*. 27 (3-4) May-Aug. 1932: 543-619.—In the neolithic period a people, marked as bearers of polished stone axes, pushed forward from Japan or China, via Formosa, the Philippines and Celebes into New Guinea and Melanesia and most strongly influenced Papuan and Melanesian culture. There was a spread of peoples speaking an east Asiatic language and of Mongoloid race and carrying grooved axes into southeastern China, Formosa, northeastern Korea, and perhaps even into northeastern India, and, possibly, at the beginning of the second millenium before Christ, a migration of a people bearing the hewn ax from China into Farther India (Burma). There is an account of a mixture between Indonesians and south Asiatics and their culture, which may have penetrated even into Hindustan; evidences of long sea voyages from the Malay peninsula via Sumatra and those islands lying easternmost in the Indian archipelago, or via Borneo and the Philippines as far northwards as Japan; an account of the evolution of Polynesian culture, or at least its original components; and the growth of Melanesian languages.—*E. D. Harvey.*

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

19719. BULSARA, JAL FEEROSE. The rôle of ritual in life. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay*. 14 (6) 1930 (pub. 1931): 750-776.

19720. CLEMENTS, FORREST E. Primitive concepts of disease. *Univ. California, Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 32 (2) 1932: 185-252.

19721. COOPER, JOHN M. The position of woman in primitive culture. *Primitive Man*. 5 (2-3) Apr.-Jul. 1932: 32-47.—Generally speaking, affection between husband and wife is well developed in primitive culture. Custom is against outward manifestation, particularly in public or before strangers, of affection between mates. In case of an important family decision, consultation and mutual agreement between husband and wife is by no means uncommon. In case of family disagreements, especially divorce when it comes to the dividing of the children, the woman is probably more favored. On the other hand, tribal law is much more lenient toward the unfaithful husband than toward the unfaithful wife. With regard to the economic status, among the great majority of peoples it appears that labor is fairly well divided between the sexes. Among practically all peoples women have rights to personal property. Among a great many peoples there are special food and other taboos binding upon women. In political life, women among nearly all peoples take a second place. Amazonian kingdoms belong to the realm of fable. Likewise to this realm belongs the theory of a primitive matriarchate in which women controlled the destinies of tribes as well as of families. In regard to religious life, more commonly it is the man who has the major share of religious leadership and activity. Woman's position ordinarily appears in the main somewhat below that of man, yet she is rarely the object inferior, slave, and drudge that she is so often pictured to be. A second broad generalization that holds in most cases is that among pastoral peoples there appears to be a general tendency for women to have a somewhat lower status than is found on the average among non-

pastoral peoples. A third generalization is that, among the peoples of very simple hunting and gathering culture, the marginal peoples, the position of woman is usually quite good, and in many cases relatively very good, equal or very nearly equal to that of man. (Bibliography.)—*A. D. Frenay.*

19722. FRICK, HEINRICH. Über den Ursprung des Gottesglaubens und die Religion der Primitive. [The beginnings of primitive theories of God and of religion.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 2 (2) 1930: 65-93.

19723. HOLLARD, AUGUSTE. Les origines de la fête de Noël. [The origins of the Christmas feast.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 11 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 256-274.

19724. KRAUSE, FRITZ. Maske und Ahnenfigur: Das Motiv der Hülle und der Prinzip der Form. Ein Beitrag zur nichtanimistischen Weltanschauung. [Mask and ancestor figure: the motive for covering and the principle of form. A contribution to the non-animistic view of life.] *Ethnol. Studien*. 1 (4) 1931: 344-364.—The non-animistic view of life is properly the conception that the body and its form are the carriers of the being. By putting on and off clothes a change in the bodily form takes place. If a being puts on such a covering, he loses his hitherto existing essence and becomes actually another being, lives and behaves like the latter. The external form is identical with the being. In northwestern America and in the New Hebrides ancestor worship, carved figures, and masked beings appear together. The northern part of South America is distinguished by its richness in plastic figures. The idea complex with the motive for covering and the principle of form as its nucleus represents evidently an early form of development of the non-animistic basis.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

19725. KROLL, JOSEF. Gott und Hölle—der Mythos vom Descensuskampfe. [God and hell—the myth of the descent into the underworld.] *Studien d. Bibliot. Warburg*. 20 1932: 1-568.—*Rosa Ernst.*

19726. LEEUW, van der. Sur le nom et la personnalité des dieux dans les religions primitives. [The name and the personality of the gods in primitive re-

ligions.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 11 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 241-255.

19727. LENOIR, RAYMOND. Le canoë. [The canoe.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 12 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 49-74.—A study of the part played by the canoe in the life of primitive peoples, with regard to its power to ward off dangers, to win sustenance, to join tribes in social life, and in the increase of dexterities.—E. D. Harvey.

19728. LEYDER, JEAN. Ethnologues cote-morains: Le R. P. Paul Schebesta. Notes bio-bibliographiques. [Contemporary ethnologists. Paul Schebesta. Bio-bibliographical notes.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 12 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 207-212.

19729. MÄNNCHEN-HELFEN, OTTO. Heinrich Cunow und die Ethnologie. [Heinrich Cunow and ethnology.] *Gesellschaft.* 9 (5) 1932: 445-449.—A consideration of the ethnological works of Cunow whom Kautsky has referred to as the most important international ethnologist. The latest researches on Peru, e.g. Trimborn's, reach essentially the same conclusions as did Cunow 40 years ago. Cunow developed the correlations between matriarchy and primitive agriculture and thereby helped to reestablish the applicability of the materialistic interpretation to all phases of history which Engels had in his later writings somewhat tempered, at least for the "pre-economic" epochs of history. All the ethnological achievements of Cunow lie in the last century, however, and the reason for his lack of influence since the turn of the century lies in his unmitigated adherence to an evolution long since transcended, and a stubborn refusal to make peace with the kulturhistorische method.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

19730. MARCONI, ENZO. Origini e motivi della circoncisione rituale. [Origin and motive of ritual circumcision.] *Riv. di Storia d. Medice e Natur.* 22 (7) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 215-234.

19731. MARINUS, ALBERT. Les glissements explicatifs en folklore. [The explanatory motif in folklore.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 41 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 255-268.—The explanatory motif in folklore is important because it gives us a picture of the mentality and intellectual trend of the people. Man, no matter how rudimentary his culture, never takes a step without giving an explanation or justification of it, and this explanation, from his point of view, will be logical.—W. D. Wallis.

19732. PFAFF-GIESBERG, ROBERT. Die Sklaverei, ihr Ursprung, ihre Verbreitung und ihre soziologischen und völkerkundliche Bedeutung. [Slavery, its origin, spread and sociological and ethnographical importance.] *Jahresber. Württembergischer Verein f. Handelsgeog.* (50) 1931-1932: 18-46.—The forms produced by slavery fluctuate in accordance with economic conditions and factors of time, with race and religious fundamentals. The collecting and hunting cultures do not encourage this institution. The primitive phases of agriculture, however, are already closely linked to it. Generally it is a tolerable relationship of dependency as house and working slave. Higher forms of nomadism, transition to capitalism and generally the introduction of money transform the slave into an object of trade and speculation. The middle ages returned to simpler forms of rural home slavery, servants, tenants, and serfs.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

19733. ROY, SATINDRA NARAYAN. Some common superstitions of rural people. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay.* 14 (6) 1930 (pub. 1931): 732-742.

19734. SAINTYVES, P. Les origines de la méthode comparative et la naissance du folklore. Des superstitions aux survivances. [The origins of the comparative method and the beginnings of folklore. Superstitions and their survival.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 105 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 44-70.

19735. SAWICKI, F. Era żeńska w czasach zamierzczych w przyszłości. [Matriarchy in the past

and future.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (189) 1931: 274-298.—After a discussion of prehistoric matriarchy on the basis of Bachofen's works, the author discusses the future of this institution. He believes that matriarchy will return.—A. Walawender.

19736. WILDEMAN, E. de. "Par et pour l'indigène," considerations sur l'extension intensive et rationnelle des cultures indigènes. ["By and for the indigene," considerations of the intensive and rational extension of native cultures.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C. R. d. Séances Communications.* 10 1927-1928 (pub. 1929): 259-322.

NORTH AMERICA

19737. BECKWITH, MARTHA WARREN. Folklore in America. *Vassar College, Publ. Folklore Foundation* #11. 1931: pp. 76.

19738. SCHMERLER, HENRIETTA. Trickster marries his daughter. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore.* 44 (172) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 196-207.—An analysis of 33 folktales from 27 Indian tribes on the incestuous union indicated by the title. The tale is told not out of morbidity but with the moral purpose of preventing such sex-unions by intimations in the tales of the dire consequences following such practices.—E. D. Harvey.

MEXICO

19739. BEALS, RALPH L. The comparative ethnology of northern Mexico before 1870. *Ibero-Amer.* 2 1932: pp. 132.

NORTH OF MEXICO

19740. ANGULO, JAIME de, and BENSON, WILLIAM RALGANAL. The creation myth of the Pomo Indians. *Anthropos.* 27 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 261-277.—This account of the Pomo myth is composed of an English translation of the native Indian text together with a commentary. It records the creation and destruction of the world five separate times and people are now living under the fifth dispensation which is accounted a permanent one.—E. D. Harvey.

19741. BARBEAU, M. Folk-songs of French Canada. *Music & Lett.* 13 (2) Apr. 1932: 169-182.

19742. BUNZEL, RUTH L. Introduction to Zuñi ceremonialism. *47th Ann. Rep., Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Smithsonian Inst.* 1929-1930 (pub. 1932): 467-544.

19743. BUNZEL, RUTH L. Zuñi origin myths. *47th Ann. Rep., Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Smithsonian Inst.* 1929-1930 (pub. 1932): 545-610.

19744. BUNZEL, RUTH L. Zuñi ritual poetry. *47th Ann. Rep., Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Smithsonian Inst.* 1929-1930 (pub. 1932): 611-836.

19745. CASTEÑEDA, C. E. Myths and customs of the Tejas Indians. *Southw. Lore. (Publ. Texas Folk-Lore Soc.)* (9) 1931: 167-174.—A description of the social status of the medicine man in the tribe and the great worth of the office to its holder. This is indicated by the voluntary submission of the office-seeker to an extremely severe period of initiation (details). The sanctions for failure on the part of the shaman or medicine man are also described—they are often stoned to death for failure to heal or to provide security in life.—E. D. Harvey.

19746. DENSMORE, FRANCES. Menominee music. *Smithsonian Inst., Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Bull.* #102. 1932: pp. 230. (Illustrated.)

19747. DENSMORE, FRANCES. Tuman and Uaiqu music. *Smithsonian Inst., Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Bull.* #110. 1932: pp. 215.

19748. EMMONS, G. T. The art of the northwest coast Indians. *Natur. Hist.* 30 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 293-304.

19749. FLANNERY, REGINA. The position of woman among the Mescalero Apache. *Primitive Man*. 5 (2-3) Apr.-Jul. 1932: 26-32.—Marriage is arranged by the parents. The girl does not give up affiliation with her own family at marriage. The husband becomes more of an addition to the bride's family than she to his. Food is prepared by the woman. Certain domestic conditions result from polygamy. The rights of divorce are about equal. The education of the children is mainly in the hands of the mother. The maternal grandmother has a great deal to say when it comes to the education of the children. The boys at the age of puberty are trained by the men. Basket making, pottery making, and the preparation of the native intoxicating drink, *tiswin*, is left to the women. Women may go hunting. Taboos to be observed by women are few. The occurrence of death constitutes special social conditions in the tribe. There is a special adolescent rite for the girls. Women have no part in all the masked dancing.—A. D. Frenay.

19750. HARRINGTON, JOHN P. Tobacco among the Karuk Indians of California. *Smithsonian Inst., Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Bull.* #94. 1932: pp. 284.—The production and use of smoking tobacco among the Karuk Indians of California are described in great detail. In the Indian language with accompanying translation into English, are described the species of plants used, their cultivation and harvesting, curing of the tobacco, the making of stone and wooden pipes, the weaving of tobacco baskets, methods of smoking, and in fact everything pertaining to smoking tobacco used by the Karuk Indians of California.—George Langford.

19751. HEWITT, J. N. B. Field studies among the Iroquois tribes. *Smithsonian Inst., Explor. & Field Work* 1931, *Publ.* #3134. 1932: 175-178.

19752. LAKE, MARY DAGGETT. Superstitions about cotton. *Southw. Lore. (Publ. Texas Folk-Lore Soc.)* (9) 1931: 145-152.—Omens, portents, folk-beliefs that cluster around the cotton-plant, its flower, and its bolls are described. Numerous instances are given of the supposed connection of cotton with all major human interests, such as marriage and weddings, the beginning of new business undertakings, and good and bad luck in general. Cotton is an instrument in conjuror's magic.—E. D. Harvey.

19753. MASSICOTTE, E. Z. Les veillées de contes. [Evenings of stories.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (5) May, 1929: 284-286.—(A discussion of the sources of French-Canadian folklore.)—Alison Ewart.

19754. MOONEY, JAMES, and OLBRECHTS, FRANS M. The Swimmer manuscript.—Cherokee sacred formulas and medicinal prescriptions. *Smithsonian Inst., Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Bull.* #99. 1932: pp. 319.—In 1887, James Mooney, while on a field trip to the Cherokee, discovered a manuscript, used by a native medicine man, "Swimmer," and containing over 100 sacred formulas and medicinal prescriptions, written in the Sequoyah syllabary. Mooney started work on it, preparing the manuscript for publication. Other activities and his untimely death, in 1922, left the work unfinished. The coauthor went to the same band of Cherokee in 1926-27, to revise and complete the work. He discusses the Cherokee views on disease, its causes and its treatment; the medicine man, his activities, and his social status. Separate chapters are devoted to child-birth, and to death and burial, with all the ceremonies and customs that accompany them. A final chapter describes the different kinds of formulas and prescriptions. Then follow the texts, taken down phonetically, with interlinear and free translations, and with explanations for every formula. (Illustrations of medicine men, their paraphernalia, masks, etc. Botanical identifications of plants used. Cherokee terminology. List of diseases and curing spirits.)—Frans M. Olbrechts.

19755. MUNTSCH, ALBERT. Notes on age-classes among the northern Arapaho. *Primitive Man*. 5 (2-3) Apr.-Jul. 1932: 49-52.—The author gives a systematic digest of the eight age-classes of the northern Arapaho, according to the testimony of Mr. Thomas J. Duran. (References.)—A. D. Frenay.

19756. PARSONS, ELSIE CLEWS. Isleta, New Mexico. 47th Ann. Rep., *Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Smithsonian Inst.* 1929-1930 (pub. 1932): 193-466.—It is difficult to secure reliable information from the people of Isleta, and the author's informant was not always accurate. The village of Isleta probably stands today on or near the site where the Spaniards first saw it in 1540. A short account of the history and contemporary relations of the pueblo is given at the start, followed by an illustrated description of the town's buildings. The population in 1930 counted 1,036 Indians living mostly on the products of their farming. The following subjects are presented: conception and pregnancy, birth and naming ritual, name lists, child rearing, kinship terms and discussion, dress and headdress, marriage, house ownership and family composition, games, sickness, cure and witchcraft, insanity, albinism, man-woman, dreams, clairvoyance, omens, and funerary practices. The next part deals with secular government and ceremonial organizations with explanations concerning ceremonial groups, town chief and assistants, war chief, scalp takers, the moiety organization, kachina chief, the medicine societies, the corn groups. Then comes the study of the ritual in its various aspects, the calendar in its relation to ceremonial, social and economic life of the people, and various ceremonies or rituals are described, some accompanied by sketches to help understand the disposition of sacred objects around the altars, or the description of costumes. (Genealogy of Indian families and bibliography.)—E. B. Renaud.

19757. PARSONS, ELSIE CLEWS. The kinship nomenclature of the Pueblo Indians. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 377-389.—This paper is a contribution to the long standing question of whether sociological factors or linguistic factors are the most important in kinship nomenclature. Some 49 Pueblo kinship terms are presented in a comparative table for the following groups: Hopi, Zuni, Keres, Isleta, Tewa, Jemez, and Taos. The expressions of both forking and merging principles correspond, with some striking exceptions, to the varying evaluation of claniship among the different tribes, from its peak among the Hopi to its vanishing point among the Tanoans. The existence of patrilineal moiety among the Tewa has no direct effect upon their kinship nomenclature. When the sex and also the expression of seniority in the kinship terms are considered there is great variation and no general principle is observed. The first conclusion drawn is that although social organization finds expression in kinship nomenclature, the tie between organization and nomenclature is elastic. Second, a given principle of classification may preclude another principle of classification without any actual differentiation in the social organization.—Katharine Bartlett.

19758. PFISTER, OSKAR. Instinctive psychoanalysis among the Navahos. *J. Nervous & Mental Disease*. 76 (3) Sep. 1932: 234-254.—A psychoanalytic interpretation of the magic treatment of fear among the Navahos. His whole mentality, his wishing thoughts, his regressive habits, his neurotic frame of mind, his animistic imagining, and magic doings, are nearer to the unconscious functions than in the scientific individual. He gives to the sentiments of the unconscious mind a very direct expression.—Eli Johns.

19759. ROBERTS, FRANK H. H., Jr. The village of the Great Kivas on the Zuni reservation, New Mexico. *Smithsonian Inst., Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Bull.* #111. 1932: pp. 197.

19760. ROBERTS, HELEN H. The first salmon ceremony of the Karuk Indians. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 426-440.—The first salmon ceremony of the Karuk Indians of the Klamath river region of northern California is no longer given in its entirety. Information about the ceremony was obtained in 1926 from two old women, wives of medicine men, whose husbands had told them in detail about it. It takes place about March 1st and is participated in by a medicine man, a male helper, and a woman. A detailed description of the ceremony is given with such variations as occurred in the accounts of the two informants.—*Katharine Bartlett.*

19761. SMITH, HONORA De BUSK. Cowboy lore in Colorado. *Southw. Lore (Publ. Texas Folk-Lore Soc.)*. (9) 1931: 27-44.—(Description of "killer" tales and fireside yarns.)—*E. D. Harvey.*

19762. SWANTON, JOHN R. Modern square grounds of the Creek Indians. *Smithsonian Misc. Coll., Publ.* #3126. Nov. 1931: pp. 46.—This is supplementary to the material published in the 42nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, but it is more particularly devoted to descriptions of modern Creek square grounds as they existed in 1929. A brief sketch of Creek social organization is given and an attempt made to indicate the significance of the square grounds and the ceremonials held in them.—*John R. Swanton.*

19763. TAGLIAVINI, DI CARLO. L'Evangelizzazione e i costumi degli Indi luiseños secondo la narrazione di un chierico indigeno. [The evangelization and customs of the Luiseños Indians according to the account of a native preacher.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 1928.* 1930: 633-648.

19764. WATSON, EDITHA L. The laughing artists of the Mimbres valley. *Art & Archaeol.* 33(4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 188-193.—The pottery designs of the Mimbres valley are unique among Indian pottery in their humor and gayety. Strange hybridized birds or beasts—a fish with four legs, a fox-like head and an ornamental tassel, a goat wearing a war-bonnet and equipped with a lion's fore-legs and tail—intimate glimpses of village life—a crow-catcher at his work—cartoons, possibly ridiculing other members of the clan such as the bug that ate the corn fields or the fish that got away. The designs are not involuntary grotesques. The Mimbrenses could render naturalistic representations of birds and animals, while their geometric designs were noteworthy for their execution. Their pottery stands with the best in excellence of workmanship and beauty of design, but it stands alone in its reflection of a mood of joy and humor. (5 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

19765. WHITE, LESLIE A. The Acoma Indians. *47th Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Smithsonian Inst.* 1929-1930 (pub. 1932): 17-192.

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

19766. FONSECA GARCÍA, MANUELA. Las supersticiones del escolar cubano. [The superstitions of the Cuban school child.] *Arch. d. Folklore Cubano.* 5(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 199-221.—The prevalence of superstitions in Cuba is in great part due to the African Negroes who constitute a considerable part of the Cuban population. But the white inhabitants also have a great share in them, through the practice of spiritualism, fortune-telling, etc. The author has made a study of superstitions among school children by the aid of questionnaires and found them to be very superstitious.—*Eli Johns.*

SOUTH AMERICA

19767. GUSINDE, MARTIN. Der Medizinmann bei den südamerikanischen Indianern. [The medicine man among the South American Indians.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 62(5) 1932: 286-294.—The

prevalent administration of tested medicines for the alleviation of physical pains is by no means practiced exclusively or chiefly by the medicine man. He is chiefly the mental healer of spiritual troubles. His ceremonies often approach a symbolic meaning. These treatments are performed in an autosuggestive and hypnotic mental state. The medicine man is considered a priest, and sometimes an intermediary between man and the malevolent spirits. Observations on this institution among the Selknam Fugian Indians are reported by the author.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

19768. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Las creencias religiosas de los antiguos peruanos. [Religious beliefs of the ancient Peruvians: origin of the gods.] *Anales de la Univ. de Chile.* 7(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 745-793.—The cult of the gods never was a popular religion among the ancient Peruvians, animism and fetichism constituting always the religion of the masses. The idea of the gods arose late, the gods coming partly from the *pacarina* or clan spirits but mainly from the nature spirits. The great masses of the population had not reached the stage of mental development to require general divinities rather than local spirits. Fire, water, the earth, and the sun could most easily appeal to their imaginations as general supernatural causes. The Inca Yupanqui raised the Inca totem, the sun, to the rank of general divinity in order to give to his dynasty a divine origin. While the people accepted the sun as the Inca god and accorded it honors as an ancestral spirit, they did not abandon the other spirits and deities which had closer claim upon them. In fact, the *pacarinas* of all important peoples in the empire came in time to have divine honors, thus establishing a sort of political pantheon or polytheism. They had no god of war.—*L. L. Bernard.*

19769. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Las creencias religiosas de los antiguos peruanos. [Religious beliefs of the ancient Peruvians: religious and moral ideas.] *Anales de la Univ. de Chile.* 8(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 675-745.—Human sacrifice took several forms among the ancient Peruvians. Women were buried alive in fertility rites. Inca Atahualpa killed large numbers on certain festal occasions. There was undoubtedly an organized system of sacrifices of young children, shown by the recovery of archaeological data. Divination was practiced by the priests generally, based especially on the organs of animals. People would go enormous distances to consult oracles, and even the Incas made use of this device. The people believed in a future life, but expected it to be like the present life, and they thought they would occupy the same stations and perform the same functions as in this life. They did not anticipate either punishment or reward for behavior in this world. Abortion and infanticide were strongly condemned because they valued children, but they sometimes destroyed one or both of twins. The law of talion was the rule of life.—*L. L. Bernard.*

19770. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Los Incas: Sus orígenes y sus ayllus. [The Incas: their origins and their clans.] *Anales de la Univ. de Chile.* 5(4) 1927: 1017-1154; 6(2) 1928: 351-408; (3) 1928: 685-747; (4) 1928: 925-964.—The sources of our knowledge of the Inca empire and its social organization are vitiated by the prejudices and biases of the conquerors and priests who wrote them. A revaluation of these sources in the light of modern anthropology leads to conclusions often diametrically opposed to the current ones. Thus, for example, a close analysis of the sources leads to the conclusion that the social organization of the Inca empire was matrilinear rather than patrilinear. Within the empire there was a succession of independent civilizations, some local, others more extensive, and nearly all older than that of the Incas. The idea of a single dynasty of Incas is not tenable. Before Inca Roca, the rulers did not belong to the same family. After him they were given a

fictitious family succession to establish a dynastic tradition. The apparent patrilinear succession even among the royal Incas was due to the fact that they often married their blood sisters. Social organization was on a clan rather than a gens basis. The place of origin was probably around Lake Titicaca. [See Entry 1: 5951.]—*Jessie Bernard.*

19771. SIMOENS da SILVA, ANTONIO CARLOS. Une moustiquaire des indiens Guatós (Brésil). [A mosquito net of the Guatós Indians of Brazil.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 792-795.—The Guatós Indians of Matto Grosso, Brazil, go unclothed but are always armed with bows and arrows. They eat mammals, birds, tortoises, as well as maize and manioc which they cultivate, honey, coconuts, bananas, and wild fruits. They are clever boatmen and are able to hunt crocodiles which they catch for the skin and teeth. They are very fond of dancing, sometimes spending the whole day at it. Their homes are simple, consisting of a straw roof slanting on two sides, but open all around. They make excellent canoes out of logs, also bows and arrows, pottery, musical instruments, spoons, clubs, pestles, mats, fans to chase mosquitoes with, and baskets. The mosquitoes are very bad in the region they inhabit so that nets are absolutely essential. Some of these nets are remarkable for their fine workmanship. They no longer make these nets and they are therefore becoming scarce. The Simoens Museum at Rio de Janeiro, however, contains a very fine specimen. (Picture and description of this net.)—*Jessie Bernard.*

EUROPE

19772. BARRANIKOV, A. A note on Ukrainian gypsy burial customs. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 11 (2) 1932: 88-90.—A challenge to observers of Russian gypsy customs to write down more exact knowledge of gypsy mentality when the crisis of death comes upon them. The one witnessed by this author showed the gypsies very much afraid of the dead man's corpse and the same was true of the Russian forester who came to their aid.—*E. D. Harvey.*

19773. HAAS, A. Die zeitliche Aufeinanderfolge der rügensch Volkssagen. [The chronological evolution of folk tales on Rügen Island.] *Weltkreis.* 3 (1-2) 1932: 12-14.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

19774. KAGAROV, E. La classificazione dei riti nuziali con speciale riguardo all'Italia. [The classification of nuptial rites, with especial regard to Italy.] *Folklore Ital.* 6 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 1-14.

19775. KRAELITZ, F. Ein Beitrag zur kasan-tatarischen Volksliteratur. [A contribution to Kazan-Tartar folk literature.] *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes.* 37 (1-2) 1930: 48-63.—The author gives script, transliteration, and German translation of a series of peasant maxims concerning weather and harvest conditions, taken from a Kazan-Tartar almanac. There is also a bibliography of the more important collections in which Kazan-Tartar songs, topical verses, proverbs, riddles, legends, tales, and historical songs can be found.—*Margaret Wepley.*

19776. KRETSCHMER, PAUL. Zur indischen Herkunft europäischer Volksmärchen. [On the Indian origin of European folk-tales.] *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes.* 37 (1-2) 1930: 1-21.—The author surveys the fortunes of Benfey's theory of the Indian origin of the greater part of European folk-tales, and offers evidence proving that the tale of the four ingenious brothers (Grimm KHM no. 129; Aarne no. 653) is truly Indian in origin. He collected this particular tale in Sparta (the Greek text is given), as an enclosure in a "bandbox" tale, a typically Indian literary device. He also gives additional evidence linking this Sparta ver-

sion with various other "bandbox" tales of acknowledged Indian origin.—*Margaret Wepley.*

19777. ZELENIN, DMITRIJ. Der Austritt der Wasserdämonen ans feste Land. [The emergence of the water demons on dry land.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnog.* 31 (5-6) 1932: 144-155.—The conception of a temporary emergence of the water demons on dry land, which is found among many people of northern Eurasia, is the expression of an extension of the functions and power of the ruling spirits outside of their original domain. The time of their emergence is found first in the latter part of spring, namely about Whitsuntide, and then in winter about Twelfth-night. As fishing is the chief occupation of most of these people and the spring migration of the fishes is the most important fishing period, the fishers are interested in evoking an early, quiet breaking-up of the ice and also in high water. For this reason the appearance of the demons in winter originates in necessity.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

AFRICA

19778. AGHECI, NORBERT. Emblèmes et chants (Dahomey). [Emblems and songs of Dahomey.] *Anthropos.* 27 (3-4) May-Aug. 1932: 417-422.—Songs and emblematic representations are the only means which this illiterate population have of expressing their feelings at death, or other crises, in a permanent way. The author describes three "curtains" or pieces of painted cloth upon which are painted the things he wishes to convey to others. A perusal of these emblems shows that they are strictly akin to the better known picture writings of the North American Indians, and of other aboriginals.—*E. D. Harvey.*

19779. COUTOULY, FRANCOIS de. Enquête sur l'habitation gourounsi. [Notes on the dwellings of the Gourounsi (Upper Volta).] *Rev. Anthropol.* 41 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 244-254.—One family always occupies the same group of huts, the chief of the family being the chief of the huts. The house of the chief is usually rectangular, the granaries are rectangular, round, or oval, the houses of the women are always round and rather high, each of the three types of structure being of distinctive architecture. The people show a penchant for individualism, and their habitations are usually a sufficient distance from one another, although they are grouped in villages. In the canton of Réo most of the villages straggle over considerable territory, but in the canton of Zawara they are fairly compact. Among this people many separate hamlets may compose a village. Each village is composed of many groups of *soukallas*, each of the latter constituting a quarter, and having its own chief and its own medicine man. The village site is chosen with a view to accessibility to a stream of water, and sometimes with an eye to defense. The Gourounsi are excellent agriculturists, and cultivate maize, millet, and tobacco. They plant during the last part of December, each quarter using ground adjacent to it. The tombs are in the village, generally adjacent to the houses. The tombs of chiefs, however, are in the middle of their own quarters.—*W. D. Wallis.*

19780. CRAZZOLARA, P. J. P. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Religion und Zauberei bei den Schilluk. [Contributions to the knowledge of the religion and magic of the Shilluk tribes (of the Upper Nile).] *Anthropos.* 27 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 183-211.—The major portion of the monograph outlines the ancestral religious worship of the Shilluk. The role of the sorcerer as it influences their social, political, and economic life is described.—*E. D. Harvey.*

19781. DAIGRE, PÈRE. Les Bandas de l'Oubangui-Chari (Afrique Equatoriale Française). [The Banda tribes of the Ubangi-Shari region. (French Equatorial Africa).] *Anthropos.* 26 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 647-695; 27 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 153-181.—The two articles in-

clude such items as the location and history; their physical and cultural anthropology; census of the tribes; laws of property and marriage among them; their language; adoption; the rearing and education of children; inheritance and descent.—*E. D. Harvey.*

19782. DELOBSON, DIM. Les danses Mossies et leur signification. [Dances of the Mossi and their significance.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 42 (5-6) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 169-173.—The Mossi have three kinds of dances: emotional, semi-warlike and semi-religious, and funereal. In most of the dances the sexes do not mingle, but in the emotional dances which have a ceremonial color, lover and companion participate. Some of the dances are performed only by women or young girls.—*W. D. Wallis.*

19783. DUGGAN, E. de C. Notes on the Munshi "Tvi" tribe of Northern Nigeria. *J. African Soc.* 31 (123) Apr. 1932: 173-182.—The Munshi, or Tvi, are a tribe of about 750,000 population, who inhabit the south bank of the Benue river. They are probably a semi-Bantu people who migrated from the Congo basin.—*W. D. Wallis.*

19784. EVANS-PRITCHARD, E. E. Mani, a Zande secret society. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 14 (2) 1931: 105-148.—The Mani society has spread throughout the Sudan, but its rites and functions vary from culture to culture. The author, himself initiated into Mani, describes the society as it functions among the Azande of the Nile-Velle Divide. Mani represents one aspect of the crumbling of Zande culture, and its main functions are protective in a general rather than specific way. Under special conditions Mani magic can also be used as a weapon of offense. Zande magic is in general unsystematized, but Mani ritual is composed of the typical devices of Zande magic, here built into a system. Mani cuts across the old social structure in two main ways: Mani leaders are given limited power in settling disputes between members, and women are freely admitted to membership, although it should be emphasized that lovemaking is rigidly excluded. Mani was introduced without the backing of the chiefs, and has been made illegal by white authorities, thus changing it from a closed society to a truly secret society.—*Margaret Wepley.*

19785. FROBENIUS, LEO. Südostafrikanische Märchen. [Southeast African legends.] *Württembergischer Verein f. Handelsgeog., Jahresber.* 50 1931-1932: 47-70.

19786. GIESEKKE, E. Wahrsagerei bei den Venda. [Divination among the Venda.] *Z. f. Eingeborenen-Sprachen.* 21 (4) Jul. 7, 1931: 257-310.—The Venda are a Bantu people in the North Transvaal. Divination plays a very large part in their life. It is almost wholly in the hands of professionals. There are three methods. The oldest method makes use of ivory dice, so carved as to give sixteen possible combinations. The second method, recently borrowed from the Thonga and the Sotho, makes use of various totemic animal bones along with dice. The third method features the *ndilo*, a wooden tray on the edge of which are carved totemic animals. The tray is filled with water, and four kernels are dropped in. The interpretation depends on where the kernels come to rest. From all this it might seem that divination has been rigidly systematized, but actually the diviner relies chiefly on his good memory and thorough knowledge of everyone's private affairs. (Texts, 6 photographs, and a diagram of the *ndilo*.)—*Margaret Wepley.*

19787. JENSEN, AD. E. Die staatliche Organisation und die historischen Überlieferungen der Barotse am oberen Zambesi. [The state organization and historical traditions of the Barotse on the Upper Zambesi.] *Jahresber. Württembergischer Verein f. Handelsgeog.* (50) 1931-1932: 71-115.—The tasks of the 9th expedition of Frobenius into inner Africa brought the author

to the Barotse. The regal woman—mother or sister—enjoys an exalted position. Yet since the founder Mboo there have been only men at the top. The most remarkable institution is the Kuta, a sort of a Parliament with the 4 parties of the state cabinet, the Ministry of the Household, of the Royal Family and of the Maluma (chieftains and people). Of the three committees one is formed by chieftains and two by the other parties. If these constitutional means prove to be not workable, a recourse is open to the Anatambu composed of women of the royal and other noble families. The country has at present 7 Kutas. In the capital Lealui are located besides the Royal Court and the House of Assembly for the Kuta,—the administration of the state treasury, namely the Nateo at the disposal of the cabinet, and the Muschekula at the disposal of the King. As important symbols of the state power, big round drums are preserved in the Mundonomaoma. The Barots belong to the group of East African cattle breeders. They have conquered other more cultured tribes. (2 tables, 6 photos, 3 sketches and 1 genealogical tree.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

19788. LABOURET, HENRI. Les tribus de Romeau Lobi. [The tribes of Romeau Lobi.] *Univ. de Paris, Trav. et Mem. de l'Inst. d'Ethnol.* 15 1931: pp. 507.

19789. MANORS, FREDERICK. Native doctors in Swaziland. *Natl. Rev. (London).* (594) Aug. 1932: 232-239.

19790. MEEK, C. K. Pot-burial in Nigeria. *Man. (London).* 32 Jun. 1932: 160.—Pot-burial is most common among the tribes of the Niger and Sokoto provinces. It is given to all members of the community except those who have died from leprosy or smallpox. The body is placed in a sitting posture and the mouth of the pot is covered with a smaller pot with a pierced opening to allow the escape of the soul of the dead. Practices according to age, degree of wealth, and rank differ somewhat from tribe to tribe.—*Ruth S. Wallis.*

19791. MILBURN, S. Magic and charms of Ijebu province, southern Nigeria. *Man.* 32 Jul. 1932: 158-160.—A list of various ways to harm one's enemies without incurring danger oneself. These include curses reinforced by medicine, the preparation and destruction of models of the enemy, and tying the spirit of the victim by a chain, staple, needle or ring manufactured and sold for that purpose by a brass-smith.—*Ruth S. Wallis.*

19792. PALMER, H. R. The Tuareg of the Sahara. *J. African Soc.* 31 (123) Apr. 1932: 153-166.

19793. STORRS-FOX, D. Notes on the marriage customs among the Masai. *J. East African & Uganda Natur. Hist. Soc.* (42-43) Jul.-Oct. 1932: 183-192.

19794. YATES, T. J. A. Bantu marriage and the birth of the first child. *Man. (London).* Jun. 32 1932: 135-137.—Marriage status among the Bantu seems to have very little meaning apart from parenthood. Marriage comprises a number of ceremonies beginning with betrothal and ending with the birth of the first child. To them marriage is the founding of a family and is therefore completed only by the arrival of progeny. The payment of the final installment of the bride price or the return of bridewealth are both dependent upon the existence of children; divorce, annulment, the establishment of a separate home, avoidance customs all seem to bear close relationship to presence or absence of children. (Bibliography.)—*Ruth S. Wallis.*

ASIA

19795. ASBOE, WALTER. Notes on childbirth in Manchut (Western Tibet). *Man.* 32 Jun. 1932: 139.—A note concerning taboos at the time of pregnancy and confinement which have come to the author's attention.—*Ruth S. Wallis.*

19796. BATESON, GREGORY. Further notes on a

snake dance of the Baining. *Oceania*. 2(3) Mar. 1932: 334-341.

19797. BATESON, GREGORY. Social structure of the Iatmul people of the Sepik river. *Oceania*. 2(3) Mar. 1932: 245-291.

19798. BEHRMANN, WALTER. Ernährung und Nahrungsgewinnung der Bevölkerung im Innern Neuguineas. [Food and the acquisition of food in the interior of New Guinea.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (11-12) Dec. 1931: 241-250.—The author deals with conditions in the Sepik river region. The natives use for food everything which is edible. In addition to gathering vegetable and animal food in the bush, all the tribes practice hunting and the cultivation of the soil, most of them also fishing. There are, of course, differences in food according to the natural resources of the locality inhabited by a certain tribe. The standard food plants cultivated are the sago tree, the coconut tree, the yam, and the banana. The pig and the dog are the only domesticated animals.—*H. Fehlinger*.

19799. BELL, F. L. S. The place of food in the social life of central Polynesia. *Oceania*. 2(2) Dec. 1931: 117-135.—Observations on Polynesian life have always laid great stress on the importance of food to the native. The author wishes to dispel any assumptions that the Polynesian is unusually gluttonous. Generosity is one of the most highly regarded virtues, and food is an important medium in expressing generosity. Ceremonial feasts differing in nature and in function are of great social importance, serving to consolidate social groups, and to bring together people who would rarely meet on other occasions. Food also plays an important part in the economic and religious life of the native. It is intimately connected with brother-sister avoidance. Most foods are considered to have divine genesis, and in partaking of food the native links himself with the gods.—*Margaret Wepley*.

19800. BLACKWOOD, BEATRICE. Report on field work in Buka and Bougainville. *Oceania*. 2(2) Dec. 1931: 199-219.—Buka and Bougainville are the two most northerly islands of the Solomon group. The north coast of Bougainville has the same culture pattern as Buka, and it is this area of Bougainville only which is under discussion. The language is Melanesian. Descent is reckoned matrilineally, though a man's property is often bequeathed to his children. There is a young men's dormitory. One family in each village is of high rank. Marriage is normally exogamous, with child betrothal the rule. A man usually has two wives, the second frequently a younger sister of the first, and he usually takes over his deceased brother's wives. The puberty rites for boys show similarities to the Australian. There is a ceremony to mark the first menstrual period of a girl of high rank. Couvade is practiced. Dead bodies were formerly weighted and thrown into the water, but burial is now the rule, due to the objections of the white man. The dead become spirits and return to work evil on the living. Fear of ghosts and rites to appease them form the most important aspects of their religious life. There are no temples, no shrines, and no individuals who could be classed as priests or medicine men, though some may claim special knowledge of fishing or hunting magic. Chiefs are no longer allowed to exact the death penalty, and the young people are giving up the old customs.—*Margaret Wepley*.

19801. BONNERJEA, B. An inquiry into the position of women in Hindu society. *Indian Antiquary*. 61 (767) Aug. 1932: 145-149.—*E. D. Harvey*.

19802. FIRTH, RAYMOND. A native voyage to Rennell. *Oceania*. 2(2) Dec. 1931: 179-190.—The author gives an account of a canoe trip to Rennell island as told to him by a native of Tikopia. Tikopia is about 400 miles east of Rennell, and the natives are also Polynesian, though the general area is Melanesian. Two

men undertook the trip in 1926, apparently just out of curiosity. Winds blew them to Rennell just before their food supply was exhausted. They stayed at Rennell six months and then went home on a Japanese lugger, to find they had been mourned as dead. The account throws considerable light on the native point of view.—*Margaret Wepley*.

19803. FORTUNE, R. F. Manus religion. *Oceania*. 2(1) Sep. 1931: 74-108.—The content of religion in Manus, one of the Admiralty islands of Melanesia, includes ghosts of the dead, a vital essence in all living and effective things, communication with the dead through divination and seances, and a little magic. Every adult male possesses the tutelary ghost of some deceased male relative, represented and controlled by the skull of this relative enshrined in the house. This ghost protects its ward and his family, supervises their morality, punishes them by sickness or death, makes its wishes known through mediums and diviners, receives offerings, and may be threatened and discarded if it fails to perform its functions. Ghosts harm people and their possessions by stealing the vital essence. The evil activities of ghosts in general, in contrast to the individual's guardian ghost, simply manifest their malice toward the living rather than an interest in morality. Misfortunes befalling infants are ascribed to magic rather than to ghosts.—*Walter Cline*.

19804. FOURNIER, CHRISTIANE. Mariages et enterrements annamites. [Annamite marriages and burials.] *Terre Air Mer*. 57(6) Jun. 1932: 456-465.

19805. GEURTJENS, H. Naar de grenzen van Marind-land. [To the borders of Marind-land.] *Onze Aarde*. 5(1) 1932: 11-17; (3) 1932: 94-102; (4) 1932: 144-150.—Near the southern coast of New Guinea is the Island of Prince Hendrik, populated by a Papuan tribe of the Marind. The author gives a description of the very primitive way of living of the people on this island, their beehive huts and the way of living on little hills, surrounded on all sides by swamps and ditches. The whole island is situated so flat and low, that only a few low hills rising above the swamp are fit to live on.—*J. C. Lamster*.

19806. HOGBIN, H. IAN. A note on Rennell island. *Oceania*. 2(2) Dec. 1931: 174-178.—*Margaret Wepley*.

19807. HOGBIN, H. IAN. Sorcery at Ongtong Java. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 441-448.—The sorcerers of these islands never had the social importance that they have in Africa. According to tradition the various systems of black magic were introduced by visitors from foreign parts or through natives who went abroad and learned them. They were the property of joint families. The headman of the group was the sorcerer, he taught his system to his relatives so that his successor might have the same power. Black magic is usually used for the purpose of preserving law and order. When the sorcerer took advantage of his power to work against the interests of society he was punished by social disapproval, hostility, and even death. Examples of the various systems and purposes of black magic are given to illustrate how it is used and controlled.—*Robert Bennett Bean*.

19808. LAMBERT, S. M. Health survey of Rennell and Bellona islands. *Oceania*. 2(2) Dec. 1931: 136-173.—The Rennell islanders are Polynesian in physical characteristics and in language. The population is probably between 1,200 and 1,500. They live a semi-nomadic life, regulated by the food supply. The arable areas of the island are separated by almost impenetrable barriers of coral. Monogamy is the usual thing, although one man had three wives, and two had two. Marriage is accompanied by exchange of presents. They are fine woodcarvers and weavers. They possess frail outrigger canoes, Polynesian in type. There are five political divisions. Chiefs hold their authority from the supreme

being, and serve as oracles. The natives of Bellona island are closely related to those at Rennell. The Bellona people are anxious to be let alone by the whites, and would give very little information. The history of European contact has been a tale of the infliction of new diseases. This question possesses the native mind, particularly since they believe sickness to be due to the breaking of taboos. (Disease census, bibliography of past European contact, and map showing tribal divisions of Rennell island.)—*Margaret Welpley*.

19809. MENGES, KARL. Jägerglaube und -gebräuche bei altajischen Türken. [The creed and ceremony of hunting among the Altai Turks.] *Muséon*. 45 (1-2) 1932: 85-90.—Since hunting is the usual vocation among the Altai Turks, they have naturally surrounded it with a complicated ritual. Primitive practices of sympathetic magic and animism have survived even among people who have long been nominal Buddhists or Moslems. The hunter may seek his game only in a state of religious purity. Women may not touch his weapons. Animals understand human speech and their names may be spoken only in cryptic form. Spirits which protect them must be propitiated by ceremonies and magical charms. Animals possess souls which should be caught by the hunter, who preserves or even eats the part of the carcass in which they are believed to reside. Altai is a spirit permeating mountains, forests, and rivers. In its honor are performed ceremonies in which fire is regarded as the intermediary between it and mankind.—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

19810. MEYER, P. HEINRICH. Wunekau, oder Sonnenverehrung in Neuguinea. [Wunekau, or sun worship in New Guinea.] *Anthropos*. 27 (3-4) May-Aug. 1932: 423-455.—This monograph comprises sagas on the birth of the world; the birth of a mystical pair of brother-twins; and, on a traditional flood. Many details are then given on the personality and worship of Wunekau, the sun god. He has become the genius of Papuan arts of life such as house-building, song and dance, and carving. Moreover, he becomes a guardian spirit of the home and of travelers and is the god of war. He enters into the economic life of the people by blessing and promoting the fertility of plants and animals. He accelerates the moon's motion; the building of a canoe; or the growth of sago palms. He controls canoe magic (very important in native thought); and he is especially powerful as being the core of ancestor worship.—*E. D. Harvey*.

19811. MITRA, SARAT CHANDRA. On a Birhor folk tale of the wicked queen type. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay*. 14 (8) 1931 (pub. 1932): 946-951.—A type of folk tale found also in Bengal, Bihar, Singbhum, and Kashmir. In the story radical the heroine gives birth to one or more sons, and her jealous co-wife substitutes a beast or an inanimate object for one of the children.—*W. D. Wallis*.

19812. MITRA, SARAT CHANDRA. On a Panjabi nursery story and its Bengali parallel. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay*. 14 (8) 1931 (pub. 1932): 931-939.—A Panjabi story regarding a lamb which is threatened by various animals, in turn, but induces them not to eat him until he has fed and grown fat, has a parallel in a Bengali nursery story regarding an old woman who similarly induces the animals to let her go on her way, with the promise that they shall eat her when she is fat. Six motifs in the two stories are similar, though there are various differences in the respective versions.—*W. D. Wallis*.

19813. POPPE, N. N. ПОПШЕ, Н. Н. Описание монгольских шаманских рукописей [Description of the Mongolian shaman manuscripts.] Записки Института Востоковедения Академии Наук С. С. С. Р. (Zapiski Inst. Vostokovedeniia Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.) Leningrad. 1 1932: 151-200.—Text, transcription and Russian translation of the shaman manuscripts of the

Buriats arranged as to contents: worship of the shaman deity of the Buriats Gudzhir-Tengri, worship of Dzhingis-Khan, Emperor worship, fire worship, worship of the White Old Man, legends of the shamans, etc.—*Eugen Kagarov*.

19814. POWDERMAKER, HORTENSE. Mortuary rites in New Ireland. *Oceania*. 2 (1) Sep. 1931: 26-43.—The death ceremonies of the people of New Ireland, in Melanesia, serve both to differentiate the groups of survivors and to provide a means of expression for their emotions. The parents, children, and consort are the chief mourners; the clan relatives of the deceased direct the rites, and both they and the spouse observe the food taboos following death; the whole extended family observes the sexual taboo; and the people of the moiety opposite to that of the deceased wash the corpse and carry it to its grave. Grief arises not only from affection for the dead, but often for the loss of a good laborer. The vague fear of the ghost does not appear until after the burial rites, and suggests a psycho-analytic interpretation: a projection of the survivor's feeling of guilt on account of the ambivalence of the attitude toward the deceased when he was alive. The right to make a memorial carving for the dead is owned by his clan, and the main function of this carving is to enhance the wealth-prestige of the maker.—*Walter Cline*.

19815. READ, W. J. A snake dance of the Baining. *Oceania*. 2 (2) Dec. 1931: 232-236.—The Baining people of Gazelle Peninsula give an annual snake dance, known as the Mi-aus. The author describes this ceremony as observed by him. It was held around a blazing fire in a circular clearing in the jungle. At about 8 p.m., six or so men beat on a log and chanted. The women danced around the fire for about an hour, after which there was a half-hour of feasting, and so on until midnight. Then the dancers bounded in singly, wearing large masks and 18-inch penis decorations. They held several snakes in each hand. There were eight dancers in all. They bounded about, jumped through the flames, and darted among the women and children. After a few hours the snakes were secured in network bags and the dancing and feasting continued until dawn, when the performance died out. About 50 snakes were used, some of them over 10 feet long. The fangs had been extracted previously. Afterwards the snakes were killed and eaten. (Two photographs.)—*Margaret Welpley*.

19816. SCHEBESTA, JOS. Vier Sagen in der Sepa-Sprache (Neuguinea). [Four tales in the Sepa dialect (New Guinea).] *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*. 38 (3-4) 1932: 249-262. The author presents the four tales without comment. Two are furnished with inter-linear and free translations. The other two are printed in parallel columns of Sepa and German.—*Margaret Welpley*.

19817. SHIROKOGOROFF, S. M. The importance of the scientific investigation of the Tungus. *Chinese Soc. and Pol. Sci. Rev.* 15 (2) Jul. 1931: 147-160.—The Tungus may be divided according to their languages into two main groups, namely northern and southern, of whom there are some 60,000 living mostly in Siberia and partly in Mongolia and Manchuria. The ancestors of the Tungus probably originated in northern and central China, whence a part of them migrated to Manchuria where the southern Tungus are now found, while another group settled in Siberia. They still are a primitive people, knowing no metals, pottery, or agriculture. Like the Miao, Yao, Tai, Lolos, and other non-Chinese groups they are rapidly disintegrating under the pressure of Chinese cultural influences.—*William F. Hummel*.

19818. STARYNKEVICH, I. D. СТАРЫНКЕВИЧ, И. Д. Формы заключения брака у турецких племен Сибири и у кочевников Средней Азии [Forms of mar-

riage agreements among the Turkish tribes of Siberia and among the nomads of central Asia.] Сборник Музея Антропологии и Етнографии Академии Наук СССР. (Sbornik Muz. Antr. i Etnogr.). 9 1930: 215-235.—According to their marriage customs the Turkish tribes are divided into two main groups: the first one is characterized by the custom of stealing the bride, the other group by the custom of wooing the bride. To the first group belong the Hakasses (formerly called the Abakan Turks) and the North Altaians (Shores, Shologons, Kumandes), to the second group belong the Orotsis, Teleuts, Soyons, Karagasses, Yakuts, Kirghizes, Kazaks, Turkomans. Wedding customs and marriage classes among the groups are described in great detail and ethnologically interpreted and their connection with the economic stage of the corresponding tribes is also shown. The role of the gens organization is also discussed. (Bibliography).—*Eugene Kagarov*.

19819. THOMAS, GORDON. Customs and beliefs of the natives of Buka. *Oceania*. 2(2) Dec. 1931: 220-231.—The author gives considerable detail on drum-signalling and the making of drums. There are some very elaborate codes, but simplified signals are used for death, annoyance, the arrival of a stranger, and the call to assemble. There is also a full description of the boy's initiation ceremony, which is similar in many ways to one previously reserved as a mark of honor among fighting-men. Even today it means death for women to see it. The two most important features are the clandestine feasting and images, the latter introduced since 1928. The legend concerning the discovery of the bull-roarer also points to the conclusion that the original idea of the Ndook ceremony was to enable the men to gather secretly and gorge themselves and give vent to lewd dances without the interference of women. (3 photographs and a map of Buka island).—*Margaret Welpley*.

19820. WILKINSON, R. J. Some Malay studies. *J. Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 67-137.—The author gives a sketch of Malay beginnings, and fits the local form of the Alexander legend into a historical frame. He discusses the Adat (law or custom), the Daulat (king's majesty), and the Nobat (state band). He interprets Malay regalia and gives a historical sketch of Malay dress. In Perak there is a second ruler who is never mentioned, the Sultan Muda, "a liaison officer with the powers of darkness." The Pawang, or sorcerer, was a man of good repute, a shaman and herbalist who only dealt in white magic. Malay religious beliefs are drawn from innumerable sources. Mystics are plentiful, mostly "howling dervishes." Among the many kinds of supernatural beings believed in, only the Mambang (Spirits of the Sunset-Glow) are truly local to Malaya. They have a rich demonology. Ghosts are dangerous, particularly of those who have been murdered, or of women who died in childbirth or from abortion. There are five distinct doctrines of the future life. They believe in three main kinds of vampires, and in were-tigers. (Annotated bibliography).—*Margaret Welpley*.

19821. WINSTEDT, R. O. Mother-right among Khasis and Malays. *J. Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 9-13.—There is a remote linguistic affinity between Khasi (Assam) and Malay, the former belonging to the Austro-Asiatic branch and the latter to the Austronesian branch of Schmidt's Austriac group. The two peoples also have almost identical systems of mother-right, including marriage to deceased wife's sister, derivation of eligibility to chieftainship through the mother, the mother's right to the children after divorce, and the restriction of property inheritance to women, the youngest daughter being especially favored. (Short bibliography of the most important sources on Malay mother-right).—*Margaret Welpley*.

AUSTRALIA

19822. DOERING, HEINRICH U. Ein Analogon des Zackenstab-Dämons der Nasca-Malerei in Neuseeland. [An analogy in New Zealand to the protruding teeth demon of the Nasca paintings.] *J. de la Soc. d. Américanistes*. 23(1) 1931: 177-188.—In New Zealand there are designs showing protruding teeth which resemble the work done by the Nasca (ancient Peruvian) painters and potters. Some of these have sexual significance.—*W. D. Wallis*.

19823. ELKIN, A. P. The kopara. The settlement of grievances. *Oceania*. 2(2) Dec. 1931: 191-198.—The kopara is practiced among the Lakes group of tribes of South Australia. In one sense a kopara is a debt which must be settled in a definite standardized manner, according to its nature. One group may acquire a kopara against another group as a result of making gifts, giving a woman in marriage, murder, or circumcision. There are various kinds of kopara to settle these affairs: (1) an obligation incurred by gift must be settled by adequate reciprocal gifts, or the debtor may be punished by the creditor group; (2) an obligation incurred by marriage must be settled by giving a woman, otherwise the debtor may be killed by the other group, and his widow taken back. Occasionally a payment of goods may settle the affair; (3) the death obligation may be settled in various ways: (a) if the murderer's clan had a grievance, a meeting is arranged where everything is discussed, and wives are temporarily exchanged, entailing the breaking of moiety exogamy; (b) a wife may be given to some member of the offended clan, but a payment of goods will not do; (c) a not fully initiated man may be initiated, a member of the deceased's clan assisting, thus incurring a fresh obligation; (d) the deceased's clan may attempt to kill the murderer, who is not defended by his own people. (4) The circumcision obligation is usually settled by the giving of a wife. The function of the kopara is to prevent incessant quarrels and vendettas, and to preserve the solidarity of the tribe. It incidentally strengthens the cohesion of the matrilineal clans and moieties.—*Margaret Welpley*.

19824. ELKIN, A. P. Social organization in the Kimberley division, northwestern Australia. *Oceania*. 2(3) Mar. 1932: 296-333.

19825. ELKIN, A. P. The social organization of South Australian tribes. *Oceania*. 2(1) Sep. 1931: 44-73.—This study was made under the auspices of the Australian National Research Council. The tribes considered range north and west of a line joining Broken hill with the head of the gulf of St. Vincent; and may be divided, on the basis of language, mythology and social organization, into an eastern and a western group. The former shows less cultural unity and more European influence, whereas the western tribes are culturally more uniform and pure. Aside from differences in kinship terminology, the distinguishing traits are, in the east, moieties subdivided into totemic clans, matrilineal and patrilineal totems (the latter of the "increase" type), sex totems and dream totems, and mythological heroes whose exploits took them far afield; in the west, no dual organization, a system in which the individual's totem is determined by his place of birth, and a belief in "spirit children" who, though they lurk in certain places and may be born through women, have nothing to do with totems.—*Walter Cline*.

19826. FRY, H. K. On the class system, kinship terminology, and marriage regulations of the Australian native tribes. *Trans. & Proc. Royal Soc. So. Australia*. 55 Dec. 1931: 20-22.

19827. FRY, H. K. Table showing the class relations of the Arana. *Trans. & Proc. Royal Soc. So. Australia*. 55 Dec. 1931: 12-19.

19828. LEHMANN, RUDOLF. Io, die höchste Gottheit der Maori (Neuseeland). [Io, the highest

deity of the Maoris (New Zealand.)] *Ethnol. Studien.* 1(4) 1931: 271-292.—The Io cult became known relatively late. At a meeting of the Maoris in the district of Wairarapa it was resolved (about 1860) that the oldest traditions should be recorded by 3 present *tohungas* who also agreed to it. Until 1908 these volumes were hidden by a Maori, because he feared that the volumes might be destroyed through some mishap, but then he permitted Europeans to examine them. The manifold characteristics of the deity, Io, are distinctly marked by his many surnames. As creator he brought everything into existence by calling out its name. The magic power and the secret wisdom of the *tohungas* were derived directly from Io and consisted in possessing certain stones. As Io was invisible, he had, therefore, no incarnated form and no sacrifices are offered to him. It was a secret religion accessible only to higher classes of the people. The coexistence of a monotheistic and polytheistic, polydemonic religious view has been proved to exist among many Polynesian tribes. Thus parallels of the Io belief can also be shown outside of New Zealand.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

1929. McCONNEL, URSULA. A moon legend from the Bloomfield river, north Queensland. *Oceania.* 2(1) Sep. 1931: 9-25.—The legend relates the creation and impregnation of the first woman by the moon, in the times when the latter lived among men. It accounts for sexual intercourse as a prerequisite of childbirth, and for the various features of the totemic system. Illustrated in the geography of the region where the mythical events took place, and symbolizing the principles of the social organization, it had a high moral value as well as a traditional one, and acted as a means of social cohesion.—Walter Cline.

1930. PIDDINGTON, MARJORIE, and PIDDINGTON, RALPH. Report on field work in North-western Australia. *Oceania.* 2(3) Mar. 1932: 342-358.

1931. RÓHEIM, GÉZA. Psycho-analysis of primitive cultural types. *Internat. J. Psycho-Analysis.* 13 (1-2) 1932: 1-224.—The author has recently carried out a research expedition among native tribes with the object of investigating particularly the psychoanalytic aspects of ethnology. The two main objects of the expedition were central Australia and Normanby island. Only the people of the central Australian desert can be described as primitive in the true sense of the word. The most prominent distinguishing marks of this stratum is the absence of the latency period, relatively slight depth of repression with rapidly ensuing projection, and the total absence of the anal-reactive character-formation. There remain two distinguishing marks: the strength of their narcissism and the absence of the sado-masochistic perversion. Civilization arises from the genito-fugal movement of the libido, i.e. the energy which is used for cultural purposes must come from somewhere. Its source is direct sexual activity; what civilization gains, it gains at the expense of the woman. The work is divided into the following chapters: (1) introduction, (2) psychoanalytic technique and field anthropology, (3) children of the desert, (4) sexual life in central Australia, (5) totemic ritual, (6) the psychology

of the central Australian culture area, (7) tauhau and the Mwadara, (8) Doketa, (9) super-ego and group-ideal, (10) the national character of the Somali. (8 photographs.)—Eli Johns.

1932. THOMSON, DONALD F. Ceremonial presentation of fire in north Queensland. *Man.* 32 Jul. 1932: 162-166.—The importance of fire in the social life of the natives of North Queensland, Australia is here described as it was observed in four separate tribes. The descriptions are grouped under three headings: the significance of the sharing of fire as the centre of family life and as a part of the marriage ceremony; the ceremonial presentation of fire to visitors; mourning and the ceremonial extinction of fire.—Ruth S. Wallis.

OCEANIA

1933. DENSMORE, FRANCES. The native music of American Samoa. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 415-417.—The natives of American Samoa use two sorts of songs; (1) a crystallized melody which is repeated without change and handed down from one generation to another; (2) a long narrative or speech sung to an improvised melody. Chief in the first class are old war songs, but new songs of this class are occasionally composed. Songs of the second class usually relate to work in progress or to some interest of the hour. The Samoans always sing in chorus. The only native instrument now in use is a horn made of a sea shell, used by fishermen when a shark is caught. Reed instruments and drums were used long ago but none remain. The writer found these two types of songs among the Filipino at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.—Frances Densmore.

1934. DEIHL, JOSEPH. The position of woman in Samoan culture. *Primitive Man.* 5(2-3) Apr.-Jul. 1932: 21-26.—As all political offices are elective, women have no chance of exercising any political influence. They are barred, too, from attaining any title. Only men are tattooed. Although women have a few tattoo marks, these are not accorded the name of *tatau*. A special privileged position in the social life, however, is that of the village virgin (*Taupou*). The sister's first male child, called the "son of the woman," may be taken by the brother. Ordinarily a Samoan girl has the right to choose her own mate provided she does not happen to be the village virgin. If the girl happens to be of higher birth than her mate, the fact is noticeable in the domestic relations. In general, however, the idea seems to prevail that the husband is the ruler of the family and should be obeyed. In the home the woman is equal to the man and has a right to her children. The girls have their own club, watched over by old women. In the economic life there is a strict division of labor. Tasks requiring greater physical strength fall to the man, while the lighter ones fall to the woman. The women make mats which are the medium of exchange. Women control the native medicines and act as doctors. In war they are unmolested.—A. D. Frenay.

1935. HIROA, TERANJI (BUCK, P. H.). Ethnology of Tongareva. *Bernice P. Bishop Mus., Bull.* #92. Apr. 1932: pp. 225. (Penrhyn Island.)

HISTORY

HISTORIOGRAPHY

19836. BIRRELL, FRANCIS. *Souvenirs et réflexions sur Lytton Strachey* (tr. by Marthe Nougier). [Memoirs and reflections on Lytton Strachey.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 41(30) Jul. 23, 1932: 395-410.

19837. GLASER, KURT. Lamartine als Historiker und Politiker. [Lamartine as historian and politician.] *Arch. f. d. Studium d. Neueren Sprachen.* 61(3-4) 1932: 210-222.—To Lamartine history is the story of great individuals whose significance is providential. His *Histoire des Girondins* is a cross between presenting historical facts and compiling one's memoirs. For the materialistic concept of history he had little sympathy and understanding. As a politician he won the confidence of three districts but became more and more ensnared in his own impractical ideology. His ideal was Tacitus, who believed in fate, rhetorically championed the republic and later supported the monarchy. So Lamartine believed in Providence, acclaimed the French Revolution as a democratic achievement of Christianity (after Buchez and Saint-Simon), and later supported the monarchy. Lamartine colored documentary statements and falsified historic facts in the interest of the picture he was momentarily painting.—*John Paul von Grueningen.*

19838. HUMBERT, PAUL. Hermann Gunkel, un maître des études hébraïques, 1862-1932. [Gunkel, a master of Hebraic studies.] *Rev. de Théol. et de Philos.*

20(82) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 5-19.—An appreciation of Hermann Gunkel, who died Mar. 11, 1932. Gunkel's nature was rich and expansive, and his mind was both keenly analytical and synthesizing. He purged Biblical criticism of the dogmatic and pedantic. Some of his work was done in the New Testament (*Zum religionsgeschichtlichen Verständnis des Neuen Testament*, 1903, etc.). The more purely literary criticism and ideological studies of Robertson Smith and Wellhausen were corrected by Gunkel, who saw the Old Testament problems in the perspective of history. To think historically and in the light of the entire ancient Orient was his message. He also originated the subject of the methodology of Old Testament research. His was the technique of the history of religions (*religionsgeschichtliche Methode*), perhaps first started by Albert Eichhorn, but of which Gunkel and Bousset were protagonists. The influence of Harnack on Gunkel was great. The analysis of types of literature is the special creation of Gunkel. His two most important studies were on Genesis and the Psalms. Much of his labor was also directed towards the prophetic literature, and filled with insight were his views on the prophets' mystical experiences and their religion and politics. The more popular tales in the Old Testament received much of his attention. The primitive bits of poetry, the folklore, spirits, demons, giants, and magic, were given meaning.—*H. G. May.*

19839. NUTE, GRACE LEE. Frederick Jackson Turner. *Minnesota Hist.* 13(2) Jun. 1932: 159-161.

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

19840. BRØGGER, A. W. Le premier congrès international des sciences préhistoriques et protohistoriques. [The first international congress of prehistoric and protohistoric sciences.] *Acta Archaeol.* 3(1) 1932: 62-66.—The first international congress of prehistoric and protohistoric sciences will take place in London in August, 1932. German, English, Spanish, French, and Italian will be used equally. But all records will be written in French only.—*Eli Johns.*

EGYPT

19841. CATON-THOMPSON, G. The Royal Anthropological Institute's Prehistoric Research Expedition to Kharga oasis, Egypt. The second season's discoveries. *Man (London).* 32 Jun. 1932: 129-135.

19842. GLANVILLE, S. R. K. Scribes' palettes in the British Museum. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 18(1-2) May 1932: 53-61.—I. Description of the palettes (or pen-cases) in the British Museum with translation of inscriptions, site of discovery, etc.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

19843. CONTENAU, G. Monuments mesopotamiens nouvellement acquis ou peu connus (Musée du Louvre). [Recently acquired or little known Mesopotamian monuments of the Louvre.] *Rev. d. Arts Asiat.* 7(1) Mar. 1931: 4-7; (2) Jun. 1931: 72-77.—Publication or republication of the following: (1) a Sumerian statuette (bearded, bust), the style apparently indicating a period towards that of the dynasty of Akkad; the person represented can be identified, from a previously known statue, as Lugal-kisalsi, king of Uruk. (2) A statuette of his grandson, clean-shaven. The beard at this period is not a racial characteristic, but a matter of fashion; the Sumerian (votive) wigs which have

been found confirm this. The known dynasty of Uruk is earlier than these figures; we should either assume synchronism of local dynasties, or a previously unknown line to which these kings belonged. (3) A plaque with the arms of Lagash, time of Ur-nina (c. 2850); both front and profile of lions in archaic style. (4) Part of a scene of sacrifice, of the same date. (5) A libation to Ninkharsag, also from the dynasty of Lagash; figures of the mountain-goddess and worshipper. (6) A bust in Sumerian style, but showing Akkadian influence. (7) A ritual vase. The base is in the form of a bull attacked by two lions; above on a kind of platform are, around the cup, two pairs of small figures of lions. (8) An alabaster lamp of the Akkadian period of a type found at Ur, derived from shells. On one side appears in relief a man-headed bull. (9) Archaic Sumerian amulets, in the form of animals carved in shell. (Plates.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

19844. JORDAN, JULIUS. Ergebnisse und Aufgaben der Ausgrabungen im 'Iraq. [Results and problems in connection with the excavations in Iraq.] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46(3-4) 1931: 596-604.—As a result of the extensive excavations of British, American, French, and German expeditions, the history of Mesopotamian culture is gradually unfolding. The discoveries at Ur, Lagash, Nippur, Kish, and Shuruppak indicate a homogeneous Sumerian culture. The German excavations of 1929-31 at Uruk (Erech) reveal six successive archaic periods leading up to the rich civilization manifested in the tombs of Ur. In the fourth and most highly developed archaic period we find the earliest pictograph inscriptions on the small clay tablets which for millennia thereafter were the regular medium for the cuneiform writings. The fact that the human and animal figures on seals resemble the seal motifs from Susa indicates contacts between Elam and Sumer. The use of limestone foundations in the temple of Eanna points to the

migration of a highland people into the clay district of lower Mesopotamia, probably the earliest migration from Iran to the lowland, a movement which later increased and produced the characteristic Sumerian culture. This explains the two racial types revealed in the sculptured human figures. The greatest development of Sumerian civilization was in the 4th millennium; a decline in the third millennium was followed by the reign of Sargon of Akkad and a last revival under the third dynasty at Ur. The Sumerian influence was not limited to southern Mesopotamia, but it extended to the Iranian highlands and the upper Tigris. Hellenistic remains found at Seleucia, Parthian remains at Assur, a Sassanid palace at Kish, the American discovery of the Assyrian city of Nuzi at Kirkuk, an Assyrian temple of Ishtar at Nineveh, and numerous other discoveries are solving many problems and raising new ones.—*H. J. Leon.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

19845. HORSFIELD, G., and VINCENT, R. P. H. Une stèle égypto-moabite à Balou'a. [An Egyptian-Moabite stele from Balou'a.] *Rev. Biblique.* 41 (3) Jul. 1932: 417-444.—This stele was discovered by G. Horsfield, director of the Antiquities Service of Transjordan, at Wady el-Balou'a. The district lies in the ancient territory of Moab. It is of black basalt, with a scene in relief below an inscription. The illegible text is badly worn and full of lacunae, with no apparent similarity to the Mesha inscription. The scene represents the presentation of a worshipper to a god who wears the double crown of Upper and Lower Egypt and carries a vas sceptre. The third figure is that of a woman carrying an Ankh and wearing the crown of the South between two feathers. In spite of the obvious Egyptian influence, the ideology and technique of representation are not Egyptian. A sun and moon inset show that the god is a baal of the heavens and the woman is the goddess of the moon, and together they represent the Ash-toret-Chemosh deities of the Mesha inscription. A tiny horned head on the headdress of the god after the manner of the Seth figures affirms that this is a non-Egyptian deity. The worshipper seems to be a king or prince of sufficient importance to be introduced to the gods by the goddess. The stele is to be dated between Thutmose III and Ramesis II, perhaps nearer the latter. (Maps; illus.)—*H. G. May.*

19846. LAKE, KIRSOPP; BARROIS, A.; NEW, SILVA; BUTIN, ROMAIN F. The Serabit expedition of 1930. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 25 (2) Apr. 1932: 95-203.—This is an account of the expedition sent out jointly by Harvard and the Catholic University of Washington. Serabit is the center from which have come almost all of the brief but important Sinai inscriptions. Scholars agree that these inscriptions are alphabetic, but the big question is their relation to the other alphabets of the Semitic world. Lake writes the introduction and gives a brief resume of the expedition as a whole. Barrois was their geographer, and he writes on the mines of Sinai, giving their locations and a brief summary of what is known about them. Mrs. New writes about the temple of Hathor, which she regards as originally a Semitic shrine. Father Butin deals with the protosinaitic inscriptions. He makes a survey of the 18 new inscriptions found on this expedition and those previously discovered and studied by others. He dates the oldest inscriptions from the end of the 19th or the beginning of the 18th century B.C. The language is Old Semitic.—*James E. Dean.*

19847. RICCIOTTI, GIUSEPPE. Palestina sotterranea. [Subterranean Palestine.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1447) Jul. 1, 1932: 102-116.—*L. Quagliata.*

19848. SEYRIG, HENRI. Travaux archéologiques en Syrie (1930-1931). [Archaeological operations in Syria (1930-1931).] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (3-4) 1931: 575-596.—

Soundings at Hama reveal that the place was inhabited from 3000 B.C. to the 16th century A.D. Discoveries include objects from the Sumerian, Hittite, Persian, and Greco-Roman periods, and an unusually rich quantity of Arabic pottery and glassware. Excavations on the acropolis of Byblus prove that there was but one temple here, rebuilt at various times. Under the oldest temple numerous vases have been found, many bearing the names of Pharaohs of the Old Kingdom. Under the wall of the acropolis there were jars with bones of children, an indication of a foundation rite similar to that at Jericho (1 Kings 16.34). At Tell Ahmar near Carchemish there has been found a typical Assyrian palace of Tiglath-Pileser III. The royal apartments were frescoed with subjects like those of the contemporary Assyrian bas-reliefs. A collection of 1,000 unbroken vases found here in a 10th century necropolis fills gaps in the chronology of north Syrian ceramics. Valuable collections of pottery have been found also at Minet el-Beida and Ras Shamra. The Yale University expedition at Dura-Europas has discovered a Parthian palace, Palmyrene sanctuaries, a Roman triumphal arch in the desert near the city, houses with graffiti which throw light on the economic life of Dura in the 3d century B.C. Important finds are reported from Alexandretta, Apamea, Tsil, and Tell al-Asch'ari. At Palmyra the sanctuary of Bel has been cleared of the Bedouin hovels, and the dismantling of the mosque in the cella of the temple has revealed numerous epigraphic texts and fragments of the temple. The Syrian *limes* is being explored from the air. Forts have been located at intervals of ten Roman miles. Aerial photographs make it possible to restore the plan of the Byzantine fortress of Than-nurius and help in solving topographical difficulties in the text of Procopius. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19849. SUKENIK, E. L. Discovery of an ancient synagogue. *Art & Archaeol.* 33 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 207-212.—An account of the discovery and excavation of a synagogue discovered in the post-war settlement of Beth Alpha, at the foot of the Gilboa mountains, in the valley of Jezreel in 1928-29. An unusual feature was the placing of the entrances in the north wall, away from Jerusalem, in order to make room for a round apse on the south wall designed to hold the Ark of the Law. The floor was of mosaic, and in unusually good condition. The mosaic designs for the central nave showed the Ark of the Law, the signs of the zodiac, and the sacrifice of Isaac. A find of coins dates the building itself as early as the 5th century A.D., although an inscription dates the mosaic to the first quarter of the 6th century. (5 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

ASIA MINOR

19850. BITTEL, KURT. Vorläufiger Bericht über eine Grabung auf Büyük Kale, der Akropolis von Bogazköy. [Preliminary report of an excavation on Büyük Kale, the acropolis of Boghazkeui.] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (3-4) 1931: 604-620.—With a view to clearing up problems in the relationship of the different strata at the ancient capital of the Hittites and dating the pottery, a new excavation was conducted on the acropolis in September, 1931. The top level contains Hellenistic and Roman ruins. Below that is a Phrygian stratum with fine painted pottery similar to that of Gordium. The next stratum, which belongs to the great period of the city, contains ruins of a large building and many objects important for the study of the Hittite civilization. In the debris of one room were found 277 fragments of clay tablets, which, however, represent earlier material and confirm Krencker's view that the royal archives found in the great temple are earlier material used as filler. Since practically no specimens of the painted Kül Tepe pottery were found here, it is clear that this type is

earlier than the Hittite monochrome and is not Hittite. The greater part of the massive wall of the acropolis was traced. Further excavation should reveal the entire plan of the area and determine the original source of the cuneiform tablets. (Plans and photographs.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19851. IPPEL, A. Rev. of Kawerau and Wiegand: *Die Paläste der Hochburg. [The palaces of the acropolis (Pergamon).]* *Gnomon.* 8(7) Jul. 1932: 349-359.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19852. SCHMIDT, ERICH F. *Anatolia through the ages. Discoveries at the Alishar mound, 1927-1929.* *Orient. Inst. Univ. Chicago, Orient. Inst. Communications.* (11) 1931: pp. 165.—The excavations at Alishar, near Angara, revealed the presence of some 7 or 8 distinct cultural strata. I. The New Stone Age in which seemingly the use of metals was unknown. II. The Alishar I stratum contained skulls of the mesocephalic type. Stone Age traits persisted but in addition copper tools were found, the crumbled remains of houses and agricultural and pastoral evidences. Among the important finds were pottery spindle whorls, pottery storage-bowls, unpainted pottery with some slight ornamentation, stone-mills and grinding stones, awls. III. Here was an alien people with brachycephalic head index, belonging to the end of the 3d millennium B.C. The new artifacts here were wheel-made pottery, needles, lead, pear-shaped mace-heads, glazing, elaborate symbolics (double-headed eagle and the griffin), pottery with geometrical designs, cuneiform writing (the oldest written document comes from Alishar), and a community store-house. IV. "The early Hittites" were in this layer. The pottery has striking geometric figures and is of high excellence. V. The Hittite empire in full course: there is hieroglyphic writing, and the extensive foundations of a strong town and fortress. VI. This was post empire with extremely beautiful pottery ranging in time from the Phrygian to the Medo-Persian empires. VII. The remains showed Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine culture. VIII. Lastly, the top strata revealed the Seljuk and Osmanli Turk culture of modern times.—*E. D. Harvey.*

PERSIA

19853. SMITH, C. ROSS. *New discoveries in old Persia.* *Sci. Mo.* 35(10) Jul. 1932: 79-81.—A joint expedition of the University Museum and the Pennsylvania Museum of Art made two discoveries of archaeological importance in northwestern Persia. A cemetery of 2000 B.C. at Tepe Hissar yielded mortuary remains of a people of unknown racial origin, while a palace of the Sassanian dynasty showed that their culture reached farther north than had been previously supposed.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

19854. WULSIN, FREDERICK R. *Excavations at Tureng Tepe, near Asterabad.* *Suppl. Bull. Amer. Inst. Persian Art & Archaeol.* 2 (1 bis) Mar. 1932: 2-12.

CRETE AND GREECE

19855. BENTON, SYLVIA. *Antiquities from Thiaki.* *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Session 1927-1928.* (29) 113-116.—In view of the proposed excavations on Thiaki (Ithaca), the author considers some objects found on the island in the last century. These include a short bronze sword, now in Neuchâtel, with the typical Mycenaean shape of blade. The well-known Woodhouse sword in the British Museum is more probably from Thiaki than from Corfu. It seems to be the latest type of sword with hooked guards. The evolution of this type is discussed, and parallels are offered for the engraved lines on the hilt and the triangular pommel. Other early finds were two oenochae of "Phoenician" glass and a silver ear-ring. (2 figures.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19856. BÉQUIGNON, Y. *Chronique des fouilles*

et découvertes archéologiques dans l'Orient hellénique, 1931. [Chronicle of archaeological excavations and discoveries in the Greek East in 1931.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 55(2) 1931: 450-522.—(Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19857. DAVIES, O. *The copper mines of Cyprus.* *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Sessions 1928-1929, 1929-1930.* (30) 1932: 74-85.—Although it is generally believed that Cyprus was a center of copper-mining in the bronze age, as it was in historical times, neither the direct nor the indirect evidence justifies this belief. There are no definite indications of mining operations in prehistoric deposits; the types of bronze implements are common in the East Mediterranean and may have come in the course of trade; the literary evidence is dubious. The bronze age inhabitants of Cyprus were interested in agriculture, not in mineral exploitation. The mines may have been opened by Mycenaean prospectors, perhaps in the period called Late Helladic III, b.—*H. J. Leon.*

19858. DEMARGNE, P. *Recherches sur le site de l'Anaulochos. [Researches on the site of Anaulochos.]* *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 55(2) 1931: 365-407.—Recent excavations on the mountainous site of Anaulochos in northern Crete, an ancient refuge for plainsmen in time of danger, prove a continuous occupation of the district from the Mycenaean age to the archaic period. The site is rich in vases and terra cottas which confirm the theory that during the 8th and 7th centuries Crete transmitted artistic stimuli from the East to continental Greece and the West and perhaps also gave form to their religious beliefs. The decadence of Cretan art would seem to date from the 6th century, under the preponderant influence of Ionia, its great cities and sanctuaries. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19859. DINSMOOR, WILLIAM BELL. *The burning of the Opisthodomos at Athens.* *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 36(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 143-172.—I. The date. The treasurers of Athena having embezzled some of the funds in their care for speculations which failed sought to conceal their defalcation by setting fire to the "old temple" of Athena, but were found out and punished. Xenophon dates this in 405 B.C., but this is not conclusive. The treasurers' inscriptions from the Erechtheum and other related material induce Dinsmoor to set the date in 377-6 B.C. (2 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

19860. HEURTLEY, W. A., and RADFORD, C. A. *RALEGH. Report on excavations at the Tomba of Saratsé in Macedonia, 1929.* *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Sessions 1928-1929, 1929-1930.* (30) 1932: 113-150.—The Tomba, which lies between Salonica and Lake Lankadás, has yielded a valuable continuous sequence of pottery from the early bronze age to the early iron age. Saratsé was one of the settlements of immigrants from N.W. Anatolia, who dispersed over Chalcidice and central Macedonia ca. 2500 B.C. This site is intimately related to a group of mounds in the Vardár valley and around Salonica, and stands with these in the same collective relationship to Chalcidice. It was a typical backwood Macedonian village with little or no eventful history for 2000 years. The changes in the pottery reflect events which caused changes among its neighbors, but in which it was not itself involved. The site had already been abandoned in the late 6th century B.C. (33 figures.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19861. HEURTLEY, W. A., and RADFORD, C. A. *RALEGH. Two prehistoric sites in Chalcidice.* *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Session 1927-1928.* (29) 117-186.—The excavation in 1928 of prehistoric mounds at Hágios Mámas and Molyvópyrgo near Olynthus has yielded important information on the cultural history of Chalcidice and Macedonia. Hágios Mámas was the predecessor of Olynthus as the chief settlement in that area, and Molyvópyrgo was the ancient port of Olynthus. Through the neolithic and the bronze ages, three

of which are clearly distinguished, the culture of Chalcidice shows a rather close relationship with that of central Macedonia. In the early bronze age this area was colonized by Anatolian settlers from some region between southwestern Asia Minor and Troy. These maintained trade relationships with the north Aegean, especially with Troy. At the end of this period there appears the characteristic Minyan ware, which becomes predominant in the middle bronze age. This type shows a much greater variety of quality and technique than has been supposed. Its source is probably Troy and its hinterland. The Minyans appear to have been an Aryan people who formed an important element of Troy II and Aryanized the city, whence the Aryan culture was carried to Chalcidice and other parts of the Aegean. Thus, starting from neolithic times, Chalcidice formed an integral part of the Aegean world. It received the impress successively of Anatolian, Minyan, and Mycenaean. Its inhabitants were already Greek before the Greek colonists from the south arrived, about the 8th century B.C. The chronology of Macedonia must now be revised: The neolithic age came between 3000 and 2500 B.C. The beginning of the bronze age thus synchronizes not with the beginning but with the end of the first city of Troy. (One plate, 52 figures, including maps and charts.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19862. JUHÁSZ, LÁSZLÓ, and BANNER, JÁNOS. A görög pyraunos eredete. [The origin of the Greek pyraunos.] *Dolgozatok.* 5 (1-2) 1929: 27-42.—Following literary sources Juhász discusses the meaning of the vessel called *pyraunos* which is named twice by Pollux. Before him it is mentioned only as the title of two comedies, by Aristophanes and Alexis. After him it is mentioned by Hesychius, probably by Photius in the *Etymologicum Magnum*, and by Eustathios. The various spellings of the word may be due to the errors of copyists. According to its etymology *pyraunos* was probably a kitchen implement in which fire was carried.—Banner points out that in the last 50 years many archaeological fragments have been found in Athens whose purpose has been recognized only much later. These fragments belong to a *pyraunos*. Such fragments were also found in various places along the Mediterranean (Troy, Rhodes, etc.) and were identified by Luschán, Blume, and others as parts of censuring implements. In Hungary similar fragments have been found, especially in the hill of Ószentiván, which permit a complete reconstruction. These vessels were certainly used for fire as was the Greek *pyraunos* and they represent the transitional stage between Trojan censuring implements and the later coal pan.—*Katharina Poll-Márki.*

19863. LAMB, W., and HUTCHINSON, R. W. Excavations at Thermi in Lesbos. *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Sessions 1928-1929, 1929-1930.* (30) 1932: 1-52.—The prehistoric site at Thermi, 10km. north of Mytilene, was continuously occupied by five successive towns from about 3400 to 2000 B.C. Three ceramic periods are distinguished, dating roughly 3400-2700, 2700-2400, 2400-2000. The presence of a well-baked red fabric in the lowest stratum proves that the black wares of Troy I were the result of deliberate carbonization and not due to defective firing. Thermi was colonized from Anatolia in the early bronze age by the same race which founded the first city of Troy. Thermi, however, was in closer contact with the Cyclades and the other islands than were the inhabitants of Asia Minor. It shows a well-developed culture. The inhabitants melted and cast copper, though they continued to use the stone and bone implements of their predecessors. They produced good red wares, but without the potter's wheel. Their domestic animals included sheep, cows, pigs, and dogs. They were mainly occupied with agriculture and fishing; the women practiced spinning and weaving, and had good cooking stoves. Contemporaneous with Troy I and II, Thermi absorbed fewer alien elements than

Troy and developed more slowly. The site was abandoned before the sack of Troy II. The reason for this and what became of the inhabitants may be determined as the excavation continues. (10 plates, 18 figures.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19864. PENDLEBURY, H. W., and PENDLEBURY, J. D. S. Two protopalatial houses at Knossos. *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Sessions 1928-1929, 1929-1930.* (30) 1932: 53-73.—In the excavation of the West Court two more walled pits, or Koulouras, were found. Under these were remains of two large houses of elaborate plan. Fine plaster of brilliant red had been used for the floors and steps. Walls and ceilings have disappeared. In one house there were at least eight rooms, four of which were on a lower level, probably basements. The pottery, which is entirely free from contamination by later deposits, represents the largest and finest collection of Middle Minoan Ia hitherto discovered. General characteristics are: an almost universal use of slip; use of the slow wheel; development side by side of dark on light and light on dark; charming mixture and variation of color, especially noteworthy being the use of orange-vermilion and white on red; decorations ranging from purely geometric to suggestions of plant forms. (16 figures and 4 plates, 2 in color.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19865. ROES, ANNA. Protomés doubles et têtes d'animaux geminées. [Twin protomes and paired heads of animals.] *Rev. Archéol.* 35 May-Jun. 1932: 197-206.—Mycenaean and geometric statuettes of two-headed animals are of Eastern origin, and were cult offerings. The motive of twin protomes can be traced down into the 5th century B.C. The doubling of mere heads is also oriental in origin. Even the paired birds' heads of the Villanovan and Hallstatt cultures must have come from the Orient, to which the cult of the "solar" bird can be traced.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

19866. STEFAN, G. Armi protostoriche sulle monete greche. [Protohistoric armour on Greek coins.] *Ephemeris Dacoromana.* 5 1932: 123-197.—This is a study of historical interest in which the author examines the symbolic character of the arms represented on Greek coins in fixing their place of origin and their diffusion.—*N. Bănescu.*

19867. WOODWARD, A. M. Excavations at Sparta, 1924-1927. Votive inscriptions from the Acropolis. *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Sessions 1928-1929, 1929-1930.* (30) 1932: 241-256.—This is an illustrated inventory, with brief comments, of the inscribed pot-fragments and other dedications from the site of the sanctuary of Athena Chalkoikos on the Acropolis. (8 figures.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19868. WOODWARD, A. M. Excavations at Sparta, 1924-1928. The theatre: architectural remains. *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Sessions 1928-1929, 1929-1930.* (30) 1932: 151-240.—From the several hundred fragments of architectural marbles an attempt is made partially to reconstruct the elevation and ornament of the stage-front at various periods of its history. The architectural inscriptions are listed and annotated, with an appendix on those Spartans who claimed descent from Herakles and the Dioscuri. A complete list of the stamps on bricks and tiles is offered. (2 plates, 25 figures, including plans.)—*H. J. Leon.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

19869. DUMITRESCU, HORTENSIA. L'età del bronzo nel Piceno. [The bronze age in Picenum.] *Ephemeris Dacoromana.* 5 1932: 198-330.—This article includes historical considerations based on the examination of the rich materials furnished by museum collections.—*N. Bănescu.*

19870. GERKAN, ARMIN von. Der Lauf der römischen Stadtmauer vom Kapitol zum Aventin. [The

course of the wall of Rome from the Capitoline to the Aventine.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 46 (3-4) 1931: 153-188.—After leaving the Capitoline the "Servian" wall did not extend to the river, as most topographers, including Hülsen and Lanciani, have believed. Built in the 4th century B.C., the wall left the Capitoline at the S.W. corner near the shrine of Carmenta, then continued along the west and south slopes of the Palatine, swung westward across a space later part of the Circus Maximus, which was at that time of much smaller extent than in classical times, and then along the north slope of the Aventine. Lanciani mistook ruins of the retaining wall of the river embankment for part of the city wall. The Velabrum was at the time a large swampy area, which could not have been crossed by a wall or contained any building earlier than the round temple (2nd century B.C.) and the temple of Portunus (1st century). The remains of the wall along the Palatine have long been regarded as part of a separate fortification wall surrounding the Palatine, but no such wall ever existed. These remains differ in neither material nor structure from the Servian wall and must have been part of that wall. Important changes are suggested with reference to the regional boundaries and the *portae* in this area, the topography and development of the Forum Boarium and Velabrum, and the course of the great fire of 213 B.C. (Plans and photographs).—*H. J. Leon.*

19871. LANTIER, RAYMOND. Les grand champs de fouilles de l'Afrique du Nord (1915-1930). [The great areas of excavation in northern Africa (1915-1930).] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (3-4) 1931: 461-575.—The most recent excavations in and about Carthage offer new bases for reconstructing the topography of that area. The only remains of Punic Carthage are its sanctuaries and cemeteries, since Scipio's destruction of the city was thorough. In the 5th and 6th centuries A.D. the city was largely abandoned. It enjoyed some importance under the Byzantine rule and for a short while after the Arab conquest. Then even the ruins disappeared. There have been important developments in the excavations at Utica, Dougga, and Thuburbo Maius. The houses here are Greek rather than Roman in general plan. The work at Tubernuc, Bulla Regia, and El-Djem is described in detail. There are many examples of fortified farm buildings situated on heights and protected by walls. In the district of Kef (Sicca Veneria) the farms were grouped in hamlets. Many of these are semi-urban, and semi-rural estates with large olive orchards. The excavation of Gigthi gives information on an important Roman city in the southern part of the province, about which little was known. Aerial photographs have revealed that in a stretch of 15,000 hectares of olive orchards from El-Djem eastward to the sea the estates were subdivided into lots of 100 jugera, an arrangement instituted by the Gracchi. The district of Fundus Turris Rutundae, previously unknown, is now added to African geography. The valley of the Medjerda was most prosperous in the late 4th and early 5th centuries. Rare examples of inscriptions of the Vandal period have come to light at Furnos Maius. The 6th century cult objects here show Coptic influence. Two important churches, excavated near Sfax, contained some of the finest mosaics of northern Africa. (Photographs, plans, and bibliographical references).—*H. J. Leon.*

19872. PASCA, ST. Le denominazioni personali sardo-logudoresi dei sec. XI-XIII. [The individual Sardo-Logudorean denominations of the 11th-13th centuries.] *Ephemeris Dacoromana.* 5 1932: 331-411.—*N. Banescu.*

19873. STRONG, EUGÉNIE. L'oeuvre de la Società Magna Grecia sur les terrains classiques et byzan-

tins. [The work of the "Società Magna Grecia" in the classical and Byzantine fields.] *Rev. Archéol.* 35 May-Jun. 1932: 185-196.—Summary account of the achievement of this recently founded society in the discovery, conservation, and recording of archaeological monuments in S. Italy and Sicily. Some indication of its publications, though a systematic bibliography is not attempted.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

19874. TECHNAU, WERNER. Archäologische Funde in Italien, Albanien, Tripolitani und der Kyrenaika von Oktober 1930 bis Oktober 1931. [Archaeological discoveries in Italy, Albania, Tripolitania, and Cyrenaica from October, 1930 to October, 1931.] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (3-4) 1931: 620-710.—A well illustrated survey of the finds, systematically arranged by districts. Bibliographical references are given for the material already published.—*H. J. Leon.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

19875. ADZHAN, A. A.; GIUZALIAN, L. T.; PIOTROVSKIĬ, B. B. АДЖАН, А. А. ГЮЗАЛЪЯН, Л. Т., ПИОТРОВСКИЙ Б. Б. Циклопические крепости Закавказья. [The cyclopic fortresses of Transcaucasia.] Сообщения Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры (*Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Material'noi Kul'tury.*) (1-2) 1932: 61-64.—Report of the expedition into Armenia in the summer of 1930. The authors regard as the most ancient group of fortresses those of Khadzi-Khalile, Khorome, Adiamane, and Sogutlu. A thorough examination reveals a society in the final stage of the formation of class relationship showing all the premises of feudal relations. These fortresses continued to exist after the fall of the Van empire. Out of them began to arise fortresses of the more recent type revealing traces of city settlements. (5 illus.).—*G. Vasilevich.*

19876. BELOV, G. V. БЕЛОВ, Г. В. Раскопки Херсонеса в 1931 году. [Excavations on the Kheronesos in 1931.] Сообщения Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры (*Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Material'noi Kul'tury.*) (1-2) 1932: 61.—*G. Vasilevich.*

19877. BESSONOV, S. V. БЕССОНОВ, С. В. Юго-Осетинская Экспедиция [The South-Ossetian Expedition.] Сообщения Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры (*Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Material'noi Kul'tury.*) (11-12) 1931: 65-67.—A report covering the exploration of fortifications in South Ossetia in 1931. (3 illus.).—*G. Vasilevich.*

19878. BUDAI, ÁRPÁD. Az u. n. thrák lovasisten és Rhésös király kérdésehez. [The so-called Thracian riding god and King Rhesos.] *Dolgozatok.* 5 (1-2) 1929: 1-13.—Seure has issued a lively refutation of Budai's thesis in regard to the riding Thracian god. Budai takes up Seure's points and uses them for his own argument.—*Katharina Poll-Márki.*

19879. BUDAI, ÁRPÁD. Ujabb adatok rómaikori lovasisten ábrázolásaink problémáihoz. [New materials on the problem of the representation of the so-called riding god of the late Roman period.] *Dolgozatok.* 6 (1-2) 1930: 1-25.—The so-called Thracian riding god symbolizes the savior. The development from the heroic dead to the saving hero is shown by recent finds. In these the rider appears in the upper scene, while the death banquet is represented in the lower. The content of the meal shows that it was prepared for the saving hero by those initiated into mysteries. The Mithras picture of Dieburg is used to prove this contention. Here the god appears as a hunter on horseback accompanied by three dogs. This difference is explained through oriental influence.—*Katharina Poll-Márki.*

Сообщения Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры. (*Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Material'noi Kul'tury.*) (11-12) 1931: 62-65.—(3 illus.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

19892. SHMIDT, A. V. ШМИДТ, А. В. О кладе из Подчерема [The treasure from Podcherem.] Сообщение Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры. (*Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Material'noi Kul'tury.*) (11-12) 1931: 51-55.—Description of bronze and silver shields found in the Komi-Zyriansk autonomous district near the village of Podcherem in the middle course of the Pechora river. The Podcherem objects represent part of a shaman ornate. They illustrate not only the ideology of Pechora society in the 6th-7th centuries, confirming the existence of an established form of shamanism, but they also supply substantial data for the understanding of social relations during the epoch when exchange trade flourished and brought into the land "oriental" silver utensils. (5 illus.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

19893. SEBESTYÉN, KÁRÓLY. Rejtélyes csontok népvándorláskori sírokban. [Mysterious bones in graves of the migration period.] *Dolgozatok.* 6(1-2) 1930: 178-204.—In the graves of the Avars and of the later Hungarians there were found some smooth and decorated bones of various shapes whose purpose has hitherto remained unknown. All who have written on the subject, except Börzsönyi, failed to note the position of these bones in the graves. The latest excavations of Franz Mórs showed that the bones always appeared in a certain grouping, tied to a curved splice of wood. This can only be the bow of these nomads which has hitherto been missed in the grave inventory. Only one thing is certain about the mysterious bones and that is that they did not belong to the bow.—*Katharina Poll-Márki.*

19894. SEMENOV-ZUSER, S. A. СЕМЕНОВ-ЗУСЕР, С. А. Отчет о раскопах в Ольвии в 1920-21 гг. [Report on the excavations at Olvia in the years 1920-1921.] Известия Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры. (*Izvestiia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Material'noi Kul'tury.*) 10(5) 1931: pp. 21.—A short report on the excavation made by the author of the ancient Greek colony Olbia near the village Parutino in the district of Nikolaev on the right bank of the river Bug (Ukraine). He uncovered there six cultural levels of different periods from Roman to early Hellenistic time. The findings of the year 1920 amount to about 1630 pieces. (20 illus.)—*E. Kagarov.*

19895. SEVEREANU, G. La tour de Histria. [The tower of Histria.] *Bul. Soc. Numismatice Române (Bucarest).* 25-26 1930-1931: 16-19.—A coin from the collection of the author, struck under Alexander Severus, representing on the back the Danube and the tower of the Pontic city, prosperous in the Hellenistic age as well as in the time of the Roman colonization. The tower engraved on the coin represents the light-house of the maritime town, as it usually appears on coins of the empire. (Article in Rumanian.)—*N. Bănescu.*

19896. SEVEREANU, G. Tétradrachme d'Alexandre le Grand frappée par Dioscouridas. [A tetradrachma of Alexander the Great struck by Dioscouridas.] *Bul. Soc. Numismatice Române (Bucarest).* 25-26 1930-1931: 29-31.—This concerns a tetradrachma of the type of Alexander the Great, acquired at Varna, old Odessos. It carries the name of the monetary magistrate,

ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΙΔΑΣ, a financier well known from other coins found in the Pontic towns as well as by an archaeological monument discovered at Kallatis.—*N. Bănescu.*

19897. SINITSYN, I. V. СИНИЦИН, И. В. Сарматские курганные погребения в северных районах Нижнего Поволжья. [Sarmatian burial mounds in the northern parts of the Lower-Volga Region.] Сборник Нижне-Волжского Краев. Музея. (*Sbornik Nizhne-Volzskogo Kraev. Muzeia.*) Saratov. 1 1932: 56-86.—The author describes the results of the excavations of burial mounds in the district of Atkarsk, where next to the usual remains of the bronze culture of Chvalynsk and of the nomadic culture were also discovered objects of Sarmatian culture. In the social-economic structure of the Sarmatians the author sees features of a feudal formation namely: (1) predominance of agrarian economy, (2) extra-economic compulsion to work, and (3) the tying of the workers to the means of production. There is a polemic against the conclusions of S. Semenov-Süsser about the gens organization of the Herodotean Scythians.—*E. Kagarov.*

19898. WESTELL, W. PERCEVAL. A Romano-British cemetery at Baldock, Herts. *Archaeol. J.* 88 1931 (pub. 1932): 247-301.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

19899. CLAEYS, JEAN YVES. Simhapura la grande capitale Chame (VIe-VIIIe S. A. D.). [Simhapura, the great Shan capital.] *Rev. d. Arts Asiat.* 7(2) Jun. 1931: 93-104.—Excavations undertaken by the French School of the Far East at Tra-Kien, Qu'ang-Nam, in Assam reveal what is thought to be Simhapura.—*E. Cole.*

19900. MACKAY, DOROTHY. Mohenjo-Daro and the Indus valley civilization. *Asia.* 32(3) Mar. 1932: 180-185; 198-199.—Excavations at Mohenjo-Daro in the arid Lakano district of Sind have revealed the remains of an "Indus" civilization antedating the Aryan epoch by about two millenniums. The discoveries (1923-1931) rank in importance with those at the tomb of Tut Ankh Amen and at the royal graves at Ur. Square stamp seals bearing pictographic script and animal devices, uniform throughout the whole period of occupancy, are the most significant finds. Similar seals had been found in Sumer (Kish, Ur, and Lagash), Babylonia, Elam, Syria, and Asia Minor, but until now their origin was unknown. This wide distribution indicates a rather virile civilization since they seem to have been the personal insignia of traders. The find among the foundations of a temple of Sargonic date at Kish puts the date of this "Indus" civilization at not later than 2750 B.C. Unfortunately, the seals do not give sufficient clues to read the language. The excavations at Mohenjo-Daro show five or six cities super-imposed. Further investigation of this ancient civilization will show more clearly its relation to those of Babylonia, Syria, and Egypt, as well as to that of India.—*John B. Appleton.*

AFRICA

19901. PENN, A. E. D. The ruins of Zankor. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 14(2) 1931: 179-184.—A town with inner and outer walls of defense at the foot of Jebel Zankor in the Kaja Serug hills of Western Kordofan. A diary of excavation. (Illus.)—*E. Cole.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

GENERAL

19902. BRØGGER, A. W. Ebert's Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte. [Ebert's dictionary of pre-history.] *Acta Archaeol.* 3 (2) 1932: 176-180.

19903. CHILDE, V. GORDON. Chronology of pre-historic Europe: a review. *Antiquity.* 6 (22) Jun. 1932: 206-212.—Nils Åberg, in *Bronzezeitliche und früheisenzeitliche Chronologie*, III "Kupfer- und Frühbronzezeit" (Stockholm, 1932), follows the recent tendency among archaeologists to place the beginnings of neolithic culture considerably after the 6th millenium; but he is revolutionary in attributing it to the late 3d millenium. His system is based on the synchronization of the chronologies of the barbarous and of the civilized (and dated) cultures, which leads him to the conclusion (among others) that Troy II fell about 1500 B.C. This is based in part on the assumption that Crete was the ultimate source of the techniques and models of Troy II; but recent archaeological finds prove that Trojan metallurgy and jewellery are rooted directly in Sumer, not in Crete, and this allows bronze-age Troy to be dated as early as 2650, or even 3500, and places copper-age Troy I (set by Åberg at 1700) even earlier. Sumerian discoveries also transfer the bronze age to the 3d millenium, although other data suggest that the early bronze age in barbarous Europe (Aunjetitz) may have begun as late as 1800 B.C.—*Elwin Abels.*

19904. SCHOMERUS, H. W. Der Seelenwanderungsgedanke im Glauben der Völker. [Metempsychosis in the beliefs of people.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 6 (2) 1928: 209-277.—The idea of the transmigration of the soul is foreign to Christian belief. Although there are traces of it in the beliefs of primitive peoples, with the old Germans, the Celts, and the ancient Egyptians, the idea was not widely spread. Among the ancient Greeks, however, this theory was more firmly established, especially with the followers of Plato. In India the belief in metempsychosis is fully accepted together with the idea of Karma.—*Rosa Ernst.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

19905. BAUMANN, E. D. Der Wahnsinn der Io. [The insanity of Io.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 25 (3) Jul. 1932: 307-314.—At first Io was affected by hallucinations of erotic origin during which she dreamt that a god was in love with her and was waiting to meet her. Her affliction took the form of a religious delirium. If her ailments have been so graphically depicted by the tragedians, who were laymen, it seems probable that the physicians of antiquity were even more familiar with this type of insanity. This shows that ancient medicine was richer in content than revealed by medical works.—*D. Maier.*

19906. BELLIN, MARC, and BERGERON, MARCEL. L'histoire de l'éducation physique dans ses rapports avec la médecine. [The history of physical education in its relations to medicine.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 24 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 215-228.—Definite relation between the two subjects seems to have begun with the Greeks, though Egyptians and Chinese teachers of remote times counselled helpful bodily exercises. Pythagoras of Samos early recommended temperance and moderation as essential to health. The first practicing specialist in physical education was Herodicius of Selymbria, a Sicilian. Hippocrates and Galen made some contributions to the science, but the medieval period saw no important advances; a condition which was changed by the Renaissance. Of the moderns, the author directs most attention to Rousseau's *Émile*.—*C. R. Hall.*

19907. BEZDECHI, ST. Das psychopathische Sub-

strat der "Bacchantinnen" Euripides. [The psychopathic study of the "Bacchae" of Euripides.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 25 (3) Jul. 1932: 279-306.—After a careful examination of the actions and reactions of the bacchantes, Bezdechi feels that Euripides has drawn a true psychopathic picture, and that his art is much more realistic than is often thought.—*D. Maier.*

19908. GANDZ, SOLOMON. Der Hultsch-Cantorsche Beweis von der Reihenfolge der Buchstaben in den mathematischen Figuren der Griechen und Araber. [The Hultsch-Cantor proof for the order of the letters in the mathematical figures of the Greeks and Arabs.] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik—Abt. B. Studien.* 2 (2) Jul. 1932: 81-97.—The development of the Hultsch-Cantor theory is discussed, but its contentions are challenged in view of the interpretations of Max Simon, Ruskas, and Klamroth, and because of the evidence in the translations of Euclid by Hajjāj and by al-Tūsī, and because of that in the Latin translation of al-Nairizi's commentaries on Euclid and in al-Karābīsī's writing. The material taken from these sources weakens the view that the order of the letters in geometrical figures can be attributed to Greek influence, if it does not refute it entirely. The omission of "w" and "j" in the markings of the figures does not necessarily denote Greek influence. On the contrary, the new interpretations make this possibility seem very remote. The regular appearance of "sade" and "qoppa" in the Arabian Euclid, not in the Greek, shows that the Arabian order is used. Qustā ibn Lūqā and al-Karābīsī regularly employed the "w" and "j" although they were affected by Greek tradition. On the other hand, al-Khūwārizmī did not come in contact with Greek ideas, and he also used the "w" and "j." Furthermore, the omission of "w" and "j" finds a natural explanation in the theories of the Arabian grammarians of the time. The assumption of an Arabian order better clarifies the remarkable agreement in the alleged deviations between the representatives of the Arabian Euclid than does the Greek order.—*D. Maier.*

19909. KUNIKE, HUGO. Die Quadranten-Theorie. Eine Grundlage vergleichender Mythologie. [The quadrant theory. A basis for comparative mythology.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnogr.* 31 (5-6) 1932: 97-143.—It is here attempted to show a certain systematic method in the astral mythological conception of the ancient Orient. Numerous striking similarities between the Old and the New World are noticed in a large astral mythological calendaric system, the 4-membered animal circle. This system originated in Egypt after the 4th millenium B.C., probably between 3000-2400 B.C. The Babylonians developed this into the real animal circle of Taurus. This conception reached the Indo-Germanic, Indian, and Chinese people between 3000 and 2000 B.C. The calendar and deity system of the ancient civilizations of America belong to the second half of the Taurus age (3000-2000 B.C.). The foundations of the ancient American spiritual cultures are of Asiatic origin. The ancestors of the Indians, who lived somewhere in Central Asia, are mythologically influenced from various parts. In the Old World the division of the animal circles into 4 parts became dissolved by a division into 3 parts. This transformation did not reach America.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

19910. LENZEN, V. F. Archimedes' theory of the lever. *Isis.* 17 (51) Apr. 1932: 288-289.—Criticism of Mach's discussion of Archimedes' theory.

19911. LURIA, S. Die Infinitesimaltheorie der antiken Atomisten. [The infinitesimal theory of the ancient atomists.] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik—Abt. B. Studien.* 2 (2) Jul. 1932: 106-185.—The two fundamental axioms upon which the oldest Greek

mathematics was built were not discarded by Zenon, but were used as a basis for his work. It was his negative polemics that stimulated the idea among the sophists that the geometry of the time had not been carefully worked out and that it rested upon a shaky foundation. Democritus' theories upon the metaphysics of space were contributed in an attempt to settle the Eleatic controversy. This discussion is followed by a consideration of the practical applications of atomic mathematics, and of the strong and weak points in the atomic conception of space. (Index.)—*D. Maier*.

19912. MENETRIER, M. P. Comment Aristotote et les anciens médecins hippocratiques ont-ils pu prendre connaissance de l'anatomie humaine? [How did Aristotle and the ancient Hippocratic doctors obtain their knowledge of human anatomy?] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 24 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 254-262.—Review of the evidence as to the activities of the physicians of antiquity leads the author to the conclusion that due to legal and religious taboos their dissections were most frequently of exposed or abandoned infants.—*C. R. Hall*.

19913. NEUGEBAUER, O. Sexagesimal System und babylonische Bruchrechnung IV. [The sexagesimal system and Babylonian fractions IV.] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik—Abt. B. Studien.* 2 (2) Jul. 1932: 199-210.—This fourth and last section on the Babylonian treatment of fractions is concerned with tables of reciprocals. An elaborate analysis is carried out in order to determine the method which was employed in constructing these tables. This study favors the conclusion that the computation was made by the Siebmethode.—*D. Maier*.

19914. NOURY, PAUL. Technique de la manière d'exprimer les nombres avec les doigts en usage chez les Romains, d'après un dictionnaire persan du XVII^e siècle. [The technique of the manner of expressing numbers with the fingers in use among the Romans, according to a Persian dictionary of the 17th century.] *Bull. de l'Assoc. Guillaume Budé.* (36) Jul. 1932: 40-45.—Under the pseudonym of Gul-Chin the *Asiatic Journal* for October, 1818, contained an English translation of a Persian book on a system of numeration using the fingers. Baron Silvestre de Sacy criticized Gul-Chin's work because he maintained that it was marred by omissions and errors. Furthermore, he translated into French a passage from Ferhengi Djihanghiri, which was published in the *Journal Asiatique* for August, 1823. The evidence shows that the Roman and Persian systems of employing the fingers for counting were identical except that they differed in the hand used to denote a particular number. The units and the tens, which the Romans expressed with the left hand, the Persians formed with the right one. Whereas the Romans used the right hand for the hundreds and the thousands, the Persians resorted to the left one.—*D. Maier*.

HISTORY OF ART

19915. BANNER, JÁNOS. Adatok a neolithkori lakóház kérdéséhez. [The neolithic house.] *Dolgozatok.* 5 (1-2) 1929: 114-125.—The author induced the Museum of Hódmezővásárhely to carry on excavations on the outskirts of Koppány which resulted in the discovery of a neolithic settlement. The remains of eight houses were discovered which made possible an analysis of neolithic house architecture. There is a detailed description of the architectural features discovered.—*Katharina Poll-Márki*.

19916. BEAZLEY, J. D. A dancing Maenad. *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Sessions 1928-1929, 1929-1930.* (30) 1932: 109-112.—A Nolan amphora in the collection of the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey represents a Maenad dancing while a satyr plays the flute. The addition of a singing woman on the back of the vase

blends the figures into a trio—music, dance, and song. This is a work of ca. 430 B.C. by the "Phiale painter." The attitude of the Maenad is unique in the extant vases of the period. (2 plates, 2 figures.)—*H. J. Leon*.

19917. BEAZLEY, J. D. Aryballos. *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Session 1927-1928.* (29) 187-215.—An aryballos from Athens in Oxford is painted with four youths racing toy chariots. The love name Hippodamas is on the mouth. The style shows it the work of Makron. Aryballos meant a purse, then a vase shaped like a full purse with the string drawn. Thousands of the Corinthian type with round mouth are known from the Greek world and Etruria. They appear in scenes on Attic vases and stelae for 30 years after the middle of the 6th century B.C. Attic aryballoi have a mouth like that of a lekythos. To the 12 normal examples of the Attic type 9 others are now added and described in detail. All seem to be of Greek, not Italic, origin. The earlier ones have handles, the later do not. Other examples in stone, fayence, and bronze, as well as those in clay, occur. Some Attic types use animal forms for the body. Since alabaster vases of this shape occur in Assyria as early as the 14th century B.C., this form may have originated in the East. (2 plates, 10 figures.)—*H. J. Leon*.

19918. BIANCHI-BANDINELLI, R. Replica dello Pseudo-Seneca trovata in Siena. [The replica of the bust, the pseudo-Seneca, found in Siena.] *Bull. Senese di Storia Patria.* 38 (3) 1931: 197-205.—A discussion of the marble head found in Siena during recent excavations. As only the head was found and as this was damaged by the action of the elements, the identification is only tentative; the author rests his case on his proof of what the fragment is not, rather than on what it is.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards*.

19919. CONTENAU, G. Monuments mésopotamiens nouvellement acquis ou peu connus (Musée du Louvre). [Mesopotamian monuments newly acquired or little known.] *Rev. d. Arts Asiat.* 7 (1) Mar. 1931: 4-7; (2) Jun. 1931: 72-77.—Description of the statuette of Lougal-Kisalsi, one of the small sons of Lougal-Kisalsi, king of Ourouk (both at the Louvre). Inscriptions would indicate that this king came before Agade which would place the one statue at the end of the 30th, the other at the beginning of the 29th century B.C.; a Sumerian sculptured plaque, the upper part of an archaic statuette with Agadean influence, a ritual vase (British Museum), an alabaster lamp of the epoch of Agade, and some small amulets in the form of animals, belonging to an ancient epoch of Sumerian art.—*E. Cole*.

19920. DEVAMBEZ, P. La stèle de Philis et les tendances archaïsantes à Thasos. [The stèle of Philis and archaizing tendencies at Thasos.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 55 (2) 1931: 408-422.—The only sure example of Thasian funerary sculpture of the 5th century, the stèle of Philis, in the Louvre, illustrates clearly the archaizing style of other Thasian sculpture of the period, in spite of the obvious influence of the Parthenon style. Picard traced Thasian archaistic tendencies to Athenian influence in religious connections. Devambez considers the motive as political, however, seeing it as evidence of a national reaction against Athens, which sought to revive in sculpture the style of the great period of Thasian commerce before its suppression by Athens after the revolt of 466. In contrast with this is the relief of Zeus, carved at the very time when Thasos became independent of Athens in the Peloponnesian War. This relief is an Attic effigy of a generation intellectually conquered. And that is why, impregnated though it is with the spirit of the Parthenon, the stèle of Philis is none the less the last of truly Thasian works.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

19921. FISCHER, HEINRICH. Eine graeko-ägyptische Figur in Ostafrika. [A Greco-Egyptian statue in East Africa.] *Jahresber. Württembergischer Verein f. Handelsgeog., E. V.* 50 1931-32: 149-150.—Figural

images have shown but a slight development in East Africa and generally represent a most primitive form of art expression. It is therefore striking to see in the Heinrich Otto collection (Linden Museum, Stuttgart) a small wooden figure, acquired in the region of the large cotton plantations, which belongs to the time of Greek influence in Egypt. This statuette has probably been brought there in the course of early trade relations of Egypt which were extended far into inner Africa. (1 photo.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

19922. HALLIDAY, W. R. A statuette of Artemis Ephesia in the possession of Dr. Robert Mond. *Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol. (Univ. Liverpool).* 19 (1-2) Mar. 1932: 23-27.

19923. HASPELS, C. H. EMILIE. How the aryballos was suspended. *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Session 1927-1928.* (29) 216-223.—Three methods are described in detail and illustrated. (1 plate, 4 figures.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19924. LANGLOTZ, ERNST. Dionysos. *Antike.* 8 (3) 1932: 170-182.—The adoption of the idealizing style in Greek vases toward the end of the 8th century, and the consequent transformation of Greek painting, are best explained by the worship of new divinities, to whose devotees the oriental phantasies of beast, bird, plant and human-kind were as natural as they had been alien to earlier Greeks. The goddess of wild things came later to be identified with Artemis. The god, appearing at the same time and in similar guise, is clearly Dionysus, who became gradually assimilated to the purely human form of the Olympians. But in reliefs of the Roman period he appears again in his old half-human winged form, under archaizing influence. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19925. MAIURI, AMADEO. The "statue" of Livia from the Villa of the Mysteries. *Art & Archaeol.* 33 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 171-174f.—An account of a statue found at the conclusion of the excavations of the suburban Villa of the Mysteries at Pompeii in 1930. By the beauty and perfection of its modelling the statue is easily one of the finest yet found of Livia. The naturalistic and lively sculpture of the head and features are in marked contrast to the rigidity and conscious archaism of the body and its draperies. The statue portrays Livia as a priestess, and was probably intended for a prominent place in the Lararium of the villa. (5 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

19926. PAYNE, H. G. G. Early Greek vases from Knossos. *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Session 1927-1928.* (29) 224-298.—The vases from two tombs excavated in 1907 by Sir Arthur Evans and those of a tomb excavated in 1927 by the writer are published. Most of these were broken by the collapse of the roofs of the tombs. They range from sub-Mycenaean times to the 7th century B.C. The tombs were gradually filled by successive burials in cinerary urns with accompanying smaller vases, the earliest being in the interiors, the later filling the dromoi. The protogeometric vases are carelessly made and are near to the geometric in style, with some Mycenaean elements retained. The geometric shows a sharp break. Coming from without, it absorbed Cretan elements but retained its own character. It was never very popular in Crete. White on black is peculiar to Crete. Two vases in bucchero resemble Rhodian ware of this type. Some of the orientaling vases are contemporary with the best geometric ware. Experiments were made in design. A matt black and a peculiar bright red on a white slip, also types of birds, trees, and human figures, point to Cyprio influence. Geometric designs are similar to those on pottery of the iron age of Cyprus. (42 figures, 21 plates, some colored.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19927. RIEFSTAHL, RUDOLF M. Persian Islamic stucco sculptures. *Art Bull.* 13 (4) Dec. 1931: 439-463.

19928. SCHWEITZER, BERNHARD. Dea Nemesis Regina. [The goddess Nemesis (Queen of Heaven).] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (3-4) 1931: 175-246.—The cult of Nemesis, widespread in Hellenistic and Roman imperial times, identified the goddess with various divinities, especially representing her as the All-goddess. A relief of the 3rd century A.D. found at Brindisi shows her, clad in a peplus, standing on a crouching enemy. On either side are three winged figures, one above the other, and above them winged victories, which hold the goddess' garment. Various fixed types of Nemesis are known to us. Agoracritus' statue of her, made in the 5th century B.C. for the people of Rhamnus in Attica, where the cult originated, is often represented on gems. At Smyrna she was thought of as both a good and an evil divinity, and coins show her as the cult goddess of the state. This type spread over Asia Minor. The statue in Caesar's Nemeseum at Alexandria had wings added to the Smyrna type. Confusion with the Erinyes type is Roman; confusion with Nike, holding scale and wheel, is Egyptian. In Asia Minor she is Artemis the huntress, an infernal deity. As goddess of the arena, she sees fair play and helps the righteous. Hence, triumphant, she treads on vanquished Hybris. The victories holding her mantle are a type seen in Hellenistic cult groups, such as appear on Alexandrian coins and gems. The winged maidens are demons, seen in Egyptian art. Representations of gods enclosed in borders of figures or of legendary scenes are Egyptian. Thus the Brindisi relief shows syncretism of Hellenistic, Phoenician, and Syrian elements. The representation of the Queen of Heaven with a border of scenes or personified virtues was carried by Byzantine art to northern Europe and appears in pictures of the Virgin and of saints in the middle ages. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19929. TAKÁCS, ZOLTÁN de. L'art des grandes migrations en Hongrie et en Extrême-Orient. [The art of the great migrations in Hungary and in the Far East.] *Rev. d. Arts. Asiat.* 7 (1) Mar. 1931: 24-42; (2) Jun. 1931: 57-71.—Hungary like Chinese Turkestan, is a geographic link between occidental and oriental peoples, with a great complexity of culture. Only once—at the time of Attila—was Hungary the center of world power. The traces of all the peoples who have mingled there form a broken picture, now being studied by Hungarian scholars but still little known elsewhere. Joseph Hampel and Géza Nagy, André de Josa, Noritz Wasinszky and other veterans of Hungarian archaeology have written only in the Magyar language. The "treasure of Attila" has usually been attributed to the Huns. It is characterized by many motifs—barbarian, Greek, Sassanian, Iranian, and Roman. The findings of Keszthely have Hellenistic elements, but some of them are similar to those in Turkestan. For the animal motifs, e.g. a dog close upon its prey, there is surely a Chinese origin, for this is unknown in Greek art, and is used as ornamentation on Hun mirrors. Many authorities are cited to prove the Chinese influence in Hungarian decorations. The bronze sacrificial vase of Hungary is similar to that of China. The stirrup appeared in Hungary with the Huns but was (before or since) adopted by the Chinese in the same form. In Hungary, during the great centuries of Islam, a universal art was produced in which all the world should be interested.—*E. Cole.*

EGYPT

19930. AUDEBEAU BEY, CHARLES. Les irrigations dans le monde antique; causes de leur décadence. [The irrigation systems of the ancient world; the causes of their decline.] *Rev. Générale d. Sci. Pures et Appliquées.* 43 (9) May 15, 1932: 272-282.—The irrigation systems of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Palestine are described. Their decline is in each case attributed to a

lack of continuous and centralized administration of the irrigation works.

19931. HORNBLLOWER, G. D. Blue and green in ancient Egypt. *Ancient Egypt*. (2) Jun. 1932: 47-53.—From ancient times blue has been the favored color in Egypt and the Near East, perhaps because the turquoise was the stone precious to the goddess Hathor, source of fertility and Queen of Heaven, thereby associated with the color of the sky. A consideration of the history of the turquoise industry in ancient Egypt and association of the goddess with fertility of the soil, reveals the relationship of the color blue to green. These two colors and their symbolizations are traced by the author through their varying associations down to their applications and significance in present-day civilization.—*M. Abbott*.

19932. JEAN, SIMON. Répertoire des bibliothèques publiques et privées contenant des manuscrits coptes. [Survey of the public and private libraries containing Coptic manuscripts.] *Muséon*. 44(1-4) 1931: 137-152.

BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

19933. HETTNER, ALFRED. Der Orient und die orientalische Kultur. [The Orient and Oriental culture.] *Geog. Z.* 37(6) 1931: 341-350; (7) 1931: 401-414. (See also entries: 4—12664; 12672.)—Mesopotamia, the mother-country of the old Oriental civilization, is historically more significant than Egypt. It is likely that the two cultures, based on large scale irrigation, arose independently out of similar conditions. The progress of culture has been repeatedly interrupted in Mesopotamia by invading conquerors, Semites, Aryans, and Turks. Turania, or Turkestan, has strong cultural affiliations with Central Asia, but nevertheless should be reckoned with the Near East. As to Arabia, Islam is its only original contribution to culture. The early history of Persia lies in darkness. The development of culture belongs to the mountainous regions. It also repeatedly suffered the attacks of nomads, Aryans, Mongols and Semites. In Armenia, a mountainous country, we find the usual "near-Asiatic" population, mixed with an Indo-German stock, different from the Persian Aryans. The basic culture is Oriental, probably borrowed from Babylonia, but in a stunted form. Christianity early penetrated into Armenia, and has stood its ground. The Caucasus too is a fundamentally Oriental region seemingly going back to the near-Asiatic group, less mixed with Turkish and other invaders. The whole Syrian coast and Asia Minor constitute the meeting place of Oriental and western, or Mediterranean, culture. Palestine was sufficiently isolated to be able to develop its unique contribution, monotheism. The Phoenicians were for a time the chief instruments of communication between the Orient and the west. The specifically Oriental culture of Asia Minor was that of the Hittites, apparently an Alarodian people overcome by Indo-Germans.—*Winifred Smeaton*.

19934. JACOBSEN, THORKILD. How did Gilgamesh oppress Uruk. *Acta Orientalia*. 8 1930: 62-74.—Interpretation of the dreams of Gilgamesh, as given in the text of the Babylonian epic dealing with this youthful ruler of Uruk, indicates more clearly than heretofore understood the exact character of the oppression complained of by the inhabitants of the city at his hands. Being two-thirds god and possessing thereby superhuman strength and sexual vigor, he violated his subjects both men and women, until they invoked the aid of his creator who in reponse sends Engidu, his equal, to claim his attention and thus relieve the unhappy inhabitants of Uruk and allow them to live in peace.—*M. Abbott*.

19935. JEAN, CHARLES-F. Noms divins sumé-

riens. Listes des élèves-scribes de Nippur du 3e millénaire environ av. J. C. [Names of Sumerian deities. Lists from the scribes of Nippur from the 3rd millennium B.C.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orient.* 28(4) 1931: 179-194.—The cuneiform texts studied in this article are in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. They came from Nippur and were copied by Chiera under the title *Sumerian Lexical Texts*. Judged by the script and the order of the names these deity-lists should be dated within the period of the dynasties of Isin-Larsa. The order of the names of the gods in Assyria differs from that in Sumer, and the lists in one city did not always agree with those in another city. Again, those of earlier dates historically are not in agreement with those of later dates. These facts are credited to the changed importance of one or more deities in the course of the religious development of the nation. From the day when a dynasty had become more strongly united, and had succeeded in maintaining under its authority an important number of principalities, the schools attempted to group into "families" the gods of the state. Then they began to realize a religious syncretism. They arranged the lists and divine names—attributes, qualities, functions, symbols of the gods—to which those published at Isin-Larsa belong. These school groupings are not "official," otherwise there would not be the differences in the contemporary lists.—*Ira Maurice Price*.

19936. LUTZ, HENRY FR. Babylonian partnership. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(3) May 1932: 552-570.—Discusses the development of partnership in Babylonia, as to origin, forms, activities, etc.—*Henrietta M. Larson*.

19937. PRICE, IRA M. The relation of certain gods to equity and justice in early Babylonia. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 52(2) Jun. 1932: 174-178.—The daily life of the Sumerians was in constant touch with some divinity or divinities. These gods regulated their activities, economic, social, and religious. Such surveillance of the gods was reciprocated by the people with numerous and abundant offerings in the temples. Certain gods by reason of their specific duties as adjusters of difficulties became known as gods of equity and justice. The Sumerian gods of this character were: (1) Nisaba and Hani, her husband; (2) Gu-silim; (3) Sisa; (4) Ningirsu, and (5) Nanshe. The rulers and governors of each separate district and city state were *ex-officio* the administrators of justice through the courts at the doors and within the temples of their realms. In the later Sumerian period, and, reaching down into the Babylonian and Assyrian eras, the sun god Uta, Shamash, was *par excellence* the chief god of equity and justice "in heaven and on earth."—*Ira M. Price*.

19938. UNGER, ECKHARD. Der Obelisk des Königs Assurnasirpal I aus Ninive. [The obelisk of Ashurnazirpal I from Nineveh.] *Mitteil. d. Allorient. Gesellsch.* 6(1-2) 1932: pp. 61.—An obelisk discovered at Nineveh in 1852-3 and ascribed to Ashurnazirpal II has been much neglected by scholars. It is here published completely. The events described do not fit in with those Ashurnazirpal II's reign and the form of the script, artistic style, and technique of buildings and chariots represented demand a considerably older date. It should therefore be ascribed to Ashurnazirpal I (1048-1029 B.C.). The inscription describes the reception of tribute from Gilzan, near Lake Urmiah, and successful campaigns towards Shupria and into Syria; the latter include conquests in the land of the Danuna—clearly the remains of the Danuna (Danai), Greek settlers who appear in these parts in the Egyptian period. Colonies were established, and spoil brought to Ashur and Nineveh. The reliefs, in 17 scenes, illustrate the actions described, and also include sacrifices, banquets, and hunting scenes. The obelisk is of great importance for the information it gives of a previously

obscure period. Clearly, the Assyrian power was still vigorous under Ashurnazirpal I. The Assyrian empire always depended very largely on the vigor of the ruler, so that the conception of general periods of prosperity and decline must not be overstressed. The obelisk shows also that the Assyrian obelisk was meant to represent a temple-tower; there is an attempt to reproduce the ascending ramp in the upper stages. Its reliefs illustrate both the style and technique, and the culture and religion of the 11th century. It incidentally adds to our information about the temples of Nineveh. (17 plates, and description of reliefs; text, transliteration, and translation of inscription.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

19939. BONNER, CAMPBELL. Biblical papyri at the University of Michigan. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 25 (2) Apr. 1932: 205-206.—Of the famous find of biblical papyri in the possession of A. Chester Beatty a small part has come into the possession of the Michigan University Library. There are six leaves from the same codex, of which the Beatty collection contains eight leaves. Two of the six Michigan leaves belong to the latter part of Enoch (chapters 100, 1-101, 7 and 103, 14-106, 7) and four to an unidentified Christian work. The Enoch leaves are interesting: (1) because the work is referred to as "this letter" in chapter 100, 6, which is in keeping with the title "The Letter of Enoch" found by Sir Frederic Kenyon on one of the Beatty leaves; (2) because chapter 105, which had already been viewed with suspicion, is omitted entirely; (3) it is clear that the Greek text confirms certain readings of the Ethiopic which R. H. Charles had regarded as corrupt. The remaining four leaves of an unidentified Christian text are likely to form a continuous text together with the leaves in the Beatty collection. The author inclines to a date not later than the 4th century. Michigan University also owns eight fragments of the small third Old Testament manuscript in the Beatty collection (2d century). They contain Deuteronomy, chap. 11 and chap. 28-32.—*H. E. Lehmann-Haupt.*

19940. BOURDON, C. La route de l'exode de la terre de Gesse à Mara. [The route of the exodus from the land of Goshen to Mara.] *Rev. Biblique.* 41 (3) Jul. 1932: 370-392.—Excavations by Bruyère, member of the French Institute of Oriental Archaeology, at Clysma-Qolzoum reveal more clearly the geography of the Exodus as noted in the Bible. Goshen is the region to the east of the Delta, extending from Zagazig to the border of Wady Toumilat, east of Pelusium branch of the Nile. Succoth is the Egyptian The-Kou, now known to be at Serapeum from an inscription found there. The more important ancient routes are mentioned by Anthony. One, to which reference is made in Exodus 13:17, leads direct to the land of the Philistines, past Qantara and Pelusium. Another extends more directly east by Pithom to Serapeum, where one road turns north through Thaubastum to join the route to the Philistines, another continuing east towards Beer-sheba, and a third descending southward to Clysma. An analysis of the geological features and the marine remains witnesses to the ancient connection of Lake Amers with the Red Sea by somewhat shallow waters. The ancient canals attempted to restore this connection. Etham, another camp of Israel, is the Egyptian Khtm, in the The-Kou district. (Illus.)—*H. G. May.*

19941. MARENOF, SHLOMO. Note concerning the meaning of the word "ephah," Zechariah 5:5-11. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 48 (4) Jul. 1932: 263-267.—This word in the vision of Zechariah has never been satisfactorily explained. The usual connotation of the "ephah" is a vessel of 38.86 quarts, but this cannot be the meaning here, for a container of this size is too small

to hold a woman. Some commentators have seen in verse 11 a reference to the zikkurat of Babylon, and they have postulated that the "ephah" symbolized a shrine which stood on the platform at the top of the zikkurat. This is nearer the truth. A zikkurat in Lagash had the name *e-pa*, "the summit house." This may have become a loan word in the Assyrian language, to penetrate later into other Semitic tongues. The woman in the "ephah" was a sacred prostitute, personifying the goddess, for which a parallel figure in a model shrine from Hauran may be noted as evidence.—*H. G. May.*

19942. MORGENSTERN, JULIAN. Additional notes on "Beena marriage (matriarchate) in ancient Israel." *Z. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 8 (1-2) 1931: 46-58.—The author supplements his article on beena (matriarchal) marriage (see Entry 1: 8099) with notes on the survivals of beena marriage among various Semitic peoples, and additional evidence from biblical traditions. He discusses the possible role of circumcision as redemption-sacrifice for the lives of male children tabooed under the conditions of beena marriage. He also discusses the possible bearing of the various terms for wife found in the Old Testament.—*Margaret Welpley.*

19943. OLMSTEAD, A. T. The land and its past. *Open Court.* 46 (914) Jul. 1932: 441-484.—Although references are made to the material elements of the Near Eastern civilizations, the chief interest is the immaterial. Means and methods of life are enforced by the land, but the land also has an unsuspected influence on thought. The Near East is the center of the Old World; from three sides came frequent invaders, but yet more frequent caravans or merchant vessels. On the fourth side is the desert and the desert nomad, whose influence has been out of all proportion to his numbers. The cyclical interaction of the nomads and the civilized communities repeats itself over and over again. The Near East divides and divides again into the most minute subdivisions, which vary greatly in altitude, roughness of terrain, climate, fertility of soil, and access to water, and its history shows the reaction to this geographical medley. Physical anthropologists have hitherto devoted little attention to the Near East with its many races. Language differentiations are obvious and this obviousness should not thwart the realization that in history they are highly significant. The geographical medley has also influenced the literatures, arts, and religions of the region. During all its history, the Near East has had to export its products and its men to supply its own glaring deficiencies.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

19944. ZOLLER, I. Giobbe e il "servo di Dio." [Job and the "servant of God."] *Ric. Relig.* 8 (3) May 1932: 223-233.—Zoller thinks that Job and Ebhed Jah are two aspects of the same personality. The first is the thinking, questioning one, the second is the one who confuses his own soul by suffering. The first thinks about God, the second loves him.—*Harriet Cowles.*

PERSIA

19945. SHUSHTARY, M. A. Thinkers of Iran. *Rev. Philos. & Relig.* 3 (1) Mar. 1932: 56-77.—Iranian philosophy began with Zoroaster, whose principles, despite periods of Parthian philosophy, Christianity, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism, prevailed and influenced the thought of the East well into the 7th century, A.D., when his wisdom was compiled into the Avesta and became the state religion. Various were the intervening thinkers—St. Gregorius the Christian, Bardesanes the Parthian whose theology was a mixture of Christianity and Zoroastrianism, An Shi Kav the Buddhist, Arask of Zoroastrian scholasticism, Mani of the Sasanian period, and innumerable others. Matter and spirit,

light and darkness, good and evil, reward and punishment, the origin and end of life, being, and the world; explanation of emanation, soul, will, and resurrection; principles of ethics, and moral codes: these were the common subjects of which their philosophies treated and on which they split into various schools of thought, interpretation, and practice.—*M. Abbott.*

ARMENIA

19946. SAYCE, A. H. The Vannic inscription of Nor-Bajazet. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (3) Jul. 1932: 593-595.—A new decipherment of the Vannic inscription of Rusas I, discovered in 1927 on Lake Gotcha, Armenia, by the Armenian Archaeological Commission, is given by the author, with explanatory notes.—*M. Abbott.*

CRETE AND GREECE

19947. BARRATT, CHRISTINA. Chronology of the eponymous archons of Boeotia. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 52 (1) Jun. 1932: 72-115.—*A. D. Winspear.*

19948. BECKER, WALTER G. Platons Gesetze und das griechische Familienrecht. [Plato's Laws and Greek family law.] *Münchener Beitr. z. Papyrusforsch. u. Antiken Rechtsgesch.* (14) 1932: pp. 363.—This study discusses marriage law in Greece under the following subdivisions: (1) position of women, (2) entrance into the marital state, (3) impediments to marriage, (4) polygamy, concubinage, and adultery, (5) the laws of marital property, and (6) dissolution of marriages. There follows a chapter on consanguinity and guardianship, and a concluding section on the family law of things, including succession, adoption, and inheritance by females.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

19949. GRUMACH, ERNST. Physis und Agathon in der Alten Stoa. [Nature and the Good in ancient stoicism.] *Problemata.* (6) 1932: pp. 80.

19950. HASEBROEK, J. Rev. of Bervé: Griechische Geschichte. I Band: Von den Anfängen bis Perikles. [Greek history. Vol. I: From the beginnings to Pericles.] *Gnomon.* 8 (7) Jul. 1932: 337-349.—Bervé has undertaken to build up his theory of Greek history on the basis of ethnic distinctions, and has made some fruitful suggestions, based on a clearer understanding of the dialectic evidence. But his theories will not stand as a whole. He is too inclined to read his own views into the Greek past, and in particular underestimates the real political strength of the Ionian states. He ascribes to their internal weakness a decline due to their long continued struggle with the oriental peoples, and overlooks the significance of the difference in bulk of materials for study of Ionian as contrasted with Athenian and Spartan history. An important part of his work is the study of economic conditions, in which he rightly emphasizes the agrarian basis of the economy of even the most commercial of Greek states. The high points of his account are individual descriptive chapters on the land and sea of the Greeks, the Kamares period, the contrast between the Persian culture and that of contemporary Greece, etc. Its great lack is the sound historical judgment which might have handled adequately the ethnological and social questions without which a history of Greece cannot satisfy present requirements.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19951. HATZIDAKIS, G. N. Zur Beurteilung der homerischen Sprache. [On the criticism of the Homeric dialect.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 81 (2) 1932: 97-103.—The Homeric poems themselves suggest that both Ionian and Aeolian rhapsodies sang the tale of Troy throughout the Greek colonies that settled Asia Minor after the war, and that distinctions between Ionian and Aeolian weighed less heavily because of their mutual sense of relationship amid alien barbarians. Thus the epics were heard in both dialects during the centuries between the fall of Troy and the establishment of the written transmission. The Ionian confederation and colonies and their superior intellectual development naturally led to predominance of the Ionic elements. A clear analogy to the mixed use of Ionic and Aeolic dialects in the Homeric epic is found in the modern Greek *κρητικά τραγέδια*. —*Eva M. Sanford.*

19952. KÖRTE, A. Rev. of Kirchner's editio minor of the Inscriptiones Graecae, 1, 2. *Gnomon.* 8 (6) Jun. 1932: 295-306.—Among the many inscriptions added since the publication of the original *Corpus* of Attic inscriptions, those belonging to the period of the Roman Empire are most numerous and notable. Körte discusses the arrangement of the collection and details of the individual inscriptions of particular interest.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19953. LOEW, E. Die Vorsokratiker über Veränderung, Wahrheit und Erkenntnismöglichkeit. [The pre-Socratics on change, truth, and the theory of knowledge.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 81 (2) 1932: 104-128.—Loew traces the influence of Heraclitus and Parmenides, the pure physicist and the complete logician, on the work of their successors. Greek philosophy was given a new direction through the work of Heraclitus, and his theories were still a direct basis for further development in late classical thinkers. But these same philosophers, seeking to make the illogical thinker the inventor of the logos-theory that they themselves had evolved, obscured the words of the first Greek philosopher of enlightenment, and thus gave birth to the fable of "Heraclitus the obscure."—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19954. MAURICE, F. The campaign of Marathon. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 52 (1) Jun. 1932: 13-24.—Herodotus had no knowledge of military matters; his information on Marathon was probably derived from veterans. The difficulties in Herodotus' account can all be cleared up if we assume that the Athenian force left before the fall of Eretria. The Persian division first touched at Karystos, which was suitably placed for an attack either on Athens or Eretria. Then the Persian commander Datis dispatched Artaphernes and 16,000 men to reduce Eretria, himself with 4,000 crossed to Marathon to guard against any attack from the sea. Miltiades learning of the movement of Datis moved to the enclosure of Heracles to cover the road to Athens. When news came to him of the fall of Eretria he decided to attack Datis before he was rejoined by Artaphernes. The battle is described in detail. The Soros existed before the battle of Marathon, and the Greeks decided to bury their dead in this prominent feature of the plain. A desire to bring in the Soros has led commentators to misunderstand the battle.—*A. D. Winspear.*

19955. MENZEL, A. Heraklits Rechtsphilosophie. [The legal philosophy of Heraclitus.] *Z. Öffentl. Recht.* 12 (2) Apr. 15, 1932: 177-220.—The legal order is part of the order of the universe. Nature itself is a legal order, with the principle of retribution as the basis of justice. The author makes Heraclitus the founder of a relativistic and positivistic doctrine of justice. But Heraclitus is not a pure positivist. He tells us that all human laws are sustained by the divine law. Three interpretations of this sentence are possible, a theological, an ethical, and a naturalistic. He believed in government by law, condemning at the same time extreme democracy and dictatorship. He has a high regard for war and calls it the father and king of all, responsible for slavery and class distinction. Heraclitus' influence is strongest on Protagoras, Hippias and other sophists, and Socrates. It also extends to Democritus and Plato, in whose *Laws* the idea of the constitutional state is stressed and who

likewise had a high regard for war, Aristotle, the Stoics, and even Thomas Aquinas and Fr. Suarez.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

19956. NACHMANSON, E. Rev. of Deichgräber: *Die griechische Empirikerschule.* [The Greek empiric school.] *Gnomon.* 8(5) May 1932: 270-274.—This is a notable collection of the empiric fragments with useful discussion of the empiricists' theory of knowledge, valuable for the history of philosophy, but omitting consideration of their general practice, surgery and pharmacy.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19957. PARKE, H. W. The tithe of Apollo and the harvest at Decalea. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 52(1) Jun. 1932: 42-46.—*A. D. Winspear.*

19958. PICARD, CHARLES. L'Héraeon de Pérachora et les enfants de Médée. [The Heraion of Perachora and the children of Medea.] *Rev. Archéol.* 35 May-Jun. 1932: 218-229.—The precinct of Hera Akraia named in Euripides *Medea* 1379 as the burial place of the children is the Heraion of Perachora, not a temple of Acrocorinth. Lines 1381-1383 refer to rites in Corinth itself. The Euripidean version of the burial of the children (in conflict with the tradition which recognized their tomb at Corinth itself near the Odeum) is a literary accretion. The older legends connecting the fate of the children of the northern heroine Medea with the sanctuary of Hera Akraia take rise in the worship of Hera as Demeter's northern and Achaeon counterpart, giving immortality by fire, as Demeter by inhumation.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

19959. ROEHM, DOROTHY. The general speaks. *Classical J.* 27(4) Jan. 1932: 263-269.—A comparison between the addresses of Caesar to his troops in *Bellum Gallicum* i.40 and vii.5 with the address of Clearchus in Xenophon *Anabasis* i.3.3-6 shows the essential differences between the Romans and the Greeks. The comparison makes it apparent why the Romans with their love of order and respect for authority gave law to the world as their chief contribution, while the highly developed individualism of the Greeks found its expression in the greatest art and literature the world has ever known.—*Donald McFayden.*

19960. ROUSSEL, P. La population de Délos à la fin du II^e siècle avant J.-C. [The population of Delos at the end of the 2nd century B.C.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 55(2) 1931: 438-449.—Picard discovered in 1925 a complete list of Delian ephebes for the year 119-118, giving the names of 41 ephebes, 28 parentactoi (probably ephebes of the previous year, who chose to continue their training), and 21 hieropes for the Apollonia. If we assume that ephebic training was obligatory, we should reckon the free population of Delos at about 5,000, but Beloch showed that in the Roman period the ephebeia was limited to the wealthier families, so the present list gives no clear indication of the total population. The cosmopolitan character of the island is clearly shown. There are fewer Athenian names than one would expect, but since Athenians make up more than half the list of hieropes, we must assume that Athenian families living in Delos usually sent their sons to Athens for ephebic training. The scanty number of Romans listed suggests that they took a comparatively small part in the characteristic Greek institutions of the island.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19961. SCHACHERMEYER, F. Tyrtaeos. [Tyrtaeus.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 81(2) 1932: 129-142.—Critical examination divides the corpus of poems ascribed to Tyrtaeus into two groups. The poems of one group were composed by various poets; the other group is the work of a Spartan who took part in the second Messenian war and had considerable influence in the domestic policies of Sparta, the source of the whole Tyrtaeus tradition, and the nucleus of the corpus. Some poems ascribed to Tyrtaeus may have been added to the group in the Athenian tradition and not in the Spartan collec-

tion, but this cannot be proved. The pseudo-Tyrtaean poems were probably anonymous verses grouped in the florilegia with extracts from Tyrtaeus' work, because of similarity of style and subject. The authentic poems show him as a poet not eminent for form and diction, but for his dominant will as warrior and statesman, with great skill in simple and powerful depiction of contemporary warfare and state-craft.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19962. SCHMIDT, R. V. ШМИДТ, Р. В. Металлическое производство в мифе и религии античной Греции. [Metallurgy in the myths and religion of ancient Greece.] *Известия Госуд. Академии Истории Материальной культуры.* (*Izvestiia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Materialnoi Kul'tury.*) 9(8-10) 1931: 1-81.—Group production was the original form of metallurgy in Greece. With the approach of class society there appeared also individual gods of the smithcraft: Hephaestus and others. Religious ceremonies were connected with the smith and forge crafts to protect the working place, the bellows, the fireplace, and the tools from evil eye. The part played by metals in the history of culture is analyzed from the viewpoint of Greek poets and philosophers. Parallels from the life of other peoples are quoted.—*Eugen Kagarov.*

19963. WAELE, F. J. de. Rev. of O'Neill: *Ancient Corinth.* 1. *Gnomon.* 8(7) Jul. 1932: 360-369.—The wisdom of assigning the history of an ancient city as the subject for a doctoral dissertation is very questionable. In this case the author's own study of the site of Corinth has prevented some of the faults of other monographs in the series, but has not been extensive enough. If preliminary studies had been published first, to be followed by a later volume embodying the results of criticism of these, and of the series of monographs now in process of publication by the participants in the American excavations at the site, something approaching a definitive work might have been produced; as it is, the book should be a convenient compendium for students of the site. The author's chief interest is in political history, and he has overlooked many important archaeological considerations, at the same time misinterpreting much of Corinthian politics. The volume needs adequate maps, clearer and more representative photographs, and above all, a real insight into the history of ancient Corinth, which this collection of disorganized individual studies fails to give.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19964. WOLFF, MAX J. Der Lügner Homer. [Homer the liar.] *German.-Roman. Monatschr.* 20(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 53-65.—By the 6th century B.C. Homer had grown from a local Ionian poet to the spiritual center of all Greece. With the new philosophical thought of men like Pythagoras, Heraclitus, and Xenophanes, Homeric criticism then set in, his treatment of the gods and their mortal weaknesses being particularly subject to attack. When Plato completely condemned him for his untruthfulness, two schools (Platonists and Homerists) arose and carried on a fruitless dispute for centuries. By the 1st century B.C. there were at least a dozen forgeries of the Homeric poems. Of these, the two important ones, those of Diktys of Crete and the Phrygian Dares are still extant in Latin translation. Both authors attempted to give a realistic description of the Homeric stories; Dares went to the extent of completely eliminating divine action and motivation. With the disappearance of Greek from the western world, Dares and Diktys remained the sole possessors of the field. Thus, Dante knew of Homer only by tradition. Shakespeare acquired his early Greek material from a French version of Dares, and even philologists of the 17th century accepted Dares and Diktys as more authentic sources than Homer.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

19965. WOODWARD, A. M. Excavations at Sparta, 1924-28. The inscriptions, Part I. *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Session 1927-1928.* (29) 2-56.—The article con-

cludes the list of inscriptions found in the theatre and on the acropolis. The east parodos-wall has yielded 49 texts. A table is given with lists of the magistrates and remarks on their dates. They belong to the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian. Inscriptions on the orchestra-drain offer lists of ephors and nomophylakes. Other texts with lists of magistrates of the imperial age are given. Among the inscriptions on statue bases of officials and victorious athletes is one honoring the proconsul Publius Optatianus, known as Porfyrius, a writer some of whose work is extant. He lived in the reign of Constantine the Great. Lastly, the author gives miscellaneous texts, including decrees and lists of names. Among these is a fragment of an archaic stele containing part of a hymn to Athena, written in *boustrophedon* arrangement in a dactylic measure. Being earlier than 500 B.C., it is one of the earliest extant Spartan texts. (Facsimiles of inscriptions.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19966. WOODWARD, A. M., and ROBERT, LOUIS. Excavations at Sparta, 1924–1928. The inscriptions, Part II—Four Hellenistic decrees. *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Session 1927–1928.* (29) 57–74.—The authors present the texts, with restorations and commentary, of four decrees, which are copies of resolutions passed by various states in recognition of services to them by Spartans. One is a decree of the Arcadian city of Orchomenos conferring proxy on a Spartan; the second is of Eretria in favor of certain Spartan dikasts; the third is of some city in Asia Minor, probably Tralles, recognizing the services of some Spartan; the fourth is probably of Thessalian Demetrias in honor of a Spartan dikast. (Facsimiles of the inscriptions.)—*H. J. Leon.*

19967. ZIEBARTH, ERICH. Beiträge zur Geschichte des Seeraubs und Seehandels im alten Griechenland. [Contributions to the history of piracy and sea trade in ancient Greece.] *Hamburgische Univ., Abhandl. a.d. Gebiete d. Auslandskunde.* 30 (Ser. A) 1929: pp. 149.—This study deals with the period from the earliest history of Greece to the victory of Pompey, collecting and interpreting the available information regarding the prevalence of piracy and freebooting in Greek waters, the efforts of various governments to check the evil, the methods of Greek sea trade, the chief commodities handled, the forms of money used, and the organizations of those engaged.—*H. G. Robertson.*

HELLENISTIC AGE

19968. BLAKE, WARREN EVERETT. The over-trustful editors of Chariton. *Amer. Philol. Assn., Trans. & Proc.* 62 1931: 68–77.—None of the previous editors of Chariton has ever seen the single existing manu-

script. The work has thus never been subjected to first-hand editing.—*H. G. Robertson.*

19969. KOSCHAKER, PAUL. Über einige griechische Rechtsurkunden aus den östlichen Randgebieten des Hellenismus. [Concerning several Greek legal documents from the eastern peripheries of the Hellenistic world.] *Abhandl. d. Säch. Akad. d. Wissensch. zu Leipzig, Philol.-Hist. Kl.* 42 (1) 1931: pp. 122.—A discussion of various problems of Graeco-Oriental (Hellenistic) law arising from new documents found at Dura Europos, Susa, the Nile valley, and elsewhere. The problems relate to intestacy, apprenticeship and debtor slavery, manumission of slaves, and suretyship.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

19970. ROSTOVITZEFF, M. Foreign commerce of Ptolemaic Egypt. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4 (4) Aug. 1932: 728–769.—Considers the trade of the Ptolemies with various regions, goods traded, organization of the trade, factors influencing trade, etc.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

19971. SCHILLER, A. ARTHUR. Coptic law. *Jurid. Rev.* 43 (3) Sep. 1, 1931: 211–240.

19972. STEIN, AUREL. The site of Alexander's passage of the Hydaspes and the battle with Poros. *Geog. J.* 80 (1) Jul. 1932: 31–46.—*H. F. Raup.*

19973. TREVES, PIERO. Jeronimo di Cardia e la politica di Demetrio Poliorcete. [Hieronymus of Cardia and the policy of Demetrius Poliorcetes.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 60 (2) Jun. 1932: 194–206.—The present study takes as its starting point a letter containing a complaint against the city of Thebes. This letter, addressed to a Macedonian king, has been connected by De Sanctis with the period 294–291 B.C. According to him, the letter had been drawn from the work of Hieronymus of Cardia, and was not authentic. Treves, on the contrary, believes that the letter is authentic and was written by Hieronymus himself when he was Demetrius' harmost at Thebes. In opposition to Cassander's policy of friendship towards Thebes, Hieronymus advised the return to the older policy of Philip and Alexander's early years probably convinced him that the use of strong measures against the city would assure his master's hold on Greece. Such measures, however, were contrary to Demetrius' ideas concerning local liberty which were connected with the ideal of an absolute theocratic empire which he had inherited from Alexander. Hieronymus wrote his account of Demetrius under the influence of the reign of Antigonus Gonatas, who had returned to a less ambitious and more orthodox Macedonian conception of kingship. He is responsible for that unjust interpretation which makes Demetrius more of an adventurer than a statesman.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

ROME

19974. ALFÖLDI, ANDRÁS. A gót mozzalom és Dácia feladása. [The movement of the Goths and the surrender of Dacia.] *Egyet. Phil. Közlöny.* 53 (8–10) Aug.–Dec. 1929: 161–181; 54 (1–8) Jan.–Oct. 1930: 1–20, 85–95, 164–171.—Present knowledge of the Germanic incursions into the Roman empire rests entirely on the *Historia Augusta*. Hence even Mommsen did not know how and under whom Dacia was lost to the Roman empire. The author reconstructs the events on the basis of all historical sources. He shows that the great incursions and depredations generally dated under Gallus and Gallienus occurred under Valerianus between 253 and 260, that comparative quiet reigned under Gallienus which was interrupted in 268 by another great offensive. In order to throw light on the surrender of Dacia, the author considers archaeological and numismatic finds. These indicate that Dacia was gradually

relinquished for strategical reasons, the movement beginning already under Gallienus. The Romanized population sought refuge behind the Limes. Whatever remnants remained were destroyed by the invasions. An appendix contains a survey of the coins found in Dacia which indicates when money economy ceased in that region.—*Katharina Poll-Márki.*

19975. ANDREOTTI, ROBERTO. Incoerenza della legislazione dell'imperatore Valentiniano I°. [The incoherence of the legislation of Emperor Valentinian I.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 15 (5–6) Sep.–Dec. 1931: 456–516.—There exist the widest of divergencies in regard to the work and character of Valentinian I. In this maze of contradictions one element has been neglected—Valentinian's legislation. From this we are able to reconstruct his general governmental conduct. During his reign the West predominated over the East (under his brother)

in legislative activity. Valentinian tried to secure the existence of a bureaucracy by tying the functionaries to their jobs. His reform of the upper layers of the hierarchy was characterized by an increase in the number of officials directly dependent on the emperor and by the rapid increase in power and prestige of the military over the civil. His attempts to maintain an army adequate for the empire's defense were only partly successful and entailed drastic financial measures. His efforts to protect the lower classes against the rapacity of his own subordinate officials through the institution of *defensores plebis* was a futile palliative, and the people were forced to seek protection from the local magnates. Valentinian's unwise choice of collaborators only aggravated his troubles. The conflict in the emperor's administrative policy between theory and practice explains a large part of its failure. This same dualism pervades his entire legislative activity, which Andreotti examines at length in its judicial, financial, social, and religious aspects. It was probably in the religious phase of his legislation that the conflict of forces is most evident. If Valentinian's legislation appears incoherent it is because the rapid disintegration of the old order of things compelled him to follow a policy of opportunism to preserve his own authority.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

19976. BICKERMANN, E. *Bellum Antiochicum*. [The war with Antiochus.] *Hermes*. 67 (1) 1932: 41-76.—The essential grounds for Rome's war with Antiochus lay in the difference between the Roman theory that mere occupation of land sufficed to establish ownership and the Greek theory that actual conquest was necessary. Antiochus claimed that he owned Syria; Rome, that he had no claims to land not actually held for years. Rome really demanded the neutralization of the Asiatic coast. This involved Antiochus' recognition of the complete autonomy of states he claimed by right of war, and a flagrant violation of the *ius belli* as the Greeks saw it. The Roman demand was materially unimportant, but denied the principle of the right of conquest, on which the Hellenistic monarchies were founded. Antiochus granted autonomy to conquered cities on precarious terms, which Rome proposed to change to permanent grants. Here began the principle of monarchical solidarity against revolution. Antiochus began aggressive action against Rome, because Rome was destroying all monarchies. His reputation as the real successor of Alexander made him inimical to Rome's interests in Greece, and to combat him Rome used again the slogan of Greek freedom. Antiochus wanted to assure his right to restore the old Seleucid power while Rome required the assurance of his non-interference in Greece. Neither side wished war. The war with Antiochus was thus due to the Roman need for security. Thus we actually return to the view of Machiavelli. For a whole century, from Pyrrhus to Pydna, Roman world-policy sought no more, but also no less, than to have harmless neighbors.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19977. BOETHIUS, A. *Rev. of Platner and Ashby: A topographical dictionary of ancient Rome. Gnomon*. 8 (5) May 1932: 225-241.—In this book a new foundation is laid for the whole discussion of early Rome. It is remarkably comprehensive though its plan excludes many anonymous monuments. A corpus of the Roman *domus* and *insulae*, clearly classified, would demonstrate that Rome actually offers more material for their study than does Ostia. In several cases the dictionary arrangement has led to greater emphasis on the traditional and unfounded ascriptions of unidentified ruins than the authors themselves would have wished. It is particularly useful for the study of early Rome, for which the articles *Area Capitolina* and *Juppiter Optimus Maximus Capitolinus*, *Aedes* should be consulted, and for the new excavations.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19978. CANTER, H. V. *Conflagrations in ancient Rome. Classical J.* 27 (4) Jan. 1932: 270-290.—The

authors lists the conflagrations under the Republic from the burning of Rome by the Gauls in 390 B.C. to the destruction of the Regia in 36 B.C. There were four important fires under Augustus, five under Tiberius, one in 54 A.D. under Claudius, the great fire of 64 A.D. under Nero, another in 69 A.D. under Vitellius, another in 80 A.D. under Titus, and yet others in 189, 191, 237, and 283 A.D. The frequency of conflagrations in ancient Rome can be accounted for by the common use of wood (or wood-and-wattle) in private buildings, the use of wood for shingles and timbers in public buildings and for seating in amphitheaters, the custom of building wooden shops around public buildings, the narrow streets, the loftiness of the houses with their projecting roofs, and the warehouses filled with combustible materials within the city limits. In addition to numerous cults of Vulcanus, the god of destructive fire, the Romans as early as the 2d century instituted *tresviri nocturni*, who had at their disposal groups of state slaves stationed at various points along the Servian Wall equipped with fire apparatus. This proved insufficient, hence the appointment of an additional commission, the *tresviri capitales* and the *quinqueviri*, and the rise of private fire companies. The aediles also had some part in fire protection. The fire department was reorganized by Augustus in 22 B.C., and again later, and the legislation of his successors forbidding party walls, limiting the height of houses to 70 feet, etc. was inspired by fear of fire. Among the means of fighting fires were the *centones*, coarse blankets for covering roofs of endangered buildings, and the *sipho*, a species of fire engine.—*Donald McFadden.*

19979. COLLART, P. *Brutus et Cassius en Thrace. [Brutus and Cassius in Thrace.] Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 55 (2) 1931: 423-429.—Collart here adduces fresh evidence to support his theories of the movements of troops before Philippi against Kormayer's reconstruction of the battle. The only theory in complete agreement with Appian's account and the topography of the country is that Decidius and Norbanus occupied the defiles immediately east of the Nestos, where a line of hills cuts the plain.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19980. DAICOVICI, C. *Gli italici nella provincia Dalmatia. [The ancient Italian language in the Dalmatian province.] Ephemeris Dacoromana*. 5 1932: 57-122.—Interesting contribution to the ethnography of the Roman empire and to the romanization of the Dalmatian coast, based on the rich materials furnished by epigraphy.—*N. Bănescu.*

19981. DE SANCTIS, GAETANO. *L'epigramma festio di Rea. [The Rhea epigram from Phaestus.] Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 60 (2) Jun. 1932: 222-226.—The inscription here discussed and reprinted has been extensively used as evidence for certain forms of religious mysticism. This is incorrect. A simple, straightforward interpretation of the contents is given.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

19982. DURRY, MARCEL. *La règne de Trajan d'après des monnaies à propos d'un livre récent. [The reign of Trajan according to coins, based on a recent book.] Rev. Hist. (Paris)*. 169 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 316-326.—A review article of the evidences of the reign of Trajan based on a study of the coins of his reign as described by Paul L. Strack in a recent work. An important discovery is that Trajan's father died not in 100 but in 112 A.D.—*J. L. La Monte.*

19983. EVOLA, J. *Del fascio come simbolo. [The "fascio" (bundle) as a symbol.] Vita Ital.* 20 (230) May 1932: 588-594.—In the oldest sun-myths, the hatchet had a great importance as a symbol. It represents a new year and a new life. Later it is found under different forms in Greek and other mythologies. The number 12 also played a great part in ancient myths, and became the number of the rods of the Roman fascio.—*O. Eisenberg.*

19984. FABRICIUS, KNUD. Das antike Syrakus. [Ancient Syracuse.] *Klio. Beiträge z. Alten Gesch. Beiheft.* 28 1932: pp. 30.—The topography of the ancient city is discussed with reference to the sources and with the aid of 37 illustrations and a plan. The inhabited parts of the ancient city were all on the lower levels and the name of Epipolae was applied to the whole plateau, which although fortified for strategic reasons, did not form part of the city proper.—H. G. Robertson.

19985. FUCHS, H. Rev. of Beckmann: *Geographie und Ethnographie in Caesars Bellum Gallicum*. [Geography and ethnology in Caesar's Gallic Wars.] *Gnomon.* 8(5) May 1932: 241-258.—Beckmann's work is intended as a refutation of the theory popular during the last half-century, that the geographical and ethnographical passages in the *Gallic Wars* are interpolations. His conclusions have been accepted by most reviewers, and Kalinka published arguments for the authenticity of these passages at about the time that Beckmann's book appeared. Fuchs finds much of value in Beckmann's discussion of the crucial passages, but does not consider their authenticity proved, though it is probable that other evidence may establish it. We cannot yet deny the addition of geographical matter to the original text, whatever may be demonstrated concerning individual passages.—Eva M. Sanford.

19986. GAGÉ, JEAN. Divus Augustus: l'idée dynastique chez les empereurs Julio-Claudiens. [Divus Augustus: the dynastic idea under the Julio-Claudian emperors.] *Rev. Archéol.* 34 Jul.-Oct. 1931: 11-41.—From Tiberius to Nero the principate descends to the nearest or to the most suitable of the blood-kinsmen of Augustus. The supports of Augustus' dynasty were temporal (respect for the benefactor of Rome) and spiritual (divine right). The official worship of Augustus had two aspects: public, by priests and magistrates of the state, and domestic, within the palace, for which the appointment of Livia as priestess of Augustus is a provision; the anecdote of *Ann.* iv.52 indicates Tiberius' personal devotion. The development of public worship in the reigns of Caligula and Nero (descendants) is noteworthy. As to "Augustan" abstractions, under the Julio-Claudians, *Victoria Augusta* means the victoriousness of Augustus and his dynasty; *Pax Augusta* is Augustus' peace; *Domus Augusta*, birth of the conception (the imperial family deriving from Augustus) seen in the Carthage dedication, its persistence seen in Philo's *Legatio ad Gaium*. Between the death of Nero and the accession of Vespasian, some slender connection with the old dynasty may be invoked by way of legitimate title, yet the loss of continuity is recognized. Under Vespasian, a new *domus Augusta* arises, but the worship of Augustus does not lapse, his prestige survives, and post-Neronian coins sometimes show a kind of identification of the reigning emperor with him.—H. R. W. Smith.

19987. HELM, RUDOLF. Untersuchungen über den auswärtigen diplomatischen Verkehr des römischen Reiches im Zeitalter der Spätantike. [Researches in the diplomatic intercourse of the Roman empire and other states in the period of late antiquity.] *Arch. f. Urkundenforsch.* 12(3) 1932: 375-436.—The author calls attention to the novel features of this period, namely the recognition by Rome of political equals among the non-Roman states. In succeeding divisions, he presents, or refers to, evidence as to the purposes of diplomatic missions, the personnel of these missions, the powers of the embassies and their place in international law, and details of procedure such as the places chosen for exchange of views, the etiquette of an imperial audience, the officials of the Roman bureaux of foreign affairs. A bibliography, a list of about 80 important Roman embassies from 297-561 A.D., and numerous citations of source

material in footnotes aid in the elucidation of a condensed text.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

19988. HERRMANN, LEON. La topographie des bucoliques vergiliennes. [The topography of Vergil's Eclogues.] *Rev. Archéol.* 35 May-Jun. 1932: 230-253.—Scene of Eclogue 1 is Tusculum; of 2, Tibur; of 3, the Mincius near Benacus; of 4, the Palatine; of 5, Tibur; of 6, Naples; of 7, Mincius near Benacus; of 8, the Palatine; of 9, Sirmi (Bianor being the Bithynian poet who commemorated the death of Catullus' friend, the poet Cinna); of 10, the Palatine.—H. R. W. Smith.

19989. KLINGNER, FRIEDRICH. Tacitus. *Antike.* 8(3) 1932: 151-169.—The ultimate problem and interest in Tacitus' works, as well in the *Dialogus* as in the historical books, is that of the Roman *virtus*, and it is in the light of this interest that his views of empire and republic must be examined. He no longer saw any real scope for the exercise of *virtus* except in the activity of the Roman armies against barbarian enemies, and the glory of Rome had here a fearful side that was all too vivid to him. The true Roman *virtus* he could find only in the regal period and the first years of the republic, and herein lay the tragedy of his view of Roman history.—Eva M. Sanford.

19990. KLOTZ, A. Die Bezeichnung der römischen Legionen. [The numbering of the Roman legions.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 81(2) 1932: 143-154.—The current opinion is that the Roman legions were not regularly identified by numbers until the late republic, and that the numbers Livy gives are annalistic inventions. But the chief support for this is Polybius' failure to cite the legions by number, which is sufficiently accounted for by his deliberate omission of details useless to Greek readers, and is discounted by a passage in which he does mention the fourth legion. Apparent discrepancies in Livy's numbering may be explained by careful study of the Roman principles of enlistment and command, particularly in the regular assignment of the numbers 1-4 to the consular legions, which necessarily involved renumbering of the legions in most years. The numbering is clearly older than the Decius legend of B.C. 295, and we may therefore assume that it was already in use by the annalists of the early 3rd century. The orderly survey of military affairs was impossible without it. The numbering of the legions served as an inventory of the army rather than as permanent identification of individual legions, and had therefore little significance for the Greek Polybius, while it naturally appeared in the contemporary annals directly depending on the *acta* of the Senate. Later literary historians, as Coelius, tended to discard them, and they appear in Livy only when he discards the accounts of the late annalists for the older tradition.—Eva M. Sanford.

19991. KORNEMANN, ERNST. Niebuhr und der Aufbau der altrömischen Geschichte. [Niebuhr and the reconstruction of early Roman history.] *Hist. Z.* 145(2) 1931: 277-300.—Niebuhr's *Roman History* originated in his interest in Roman agricultural problems, but he soon turned aside to his great struggle with the "official Bible" of early Roman history (Livy). So occupied did Niebuhr become with the problem of making a critical analysis of the "pseudo-history" of early Rome, that he was never able to complete the synthesized history of Rome. But he became thereby the father of modern critical methods in historiography. The reconstruction of the early history of Rome still remains unsolved. The main question is when, by whom, and from what motives was the blurred story that has come down to us (primarily in Livy) conceived. Mommsen suggested that the tradition was a conventionalized compilation made by the college of pontiffs in the 4th century B.C., based primarily on facts. This theory must be abandoned: Plebeian elements in the tradition place its compilation in the 3d century. In addition, most of the

actual records had been destroyed by the Gauls. What the pontiffs did in the 3d century, then, was to construct rather than re-construct the early history of their city, as witness the tales of Coriolanus or of the decemvirs. Although modern scholarship is tending to give Livy more credit for truth than Niebuhr did, it is at the same time coming to a fuller understanding of the fact that the history of the period before 450 B.C. is a remarkable mixture of fact and fable.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

19992. LEIFER, FRANZ, and GOLDMANN, EMIL. Zum Problem der Foruminschrift unter dem Lapis Niger. [On the problem of the forum inscription under the Lapis Niger.] *Klio. Beiträge z. Alten Gesch. Beiheft.* 27 1932: pp. 90.—The first writer discusses two recent solutions, while the second proposes an interpretation of the contents.—*H. G. Robertson.*

19993. LEVI, MARIO ATTILIO. L'appellativo imperator. [The salutation of imperator.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 60(2) Jun. 1932: 207-218.—The theory that all magistrates *cum imperio* implicitly were *imperatores* does not seem to be well founded. The literary sources employ *imperator* in two ways, either to indicate the idea of command in the most general way, or to indicate the holder of the *imperium populi* as distinct from an ordinary magistrate *cum imperio*. The first commander to be saluted *imperator* was Scipio. Since Polybius calls him *στρατηγός* and not *αυτοκράτωρ*, scholars have doubted that the title was bestowed on him, but there is evidence that the Greeks did not always render *imperator* by *αυτοκράτωρ*. In the case of Scipio, the title was bestowed upon a man to whom a command had been assigned, but who did not have a right to use any of the usual titles of republican commanders. It was given him by his troops in recognition of his extraordinary personal position outside the normal framework of the constitution. His case also shows that the idea that great personalities received power directly from the deity was beginning to assert itself. When later commanders were saluted *imperator*, they did not at first use *imperator* as a title as long as they filled a magistracy *cum imperio*. Later *imperator* became a regular title, next it must have become recognized as something personal that could be retained through life, and finally it was adopted by Julius Caesar as a *praenomen*.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

19994. MARAVIGNA, PIETRO. La manovra del Metauro (207 av. C.). [The maneuver of the Metaurus (207 B.C.).] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 7-41.—Traces the development of the Roman offensive against Hasdrubal, the manoeuvre of the latter, and the battle itself, with especial emphasis on the moral results of the Roman victory. (3 sketches).—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

19995. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO. Archigallus. *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 60(2) Jun. 1932: 226-229.—In opposition to Carcopino, Momigliano maintains that the *archigallus* was not a creation of the emperor Claudius but antedated him.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

19996. MONTIGNY, L. Les fortifications des anciens et leurs machines de guerre. [Fortifications of the ancients and their war machines.] *La Nature.* (2854) Apr. 1, 1931: 293-301.—An account of the ways of capturing and of defending fortified towns in antiquity. Turtle formations of men with shields (*tortues humaines*), cages which "teetered" upward at the wall's top from the end of a long pole (*cages à bascule*), catapults, battering rams, both suspended from a point and running on a track, towers with folding bridges thereon (*tours à pont*), and many other devices made the capture of otherwise impregnable cities possible. On the other hand the fortifications were marvels of ingenuity: perched aloft upon some remote and almost inaccessible rock or surrounded by several moats, rows of thickets, outer walls and foot-traps (*chasse-traps*). 20 old prints of beleaguered towns and of siege machinery mostly

Roman scenes. One print of a 15th century siege shows how dead animals and other infectuous materials were tossed into the city by catapults, thus beginning the era of bacterial warfare.—*C. R. Hall.*

19997. MÜNZER, FRIEDRICH. Norbanus. *Hermes.* 67(2) 1932: 220-236.—Among the four consuls of 83 and 82 B.C. whose names stood at the head of Sulla's proscription list of the year 82 was Norbanus, the "man from Norba." His biography, which is here worked out on the basis of scattering notices, illustrates both the difficulties and the success of the citizen of an Italian municipality, who had gained individual Roman citizenship before the Social War and succeeded in gaining the highest office in the gift of the republic before he fell a victim to political conflict. His life has some points in common with the career of Marius of Arpinum, a more prominent enemy of Sulla.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19998. OPPERMANN, H. Vergil und Oktavian: zur Deutung der ersten und neunten Eklogen. [Vergil and Octavian: an interpretation of the first and ninth eclogues.] *Hermes.* 67(2) 1932: 197-219.—Whereas the ninth eclogue is a combination of the ideal world of the Theocritean shepherd and the despair of the Mantuan whose land was confiscated, the first comprises both these worlds in one—the Roman Empire as it was to be under the leadership of Octavian. All that the ninth can give us of Vergil's biography is the single fact that he lost land in the confiscations, for it is as poet and not as individual that the characters in the poem are his self-portraits, but the first eclogue shows a new and remarkable stage in his development. What befell him appeared to him no longer as an individual experience, but became the symbol of the Roman fate. Ten years before Actium Vergil won the belief that Rome's future lay in the name of Octavian. He won this belief because the meaning of his existence was bound up in this name. Octavian made him once more a poet and made him at the same moment a Roman poet.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

19999. POPLAWSKI, ST. MIECZYŚLAW. Cesarz, ludzie i księżniczka. [Emperor Augustus, his court, and princess Julia.] *Droga.* (1) 1931: 71-82; (2) 1931: 143-160.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

20000. RAND, E. K. The humanism of Cicero. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Philadelphia.* 71(4) 1932: 207-216.

20001. ROSTAGNI, AUGUSTO. I primordii dell'evoluzione poetica e spirituale di Virgilio: I. Virgilio poeta satirico e giocoso. II. L'epitafio di Pompeo. III. Il Culex. Storia esterna: occasione e autenticità del poemetto. IV. Il Culex. La concezione ideologica e mitica. V. Virgilio e Lucrezio. VI. La scuola epicurea di Napoli. VII. Occasione e autenticità della Ciris. VIII. Il poemetto Ciris e la poesia mitografica. IX. La poesia del poemetto Ciris e i segni dell'anima virgiliana. [The beginnings of the poetic and spiritual evolution of Vergil. I. Vergil as a satiric and comic poet. II. The epitaph of Pompey. III. The Culex: External history: occasion and authenticity of the poem. IV. The Culex. Its ideological and mythological conception. V. Vergil and Lucretius. VI. The Epicurean school of Naples. VII. Occasion and authenticity of the Ciris. VIII. The Ciris and mythological poetry. IX. The poetry of the Ciris and indications in it of the spirit of Vergil.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 58(4) Dec. 1930: 401-428; 59(1) Mar. 1931: 12-47; (2) Jun. 1931: 145-184; (3) Sep. 1931: 289-329; (4) Dec. 1931: 462-479; 60(1) Mar. 1932: 1-40; (2) Jun. 1932: 145-180.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

20002. SAUMAGNE, CHARLES. Les prétextes juridiques de la troisième guerre punique. [The juridical pretexts of the third Punic war.] *Rev. Hist.* 167(2) Jul. Aug. 1931: 225-253.—This article is an analysis of the changes in Roman foreign policy from 202 to 146 B.C. It portrays the struggle between two conflicting points

of view. On the one side stood the new imperialists influenced perhaps by selfish gain, but at least dimly aware of Rome's imperial mission. Their weapons were guile, trickery in diplomacy, and brute force. On the other side stood the Old Romans loyal to good faith, honesty and adherence to the spirit of law and treaty.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

20003. SCHUBART, W. Ein Testament Euergetes' II. (A will of Euergetes II.) *Gnomon*. 8(5) May 1932: 283.—Schubart reprints the text of the will recently discovered by the Italians at Cyrene, by which Euergetes II bequeathed his kingdom to Rome in default of natural heirs. He praises the commentary given by Olivero in his publication of the document in *Documenti Antichi dell'Africa Italiana*, vol. I.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

20004. SCHUCHHARDT, C. Die Römer als Nachahmer im Landwehr- und Lagerbau. [The Romans as imitators in the construction of fortifications and camps.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Kl.* 23 Jul. 23, 1931: 608-634.—In the Dobrudja there are remains of three frontier walls running from the Danube to the sea. Two of these are Roman, but the oldest one faces south and was clearly built by the Roman opponents, the Bastarnae, the first German tribe to occupy this region. This method of defense is of German origin, an early frontier wall having been built by the Angrivarii in western Germany. Under Domitian the Romans adopted the idea for their first wall in the Dobrudja, and later applied it on the German and British frontiers. At Haltern on the Lippe are remains of several Roman fortifications. A triangular fort, a fortified landing-stage, and a temporary camp for two legions date from the earlier operations under Augustus; a more permanent camp for one legion is the only part that shows occupation after the defeat of Varus. In this later work a well-protected gate in the local post-and-earthwork construction replaces the wooden towers of the earlier fort as the main feature, another case of the use of local methods. Haltern is probably the Aliso which figures in the German wars under Augustus. Several other cases are known of such Roman imitation. Gates of camps often follow Celtic models. At Alesia Caesar protected his position by planting sharp obstacles in the ground around his defensive works. This device is found in Celtic fortifications in Ireland, and was probably also used in Gaul. Willingness to adopt the good ideas of opponents was one source of the strength of Roman power.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

20005. ŠIMEK, EM. Poloha sídel kvádů a Baimů podle údajů Kl. Ptolemaia. [Localization of the Quadi and Baimoi according to Claudius Ptolemy.] *Sborník Československé Společnosti Zeměpisné*. 37(1-2) 1931: 14-22.—(French summary.)

20006. SINKO, TADEUSZ. Nasz Przyjaciół Maro. [Our friend Maro.] *Przegląd Współczesny*. 9(102) Oct. 1930: 3-24.—An appreciation and biography of Virgil.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

20007. TESCARI, HONORATUS. De Vergilii Georgicon I, 321 adnotatiuncula. [A note on Vergil "Georgics" I. 321.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 60(2) Jun. 1932: 230-232.—Older interpretations and emendations are discussed and rejected and a new reading suggested.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

20008. THOUVENOT, R. La civilisation africaine avant la conquête romaine. [African civilization prior to

the Roman conquest.] *Bull. Trimestr. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Archéol. d'Oran*. 52(189) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 377-388.—A discussion based on Stéphane Gsell, *Histoire de l'Afrique du Nord*, Vols. 5-8.

20009. UHDE, R. Bemerkungen zu dem römischen Kartenfragment von Dura Europos. [Remarks on the Roman map-fragment from Dura Europos.] *Hermes*. 67(1) 1932: 117-125.—The scrap of a map of the Pontic coast found in 1923 on the shield of a soldier of the 20th Palmyrene cohort is the only fragment of an original classical route map known to us. We should take the Trapezus of the map as the mountain Trapezus, between Chersonesus and Theodosia, and expand Arta into Artabda, the Tauric name of Theodosia, rejecting Cumont's suggestion of the inland Armenian Artaxata, and should probably read the last undecipherable name as Panticapaeum. In this case, the fragment is limited to a bit of the west and north coast of the Euxine, and Cumont is in error in seeing in it evidence of the history of the military occupation of Asia Minor and Armenia. The map is oriented toward the west, and the direction of the ships drawn for ornament substantiate this exceptional orientation. All previous evidence indicates an eastern orientation of Roman maps. However valuable this discovery may be for its evidence of a hitherto unknown type of map between the time of the *Itinerarium Antonini* and the *Peutinger Table*, it leaves us completely uninformed in regard to any important general question of Roman cartography.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

20010. VINAY, GUSTAVO. Nota su "consul" e "imperator." [Note on "consul" and "imperator."] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 60(2) Jun. 1932: 219-221.—Momigliano has failed to prove that the titles *consul* and *imperator* were incompatible. He has no positive arguments but only arguments *e silentio*. On the other hand, L. Aemilius Paulus while praetor in Spain in 189 B.C. used the title *imperator* to the exclusion of that or *praetor*. There is no reason why a consul could not have done the same.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

20011. VOGT, J. Rev. of Strack: Untersuchungen zur römischen Reichsprägung des 2en Jhdts. I. Die Reichsprägung zur Zeit des Trajan. [Studies in Roman imperial coinage of the 2d century A.D. I. The imperial coinage in the time of Trajan.] *Gnomon*. 8(6) Jun. 1932: 311-315.—The coin types, according to Strack, are the *acta urbis* condensed to a proverb; their interpretation must explain the proverb and investigate the particular representation and legend given. He has made a much more rigid selection of materials than his predecessors, thus increasing the validity of his interpretations which stress particularly the wider historical synthesis.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

20012. WENGER, LEOPOLD. (tr. & annotated by A. Arthur Schiller.) The Roman law of civil procedure. *Tulane Law Rev.* 5(3) Apr. 1931: 353-395.—This is part III of the jurisprudence section of *Enzyklopädie der Rechts- und Staatswissenschaft* published as an appendix to part II, *Jörs, Römisches Recht*, pp. 259-280.

20013. WILKINSON, SPENCER. Hannibal in the Alps. *Nineteenth Cent.* 111(659) Jan. 1932: 96-105.—A criticism of the article in the *Cambridge Ancient History* for not incorporating the latest research upon Hannibal's route through the Alps. [Map.]—*H. McD. Clokie.*

in the Vedic literature. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. (3) Jul. 1932: 529-540.—Very early Vedic literature (1200-1000 B.C.) contains a few references to households, villages, and fortifications, which throw some light on social conditions among the Aryan people at the time of their settlement in India. Literature of the Brāhmaṇa period (1000-500 B.C.) when social organiza-

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

20014. BHANDARKAR, D. R. Appendix—a list of the inscriptions of northern India written in Brahmi and its derivative scripts from about A. C. 300. *Epigraphia Indica*. 20(3) Jul. 1929: 81-116; (4) Oct. 1929: 117-164.

20015. BHATNAGAR, B. G. Local self-government

tion was taking place, indicates development of administrative units and officers, their functions and conditions of service, and character of law courts. In such Rigvedic literature can be traced the development from democratic government with the king subject to the approval of the people through their representative religious bodies, to final dominance by the king and his appointed executives.—*M. Abbott.*

20016. ERKES, EDUARD. *Spuren chinesischer Weltschöpfungsmythen.* [Traces of Chinese cosmogony myths.] *T'ung Pao.* (3-5) 1931 (pub. 1932): 355-368.—For a long time the idea was prevalent that ancient China had no cosmogony myths. Various passages in ancient writings and their interpretations, however, seem to point to the fact that such myths did exist in early times, even though today we can find only fragments of them.—*Rosa Ernst.*

20017. FUNG YU-LAN. The Confucianist theory of mourning, sacrificial and wedding rites. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 15 (3) Oct. 1931: 335-345.—Confucianists accepted the current mourning, sacrificial, and wedding rites but gave them new interpretations which are found in the *Works of Hsun Tzu* and the *Record of Rites (Li Ki)*. Mourning and sacrificial rites were significant as a means of teaching the people to respect the heroes and benefactors of society and also for their emotional satisfaction. The superstition and mythology of Confucianism was looked upon as poetry and ethics, not as religion. It, however, was akin to Comte's "religion of humanity." Marriage was thought of as having a biological function and as an evidence of human mortality. Love was not considered an essential factor in marriage. Instead of teaching the immortality of the soul, Confucianists taught the doctrine of biological and social immortality.—*William F. Hummel.*

20018. FUNG YU-LAN. The place of Confucius in Chinese history. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 16 (1) Apr. 1932: 1-10.—Historically Confucius was primarily a teacher, although in the first century B.C. he was regarded as a Heaven-appointed king. The theory of his kingship was revived in the last decade of the 19th century, but it has since been discredited. It is now believed that he was neither the author nor even the editor of the classics, but that his task was to interpret the classics to his disciples. Although he was, as reported in the *Analects*, a "transmitter and not a creator," he did produce something new. He was the first Chinese to popularize learning and was among the first to rationalize traditional institutions.—*William F. Hummel.*

20019. MISRA, JWALA SAHAI. Hathur and Arura. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (3) Jul. 1932: 597-601.—Arhatpura and Ahichhattā were the ancient Sanskrit names of the modern villages of Hathur and Arura. Ahichhattā is associated by tradition with Pārśva Nātha, founder of Jainism and predecessor of Mahāvīra, while Arhatpura was the scene of the meditations of Mahāvīra and his death. Ahichhattā once a capital city and Arhatpura a flourishing city till the 15th century, both have lost importance and now are mere villages.—*M. Abbott.*

20020. PETRIE, FLINDERS. Mohenjo-daro. *Ancient Egypt.* (2) Jun. 1932: 33-40.—To help consolidate the picture of an advanced civilization in the valley of the Indus in ancient times, as disclosed by recent researches and depicted in a book by Sir John Marshall, an attempt is made in this article to interpret the picture writing of that period, based obviously on ideographic signs, by considering first the pictorial image and the recurrence of signs, by comparisons with Egyptian and other pictorial writing, and by securing a practical knowledge of the country, its conditions, and the native Indian administration to guide the insight on the meaning of the signs. (Illus.)—*M. Abbott.*

20021. RAGHAVAN, M. D. A ballad of Kerala. *Indian Antiquary.* 61 (765) Jun. 1932: 112-116.—This

ballad shows the martial organization of the Chêkavars, a community of Ishavars first established in North Malabar. References to the origin of the race give evidence of migration of Ishavars from Ceylon.—*E. Cole.*

20022. TOMKINSON, LEONARD. The early legalist school of Chinese political thought. *Open Court.* 45 (901) Jun. 1931: 357-369; (902) Jul. 1931: 438-448; (903) Aug. 1931: 482-492; (904) Sep. 1931: 566-570; (905) Oct. 1931: 636-639; (906) Nov. 1931: 683-691.—The body of Chinese legalist writings here referred to is attributed somewhat doubtfully to a number of Chinese statesmen who lived between the 7th and the 2d centuries B.C. The writings are anti-Confucian and show the influence of Taoism in recommending abstention from activity and the following of the natural or spontaneous way of nature.—*George H. Sabine.*

20023. UNSIGNED. Woman's status as reflected in two Chinese poems. *Primitive Man.* 5 (2-3) Apr.-Jul. 1932: 47-49.—The first poem was written by Ts'ai Yen, daughter of a man of letters, Ts'ai Yung (A.D. 133-192), nicknamed the Drunken Dragon. The author of the second poem is unknown.—*A. D. Frenay.*

ARMENIA

20024. APEGHIAN, A. Yēghishēh yēv Gh. Parpētzi Azcakeragan Zjarhancouthiounē. [Elishe's and Gh. Parpetzi's legacy in ethnography.] *Hairenik Am-sakir.* 10 (10) Aug. 1932: 153-161.—Elishe and Parpetzi, Armenian historians of the 4th and 5th century, A.D., give a vivid description in their works (*The Story of Vartan* and *History of Armenia* respectively) of Armenian local life during the 3d and 6th centuries which is a valuable contribution to Armenian ethnography. In these works are to be found some true accounts of Armenian life and modes of living peculiar to that time. In Parpetzi's work there is a mixture of the old Armenian popular epics and classical poetry.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

20025. DANNENBAUER, H. Die römische Petrus-legende. [The Roman legend of Peter.] *Hist. Z.* 146 (2) 1932: 239-262.—The tradition of Peter's martyr-death in Rome under Nero has been defended by Lietzmann (*Petrus und Paulus in Rom*, 1915), and has since been generally accepted. But if the statement in the so-called epistle of Clement implies a liberation of Paul and a trip to Spain after his "first imprisonment," it is to be rejected as incredible, and "Clement" fails as a witness regarding the lives of Peter and Paul. No tradition regarding Paul was preserved in the Roman church because that church had been destroyed in Nero's persecution. There is no reason why Peter should have come to Rome, since he was not a Roman citizen, and his mission was to the Jews rather than to the Gentiles. He may have died in Babylon, Jerusalem, or elsewhere. The tradition of his Roman martyrdom was unknown to Roman writers as late as 154, when Anicetus, defending the Roman date of Easter, was confronted with Polycarp's appeal to apostolic tradition in Asia. Shortly thereafter (by 170) the Roman church also claimed apostolic tradition from her "founders" Peter and Paul.—*William M. Green.*

20026. DODD, C. H. The gospel parables. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 16 (2) Jul. 1932: 396-412.—The parables of Jesus are not allegories in spite of such treatment by the Fathers and even by the gospel writers. They are pictures of truth. As Jülicher has explained they are stories presenting bits of real life, and given in such a way as to necessitate decisions of judgment, and have generalizations for their application. But if they are studied in their settings there is something more than generalization, as Cadoux has shown.

There is often direct application concerning the situation under which the parable has been given. The gospel writers sometimes give their own interpretation, but in other cases the application like the story itself is part of the primitive tradition. Some, as suggested by Hoskyns and Davey, have an Old Testament significance and connection. But the setting gives the key to explanation and application of the parable.—*M. M. Deems.*

20027. DONOVAN, JOHN. St. John did write his gospel. *Thought*. 6(4) Mar. 1932: 569-587.—*William F. Roemer.*

20028. GOGUEL, MAURICE. Jésus et les origines de l'universalisme chrétien. [Jesus and the origins of Christian universalism.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 12(3) May-Jun. 1932: 193-211.—While Jesus at first thought of his mission as exclusively Jewish, there are reasons for believing that he changed this attitude at the end. The parable of the vineyard (Mark 12, 1-12) is a transparent allegory of the destruction of Jerusalem and the preaching of the gospel to the heathen. Jesus certainly did announce the destruction of the temple and the city by the direct intervention of God. The situation at the end of his ministry forced him either (1) to doubt the possibility of the Kingdom, or (2) to look for its realization to non-Jews. The former was impossible, and he was only prevented by his death from preaching the second. Throughout his career he had respected the Law and Jewish tradition, but gave more weight to his own experience and communion with God. Hence he was ready to abandon the former when it became an insurmountable obstacle to his gospel of the Kingdom. Stephen, the disciples at Antioch, and Paul were more faithfully carrying out Jesus' last intentions than were the reactionary Jewish disciples of the church in Jerusalem.—*William M. Green.*

20029. HELLER, BERNHARD. Über Judas Ischariotes in der jüdischen Legende. [Judas Iscariot in Jewish legend.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums*. 76(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 33-42.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

20030. JANNE, H. Un passage controversé de la lettre de Claude aux Alexandrins. [A disputed passage in Claudius' letter to the Alexandrians.] *Rev. Archéol.* 36 May-Jun. 1932: 268-281.—Supports S. Reinach's interpretation of lines 96-100, which finds an allusion to Christian propaganda. There is evidence in Christian writings that active missionary effort began 12 years after the death of Christ, thus in 40 A.D.; likewise evidence of Jewish counter-propaganda at that date. Claudius, in repressing Christian missionaries, may have been influenced by Agrippa.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

20031. KOHLMAYER, ERNST. Zur Ideologie des ältesten Papsttums: Succession und Tradition. [Ide-

ology of the early papacy: succession and tradition.] *Theol. Studien u. Krit.* 103(2-3) 1931: 230-243.—Following suggestions by E. Caspar (*Die älteste römische Bischofsliste*, 1926), Kohlmeyer examines the use of the words *παράδοσις* (succession) and *διαδοχή* (tradition) used by Irenaeus in his list of the twelve Roman bishops. A study of the earlier use of these words, and of related ideas in Judaism and Christianity, goes to show the debt of Christian to Jewish writers, and the value of these ideas in establishing the authority of the Roman episcopate.—*J. T. McNeill.*

20032. KONOPÁSEK, J. Les "questions rhétoriques" dans le Nouveau Testament. [Rhetorical questions in the New Testament.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 12(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 47-66.—This problem is largely affected by punctuation, inasmuch as every scholar is privileged to determine this for himself, a fact which has received too little attention. Double interrogations and alternatives give rise also to speculation.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

20033. LANTSCHOOT, ARN. van. Fragments coptes d'un panégyrique de S. Jean-Baptiste. [Coptic fragments of a eulogy of Saint John the Baptist.] *Muséon*. 44(1-4) 1931: 235-254.

20034. MINGANA, A. The Christian apocrypha. *Mem. & Proc. Manchester Lit. & Philos. Soc.* 75 1930-1931 (pub. 1931): 61-75.—The apocryphal books of the New Testament, as well as the canonical, are all attributed to one of the apostles or their disciples. Two newly published writings, *The Martyrdom of Pilate* and *The Apocalypse of Peter*, are representative of the class as a whole. In the first, Pilate, according to the story written by Gamaliel and Horus, but reported by Cyriacus, after his conversion is crucified on the same cross as Christ's. There are other similarities with the last scenes of Jesus' sufferings. But the story is spurious. *The Apocalypse of Peter*—and there was more than one book by this name in the early church—shows docetognostic influence and strong anti-Paulinism. It is attributed to Clement. Apocryphal writings help reconstruct the environment of the early church.—*M. M. Deems.*

20035. PREMIERSTEIN, A. von. Das Datum des Prozesses des Isidoros in den sogenannten heidnischen Märtyrerakten. [The date of the trial of Isidoros in the so-called Acts of the Heathen Martyrs.] *Hermes*. 67(2) 1932: 174-196.—A fuller examination of the evidence than it was possible to make in the recent review of Graf Uxkull's book on this subject in *Gnomon* confirms the date of the case as A.D. 53 against Uxkull's arguments for the year 41. [See Entry 4: 16163.]—*Eva M. Sanford.*

20036. SMITH, C. S. The star of the Magi. *Church Quart. Rev.* 114(228) Jul. 1932: 212-227.

THE WORLD, 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

20037. BESSEL-HAGEN E., and SPIES, O. Tābit b. Quarra's Abhandlung über einen halbgelmässigen Vierzehnnflächer. [Tābit b. Quarra's treatise on a semi-regular fourteen-sided figure.] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik—Abt. B. Studien*. 2(2) Jul. 1932: 186-198.—The majority of Tābit b. Quarra's writings have been lost, but every once in a while another one comes to light, such as that recently found in MS 948 in the Köprülü Library in Stamboul. A photographic copy of this early work can be seen in the Prussian State Library in Berlin under MSS simulata orient. 19. Quarra's manuscript consists of a section on instruments which tell time, of one on the clarification of Ptolemy's description as to how his predecessors

measured the orbit of the moon, and finally of a division on the construction of a body of 14 sides surrounded by a given sphere. The Arabian text and its translation are given for this last part.—*D. Maier.*

20038. FANTINI, RODOLFO. Maestri parmensi nello studio bolognese. III Medici. [Parmesan teachers in the course of study at Bologna. III Doctors.] *Aurea Parma*. 14(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 72-79.—The medical faculty was organized at Bologna in the second half of the 13th century. Many Parmesans were among the teachers of medicine and surgery at Bologna. The first was Rolando Capelluti called Rolando da Parma, probably the author of a famous commentary to the *Practica Medicinæ*. The second was Giovanni da Parma, listed also among the *scholares illustres* of Bologna of 1278. Giacomo da Parma (1392-97), Luca de

Parma (1438-39), Carlo Dusiardi (1440 and 1447-49), and Giorgio Anselmi (1448-49) also were very famous. In the 15th century Giovanni Stefano Struzzi (1512-14 and 1517-19); Antonio Sacchi, called also Sacris (1526-32), Angelo Clario, reader in surgery from 1519 to 1537, Girolamo Bertolotti (1525), Giovanni Andrea Bianchi called Albio da Parma (1525-66), Giambattista Teodosi (1528-38) and his son Filippo (died 1553), all acquired great fame. In the 17th and 18th centuries Bologna prohibited the employment of teachers who were not born in the city. Hence in these two centuries we find only two Parmesans: Antonio Maria Zucchi (1611-12) and Bonfiello Ventura (1618-19). In the early 19th century another famous Parmesan was at Bologna: Giacomo Tommasini, whose great scholarship resurrected the ancient glories of the Bologna athenaeum. To him is due not only a new medical theory, but also the vindication of Italian primacy in medicine over all medical schools of Europe. He died in 1846. (Bibliog.) (See Entries 4: 16259; 16296.)—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20039. FOSSEYEUX, MARCEL. Les traductions françaises de traités d'hygiène italiens au XVI siècle. [The French translations of Italian treatises on hygiene in the 16th century.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 25 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 489-506.—A discussion accompanied by old prints illustrating provisions taken to alleviate epidemics of the plague.—*C. R. Hall.*

20040. FOSSEYEUX, MARCEL. Souvenirs médicaux d'Italie. [Medical recollections of Italy.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 24 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 308-328.—A ramble through the libraries and galleries of St. Peter's, the Vatican, the monastery of Monte Cassino, and other Italian shrines, regarding those examples of art and literature suggestive of the development of Italian medicine.—*C. R. Hall.*

20041. GANDZ, SOLOMON. Bemerkungen zum "Buch über die Ausmessung der Ringe des Ahmad ibn 'Omar al-Karābīsī." [Remarks on "The book on the measurement of the circle by Ahmad ibn 'Omar al-Karābīsī."] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik—Abt. B. Studien.* 2 (2) Jul. 1932: 98-105.—Gandz' purpose is to clear up some errors which crept into E. Bessel-Hagen's and O. Spies' article on al-Karābīsī's book: (1) they should have interpreted the title of the work as *The book on the measurement of the circle*; (2) the name of al-Karābīsī, which means either linen or clothes-dealer, should have been translated; (3) the reproduction of the letters on page 410 of the article is incorrect. Although the translation of al-Karābīsī's text is in general good, Gandz disagrees with a few minor points. He believes that Klamroth in his article on the Arabian Euclid, written 50 years ago, was more thorough in tracing the terminology back to the original Greek than were Bessel-Hagen and Spies.—*D. Maier.*

20042. HORVAY, ROBERT. Das Leutschauer Pestilenzbüchlein aus dem Jahre 1622. [The Pestilence Book of 1622.] *Karpathenland.* 5 (1) 1932: 16-23.—The plagues which intermittently afflicted Europe for centuries after the Black Death gave rise to a popular medical literature in which people were advised how to lessen the chances of infection and, if they succumbed, to cure the pest. Horvay reprints with notes the text of such a booklet, one of the earliest central European exemplars, by Dr. Samuel Spillenberger, accounted in his day *practicus felicissimus*, who was court physician to Count Gabriel Bethlen. The text contains much that is still in good medical repute, but it is especially valuable for the light thrown on the knowledge of the healing art and of botany by the people of the Zips region, the locus of a German minority in the Hungarian Carpathians.—*Francis J. Tschann.*

20043. JONES, RICHARD F. Science and language in England of the mid-seventeenth century. *J.*

Engl. & German. Philol. 31 (3) Jul. 1932: 315-331.—In two previous articles the author has attempted to prove the influence which science exerted upon the style of English prose, both secular and religious, during the Restoration. The defects in language were in large part considered responsible for the confused and false ideas of nature which the old philosophy maintained. It was an authentic sense of the dangers inherent in all known tongues that determined the stylistic views of the early scientists. Scientists objected to a word's possessing many meanings or the same meaning as another word, and especially to the use of metaphors. Science in its youth considered the linguistic problem as important as the problem of the true scientific method. [See Entry 3: 3878.]—*Charles M. Thomas.*

20044. PLESSNER, MARTIN. Die Geschichte der Wissenschaften im Islam. [The history of science in Islam.] *Philos. u. Gesch.* 31 1931: pp. 36.—The object of this article is to show the actuality of the history of Islamic science as a problem in Islamic culture. Islamic science is not differentiated according to method. The scientific conclusions do not stand at the end of a description, but at the beginning. New discoveries are not permitted to replace the old ones, but are arranged alongside of them with the result that the mass of scientific material is steadily increased. The Islamic history of science is to a considerable extent nothing more than a history of literature, especially since religion was such a powerful factor in shaping scientific opinion. This importance of religion helps to confirm the contention that Mohammedanism is not only a creed, but that it embraces an entire culture.—*D. Maier.*

20045. RENAUD, H. P. J. Trois études d'histoire de la médecine arabe en Occident. I-Le musta 'inī d'Ibn Beklārēs. II-Nouveaux manuscrits d'Avenzoar. III—Une suite à l'ungūza d'Avicenne sur la médecine: le poème d'Ibn 'Azrūn et ses commentateurs. [Three studies in the history of Arabian medicine in the Occident.] *Hesperis.* 10 (2) 1930: 135-150; 12 (1) Apr. 1931: 91-105; (2) 1931: 204-228.—These sections, two of which are of Jewish origin, deal with studies in the history of medicine in the second half of the 12th century. Very few copies of the *musta'inī* exist. The work is not only of historical significance in that it gives information of analogical value in a concise form, but it is also of philological interest because of its Berber terminology. The introduction contains descriptions of simple remedies, their preparation, and their action according to Galen. There is likewise a section relating why one medicine has come to be displaced by another. Avicenna's poem has not only inspired many commentaries, but a continuation has also been written. The poem of Ibn 'Azrūn on fevers contains a little more than 200 stanzas, which are grouped into six chapters. The information on popular therapeutics in the *Rawd al-maknūn* is of a rare nature.—*D. Maier.*

20046. ROSENFELD, L. Marcus Marci Untersuchungen über das Prisma und ihr Verhältnis zu Newtons Farbentheorie. [Marcus Marci's researches in regard to the prism and their relations to Newton's theory of color.] *Isis.* 17 (51) Apr. 1932: 325-330.

20047. VAUDREY HEATHCOTE, N. H. de. Christopher Columbus and the discovery of magnetic variation. *Sci. Progress.* 27 (105) Jul. 1932: 82-103.—The discovery that the compass needle does not point to the geographical pole is now almost universally credited to Columbus. No recorded observation is earlier than the entries in Columbus's diary. Yet Columbus is scarcely ever mentioned in connection with the discovery of magnetic variation before the beginning of the 19th century. The credit was usually given to other men. The author compares evidence derived from a study of early Genoese and Flemish compasses, German pocket sundials, and Etzlaub's Road Map of Germany (c. 1492), and concludes that though Columbus was the

first definitely to record an observation of the variations of the compass, the phenomenon was already well known in Northern Europe though apparently not to the Mediterranean navigators at the time of Columbus's voyages. From the middle of the 15th until well into the 16th century a variation of $11\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ was accepted, and allowance made for it, by the compass makers of Flanders and Germany.—*Charles M. Thomas.*

20048. VENKATARAMASASTRY, K. The law of gravitation. *Bharati*. 9(8) Aug. 1932. 255-256.—It is generally accepted that the principle of gravitation has been set forth by Newton, but an Indian astrologer, Bhattacharya, born in 1115 A.D., had already recorded in his book on astrology that the earth has the power of attracting matter which by ordinary people was thought of as "matter falling down" and that it is keeping its equilibrium since no other body has the force to attract it. Therefore the credit of discovering the law should go to Bhattacharya and not Newton.—*K. J. G. Sundaram.*

HISTORY OF ART

20049. BALS, G. État actuel des études sur l'art ancien roumain. Communication faite au congrès d'histoire de l'art de Bruxelles, 1930. [Present status of studies on ancient Rumanian art. Report made at the congress on the history of art of Brussels, 1930.] *Acad. Roum. Bull. de la Sect. Hist.* 18 1931: 22-31.—Brief sketch of relatively recent studies—covering not more than 50 years—on the ancient art of Rumanian lands. The author, who occupies a place of first rank in the field, gives the results and fixes the principal phases of the evolution of this art.—*N. Bănescu.*

20050. BALS, ST. Sant' Angelo al monte Raparo. *Ephemeris Dacoromana*. 5 1932: 35-56.—Description of the beautiful church founded according to the tradition of the 10th century by San Vitale, Sicilian friar of the order of St. Basil.—*N. Bănescu.*

20051. BOYER, CHARLES. Une tête de diable lepreux. [A head of the leper devil.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 24(5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 203-204.—A find of the celebrated French architect, Viollet-le-Duc, is here portrayed and described. The sculptured head is of unknown origin, but doubtless medieval, and is to be found at the Museum of Carcassonne. It seems to portray the facial characteristics of a leper: round eyes and ears, hairless brows, dilated nostrils, disfigured mouth, and fixed gaze. The medieval sculptor apparently took from that most terrible of human afflictions the objective details to represent spiritual truth.—*C. R. Hall.*

20052. BRANDI, CESARE. A proposito di una felice ricostruzione della celebre Madonna di Guido da Siena. [Concerning the restoration of the celebrated Madonna of Guido da Siena.] *Bull. Senese di Storia Patria*. 38(2) 1931: 77-80.—A study on the authenticity of a 13th century Sienese artist and of his school.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20053. BRANDI, CESARE. La reintegrazione di Bartolo di Fredi; La Madonna della Misericordia. [The reconstruction of the art of Bartolo di Fredi; the Madonna della Misericordia.] *Bull. Senese di Storia Patria*. 38(3) 1931: 206-210.—A study of the Madonna della Misericordia particularly and of its place among the more authentic works of this master.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20054. BRÖRING, THEODOR. Drei wichtige Neuerwerbungen des Museums für Völkerkunde. [Three new acquisitions of the Museum of Ethnology.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 62(1-2) 1932: 75-77.—The author points to one of the Manjusri iron-castings of the Ming period and discusses a Bodhisatva sculpture of the Tang and Wei dynasty. Evidently the Wei sculpture comes from the first main period (495-537 A.D.) and the Tang sculpture comes from the sec-

ond period (638-705 A.D.) of sculptural creation in Lungmen. (4 illus.).—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

20055. BUSUIOCEANU, AL. Daniele da Volterra e la storia di un motivo pittorico. [Daniel da Volterra and the history of a pictorial motif.] *Ephemeris Dacoromana*. 5 1932: 1-21.—The author gives a study of the *Depositione della croce* painted by Volterra in the chapel of the *Trinità dei Monti* at Rome. He recalls the representations of the same subject in the Italian paintings of the 15th century.—*N. Bănescu.*

20056. CONANT, KENNETH JOHN. Le problème de Cluny, d'après les fouilles récentes. [The question of Cluny according to recent excavations.] *Rev. de l'Art*. 60(330) Nov. 1931: 141-154; (331) Dec. 1931: 189-204.—This unique piece of Romanesque art, the church of Cluny, was completed during the 12th century. A study of its structure, architecture, and sculptural decoration of nave, transept, chancel, and capitals, and their carvings, not only aids in fixing their respective dates, but reveals one of those deep impulses by which art is able to improve. The excavations were undertaken by Harvard University under the direction of the author, beginning in 1926, and remain uncompleted. (Illus. and sketches).—*M. Abbott.*

20057. DAUZAT, ALBERT. Anciens types d'habitations rurales en France et dans les régions voisines. [Ancient types of rural dwelling places in France and neighboring regions.] *La Nature*. (2884) Jul. 1, 1932: 1-5.

20058. FAIRWEATHER, F. H. The abbey of St. Mary, Malling, Kent. *Archaeol. J.* 88 1931 (pub. 1932): 175-192.

20059. FARMER, HENRY GEORGE. The influence of Al-Fārābī's "Ihsā' al-'ulūm" (De scientiis) on the writers on music in western Europe. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. (3) Jul. 1932: 561-592.—The history of Al-Fārābī's life and writings is traced. This is followed by the section on music taken from the Esorial text of his *Ihsā' al-'ulūm*, which is given in its original Arabic form and in an English translation. Al-Fārābī divided theoretical music into five major parts—principles and fundamentals, rudiments, types of musical instruments, kinds of natural rhythms, and composition of melodies in general. The *Ihsā' al-'ulūm* was considered as indispensable in both the Christian and Muslim schools of the time. It was even introduced into England, probably by Daniel of Morlay. Its influence can be traced through the writings of such men as Vincent of Beauvais, Roger Bacon, Jerome of Moravia, Pseudo-Aristotle, Simon of Tunstede, Raimon Lull, and Johannes Aegidius Zamorensis. In fact, Al-Fārābī's treatise interested Europe until the opening of the 16th century. Its importance in the realm of music was considerable, but it was significant in that it called attention to the Arabian sciences, which European students were busy acquiring. It led these scholars to consult the various Arabian works on music, as well as the writings of Aristoxenus, Aristotle, Euclid, Nicomachus, and Ptolemy, which, although unknown in Latin, were available in Arabic. Christian Europe was influenced by the Arabic theorists, and mensural music, with its rhythmic modes and the ochetus, was one of the benefits derived.—*D. Maier.*

20060. GETZE, E. BIOREN. Two sculptures of the Maya Old Empire. *Art & Archaeol.* 33(4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 213-217.—A description of two bits of sculpture from Piedras Negras, now in the University of Pennsylvania Museum. The first is a lintel whose latest date glyph is for Dec 2, 757 A.D., and the second is Meler's Stela 12 from Piedras Negras. The sculpturing in both pieces is of the highest quality. Most of the work is in three-quarter relief, although a few details are shown in the round. Details are rendered in the most lifelike

manner and composition is admirable. (5 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

20061. GRECU, V. *Manualul de pictură al lui Dionisie din Furnă în românește.* [The manual of painting of Denyse de Phourna in Rumania.] *Codrul Cosminului.* 7 1931: 51-59.—The author here presents a manuscript which comprises the Rumanian translation of the famous manual of painting (*Hermeneia*) of Denyse de Phourna. This translation closely follows the Greek original as the author proves by a comparison of texts.—*N. Bănescu.*

20062. HILDBURGH, W. L. Miscellaneous notes concerning English alabaster carvings. *Archaeol. J.* 88 1931 (pub. 1932): 228-246.

20063. KÜSTERS, MEINULF. Die figürlichen Darstellungen auf den Beninzähnen des Linden Museums, Stuttgart. [The figural images on the Benin-teeth of the Linden Museum, Stuttgart.] *Jahresber. Württembergischer Verein f. Handelsgeog., E. V.* 50 1931-32: 116-120.—Although the ivory sculptures of Benin as objects of art range behind the bronze works, nevertheless they are culturally and historically important. They commemorate historical occurrences. Evidently the ivory teeth are connected with death worship. The images reflect the personal role played by the men who fell in the warlike encounters with the Portuguese. The sculptures also glorify their own people and not least the victory of the local religious creed over the Christian. As to time, both the bronzes and the ivory sculptures probably belong to the 16th-17th centuries. (1 table with photos of 6 Benin teeth.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

20064. LOUKOMSKI, GEORGES. L'architecture en bois de la Russie du Nord. [Architecture in wood in northern Russia.] *Rev. de l'Art.* 61 (335) Apr. 1932: 153-164.—The first exact knowledge of church-building in the Christian era in Russia dates to the construction of St. Sophia of Novgorod in 1045. The early architects enriched the cornices, cupolas, and spires, leaving the lower part unadorned. A typical feature of the primitive Russian churches of stone, the circular walls, was repeated in the wooden churches where they were called "botchka." The dimensions vary widely. The wood was always placed horizontally. The churches of the north can be listed in five classes: (1) the *kletskîe*, a covered chapel with two distinct slanting sides; (2) the *schatrovîe*, in the form of a pyramid, coming into use near the end of the 14th century; (3) the *roubovatîe* in cubical form; (4) the *iarousnyiê*, a form with many stories; and (5) churches, developing at the end of the 17th century, having many cupolas. While the stone churches of Novgorod or Kiev of the 11th and 12th centuries bear Athenian influence through the Byzantine tradition, while the stone churches of the 12th century of Vladimir have much of the Roman style, the wooden structures of the 14th and 15th centuries revive the Gothic of Europe in new form. As expressions of the popular imagination, the bizarre beauty and originality of the churches of Tcherevkovo, Verschina na Ergne, Ischna, Beregovtzy, Rekuchi, Kandalakscha, and others are almost fantastic. The simplicity, sobriety, and monumental size of the churches in the forms of pyramids covered with cupolas make them more lasting in interest.—*E. Cole.*

20065. MARRI-MARTINO, L. L'iconografia antoniana e gli artisti senesi. [Sienese artists and the portraits of Saint Antony.] *Bull. Senese di Storia Patria.* 38(2) 1931: 81-100.—St. Antony has ever been one of the most popular of subjects among the artists of Siena; the works of Tommaso di Pavia, Simone Martini, and their successors down to the early 19th century are considered, not so much from the point of view of art, as reflections of the thought, manners, and customs of their ages.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20066. PARIBENI, R. Les anciens monuments de style français en Italie et leur conservation actuelle.

[Ancient monuments of the French style in Italy and their present state of preservation.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 169(2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 257-270.—The artistic conceptions of France were introduced into Italy chiefly through two channels—the Cistercian monks and the Angevin rulers of Naples. Under the Angevins there was great building activity in Naples but nearly all of their building has been done over in the later baroque style so that little can now be seen of the original French style. The churches of St. Claire, St. Pierre à Maiella, St. Laurent, St. Marie Donnaregia, the Incoronata, and the old castle of Naples all show influences of the French period attributable to the Angevin zeal for building. Among the Cistercian buildings are the churches of Forsanova in the Pontine marches, Casamari near Rome, and St. Galgano in Siena.—*J. L. La Monte.*

20067. SYDOW, ECKART von. Zur Chronologie der Benin-Platten. Ein kunstgeschichtlicher Versuch. [Chronology of the Benin-plaques. An essay in the history of art.] *Jahresber. Württembergischer Verein f. Handelsgeog., E. V.* 50 1931-32: 121-128.—Luschan and Struck have tried to establish a time estimate of the bronze plaques in accordance with the costume and the weapon history and the tattoo marks. As art-historian, the author turns to the analysis of form. This approach makes it possible to analyze those plaques with images of natives and animals which have represented a difficult problem. The first trace of baroque can be put with Struck at about 1520.—(1 table with 3 photos.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

20068. TEODORU, HORIA. Églises cruciformes dans l'Italie méridionale. [Cruciform churches in southern Italy.] *Ephemeris Dacoromana.* 5 1932: 22-34.—In continuing the description of the series of Byzantine churches with Greek crosses which are extant in southern Italy (cf. *Ephemeris Dacoromana* 4 1929: 149 ff.), the author treats mainly of the church of San Pietro d'Otrante.—*N. Bănescu.*

20069. TILLYARD, H. J. W. Ἑὐθὺνα Ἀναστάσιμα. The Morning Hymns of the Emperor Leo. I. *Ann. Brit. School at Athens—Sessions 1928-1929, 1929-1930.* (30) 1932: 86-108.—The Morning Resurrection Hymns of Leo VI, Byzantine emperor (886-911), are among his best compositions. The tunes were composed by Leo himself or his musical collaborators. The MSS in which they are preserved are described. The first five of the hymns are translated, and presented with both the Byzantine and the modern musical notation. These are the most elaborate works extant in the Round Notation, which was invented early in the 12th century. Riemann's opinion that there was no uniform tradition in Byzantine hymnody is untenable, since there is a remarkable uniformity in the readings of MSS several centuries apart, an agreement which seems to hold for all Sticherarchical hymns. Only very few melodies were current in more than one form. The Round Notation, established long before the disruption of the Byzantine Empire, was connected by an unbroken chain of tradition with the earliest forms of the neumatic system, and was itself used to perpetuate a standard musical text accepted all over the medieval Greek world. (2 plates.)—*H. J. Leon.*

20070. WELLESLEY, GERALD. Francesco Borromini and some of his more important works. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architec.* 39(10) Mar. 19, 1932: 379-394.—Borromini was the greatest of baroque architects. Born in 1599, he was attracted in his youth to Rome, where a feverish building activity by the papal court drew the artists and architects of all Catholic Europe. In 1631 he became chief assistant of Bernini as architect of St. Peter's. In 1638 he was commissioned to design a church and convent in honor of St. Charles Borromeo, for the order of Trinitarians, and this first building entirely from his own hand shows his art already fully developed. The architectural ideas embodied in the San

Carlos excited great interest and exerted an influence throughout Italy and beyond the Alps. The Oratorian Convent is of peculiar importance in the history of Borromini's art, as he left a description of the buildings by his own hand. Under Innocent X he directed the reconstruction of the nave of the Lateran for the Jubilee year of 1650. Other productions of this gifted architect are described. (Plates.)—*P. Liéff.*

CHURCH HISTORY

20071. BARDEN, MARY HELEN. St. Theresa mirrored in her letters. *Thought.* (2) Sep. 1932: 225-239.—For a thorough appreciation of St. Theresa's human attractiveness we turn to her letters, which reveal an intimate portrait not only of the reformer, the prioress, the mystic, but the woman of old Castile influencing and influenced by her environment.—*William F. Roemer.*

20072. BLIEMETZRIEDER, FRANZ. Isaac de Stella. *Rech. de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale.* 4 (2) Apr. 1932: 134-159.—A study of the theological speculations of Isaac de Stella, a 12th century Cistercian of English birth, founder and abbot of the small Cistercian monastery of l'Île de Ré near La Rochelle. Bliemetzrieder places a high estimate on Isaac's talents as thinker, orator, and writer. The study deals with his conception of God, the trinity, the word of God, and the divine attributes. His originality is apparent; but the analysis of his treatises and sermons (Migne, *P. L.*, Vol. 194) shows the influence of Anselm of Canterbury. His teaching on substance and accidents is paralleled in the later sentences of his countryman Robert Pullus.—*J. T. McNeill.*

20073. BUCK, J.-M. de. La bibliographie de Louis de Grenade. [The bibliography of Louis of Granada.] *Rev. d'Ascétique et de Mystique.* 11 (3) Jul. 1930: 296-304.—Indicates certain lacunae and insufficiencies of Father Llaneza's *Bibliografía de Fray Luis de Granada*, 4 vols., (1926-1928). Adds 39 items to the *Bibliografía*.—*Francis Burke.*

20074. CARMICHAEL, MONTGOMERY. St. Theresa and her prior general. *Thought.* 7 (2) Sep. 1932: 240-261.—In the following sketch of St. Theresa's relations with the great prior general of her order, Giovanni Battista Rossi of Ravenna, her imperfections are indicated by the hand of an admirer. St. Theresa did not reach the supreme state of the saint, the state known as the spiritual marriage, until late in life. "Perfection" is only to be looked for from the moment of that consummation.—*William F. Roemer.*

20075. CASANOVA, EUGENIO. Un anno della vita privata di Pio II. [A year in the private life of Pius II.] *Bull. Senese di Storia Patria.* 37 (1) 1931: 19-34.—From a little-known manuscript, the expense account of Pius II, has come much information regarding the private life of the pontiff and the management of his household. This account-book covers the years 1461-1462 and was kept by "Messer Niccolo Piccoluomini" cubiculario of the pope and was audited by "Messer Tommé Piccoluomini" Clerk of the Apostolic Camera and by "Gasparre de' Piccoluomini." The years covered are of more than passing interest as in 1461 Caterina Benincasa (St. Catherine of Siena) was canonised, and the next year Corsignano assumed the name of Pienza. Also at Siena the Loggia del Papa was completed and the Palazzo Piccolomini was started. This manuscript is from the R Archivio di Stato of Rome and gives a comprehensive account of the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the papal court. The cost of clothing and of household goods, charges for cooks and for barbers, dogs from Hungary and falcons from Mantova, are also included. These were the years of the Portuguese discoveries and this manuscript notes that a room in the Palazzo San Marco, later the Palazzo Venezia,

was set aside for the direction and design of the famous gallery of maps in the Vatican.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20076. THOMPSON, A. HAMILTON; CLAPHAM, A. W.; LEASK, H. G. The Cistercian order in Ireland. *Archaeol. J.* 88 1931 (pub. 1932): 1-36.—The Cistercian order was introduced into Ireland by St. Malachy, archbishop of Armagh, in 1142, by the foundation of the monastery of Mellifont near Drogheda. From Mellifont 25 others were formed before the close of the 12th century. Under the influence of the English conquerors ten more were founded and allied with the original group of purely Irish houses, bringing the total to 36. They lay mainly in the south, although they were distributed over 20 modern counties. Despite their affiliation, hostility between the Irish and English elements prevailed and often became acute and disorders were frequent, until finally all these monasteries were suppressed by Henry VIII, between 1536 and 1540, and their property distributed. There still survive some 16 of these ancient abbeys of Ireland, whose remains preserve more or less the plan of Cistercian building. The houses of native Irish foundation followed the French rather than the English model, while towers over the crossing characterize the English design. Plans of these buildings are given in greater detail in the article. (Photographs and diagrams of plans.)—*M. Abbott.*

20077. COENS, MAURICE. Légende et miracles du roi S. Richard. [The legend and miracles of St. Richard.] *Analecta Bollandiana.* 49 (3-4) 1931: 353-397.—According to the *Hodoeporicon* the father of St. Willibald died at Lucca in 720. Though neither name nor rank is mentioned legend made him a saint and king of England. Attention is called to two additional sources on this matter. Codex 5 of the Cathedral of Treves contains a "St. Willibald service" by Reginold, a 10th century bishop of Eichstätt. The anthems to the patron of the diocese are taken from the three redactions of the *Hodoeporicon*, and show a tendency to portray a royal birth for Willibald. A second source is found in Latin collection 14396 of the State Library of Munich. The material on St. Richard has been grouped under three heads: "Vita S. Richardi," "Posthumous miracles at Lucca," and "Ex gestis beati Richardi regis et confessoris." These documents show the rise of a cult of St. Richard at Lucca in the 12th century based upon traditions from Eichstätt.—*R. L. Hightower.*

20078. COWELL, HENRY J. Strasbourg Protestant refugees in England, 1547-1563. *Proc. Huguenot Soc. London.* 14 (3) 1932: 333-384.

20079. DELEHAYE, HIPPOLYTE. Loca sanctorum. [The places of the saints.] *Analecta Bollandiana.* 48 (1-2) 1930: 5-64.—Confining his study to Western Christianity, Delehaye discusses the attachment of the names of saints to churches, which began in the late 4th century and was promoted by St. Ambrose. Soon after his discovery of the relics of Saints Gervasius and Protasius, these martyrs had a church dedicated to them in Rome. A list of dedications indicative of the popularity of saints in the 5th century shows frequent repetition of the names of the Milan martyrs. The development of the practice is traced. Frequent changes of name took place, due to a fresh translation of relics or other causes. A section on "the lists of patrons of churches" contains extended bibliographical notes, discusses the classifications suggested by some writers, and suggests a simple classification of three types of patron saints: (1) Saints of universal renown, (2) saints whose cult centers in the diocese, and (3) saints foreign to the diocese and not widely celebrated, from nearby or distant regions. The adoption of saints in the third class is explained by reference to social and political facts. Finally the writer deals with the saints and place names. Saints' names are most frequent in the topography of Latin countries. In the discussion of this subject the

evolution of various place-names is indicated.—*J. T. McNeill.*

20080. DELEHAYE, HIPPOLYTE. Quelques dates du martyrologe hiéronymien. [Some dates from the martyrology of Jerome.] *Analecta Bollandiana*. 49 (1-2) 1931: 22-50.—Critical examination of the notices of August 2 and 3 leads to the conclusion that the name of St. Stephen, variously commemorated, can here pertain to St. Stephen the pope alone, and not to St. Stephen the first martyr. The dates of some Milanese, Caesarean, and other martyrs are also considered.—*R. C. Peiry.*

20081. DUMAS, JUDGE. Huguenot history written in the portraits and pictures at the French Hospital. *Proc. Huguenot Soc. London*. 14 (3) 1932: 326-332.

20082. FRITELLI, UGO. Le prediche volgare di San Bernardino da Siena. [The Italian sermons of San Bernardino of Siena.] *Bull. Senese di Storia Patria*. 37 (1) 1931: 35-44.—San Bernardino, unlike his contemporaries, shared the joyousness of St. Francis, the delight in nature. In his sermons is nothing of the stern fanaticism of Savonarola. He was not opposed to humanism as was Savonarola; rather, he rose above it. He was not in any way a scholar; his quotations from the Bible and from the Fathers were far from accurate. But he was more human than Savonarola and more interested in problems of social welfare and of social reform.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20083. FRUTSAERT, ED. Saint Thomas et l'institution de la confirmation. [Saint Thomas and the institution of confirmation.] *Nouv. Rev. Théol.* 56 (1) Jan. 1929: 23-34.

20084. GAIFFIER, BALDUINUS de. Vita beati Raimundi Lulli. [Life of the Blessed Raymond Lull.] *Analecta Bollandiana*. 48 (1-2) 1930: 130-178.—This edition of the *Life of Raymond Lull* by Thomas le Miesier, A. D. 1336, is based upon the 14th century Codex Paris. Lat. 15450 with correction of manifest errors from three other codices. The manuscripts are treated in an introduction. An appendix is added containing a letter of Conrad Janningus to the Elector of the Palatinate, John William, and the latter's reply, July-August 1710, regarding the dedication of Janningus' (Bollandist) edition of the *Acta* of Lull to this prince.—*J. T. McNeill.*

20085. GREENSLADE, W. G. The martyrs of Nejran. *Moslem World*. 22 (3) Jul. 1932: 264-275.—In 524 A. D., a letter, purporting to have been written by Simeon, bishop of Beit-Arsham, describes a deputation sent by Emperor Justin to Mundhir, the Lakhmid king. While the party were at Ramleh there arrived a letter for Mundhir from the Jewish "King of the Himyarites," telling of the capture of Nejran, and the sufferings of the faithful Christians there. The genuineness of Simeon's letter has been confirmed by the *Book of the Himyarites*, discovered by Moberg, and together the two documents give a convincing picture of this persecution. One of the results of Simeon's letter seems to have been that the bishop of Alexandria brought pressure upon the Abyssinians to intervene in South Arabia. Further evidence would seem, however to point to this whole story as a genuine Arabic tradition independent of Christian narratives. Its significance lies in the fact that it forms a connecting link between Mohammed and some of the important religious movements of Arabia; and thus indicates some elements in the religious environment which contributed to the rise of Islam.—*H. W. Hering.*

20086. GROSJEAN, PAULUS. Vita S. Brendani Clonfertensis e codice Dubliniensi. [Life of St. Brendan of Clonfert from the Dublin Codex.] *Analecta Bollandiana*. 48 (1-2) 1930: 99-123.—Latin text of the life of St. Brendan from the Dublin Codex B.H.L. 1441, hitherto known only from Colgan's excerpts and Mor-

an's very defective edition. The editor states that he is endeavoring to carry forward the distinguished work on Irish saints' lives of the late Charles Plummer. This life describes Brendan's early training under Bishop Erc and the virgin saint Ita of Cluain Credhall, his penance at the age of ten for thrashing a little girl who disturbed his holy reading, his pious journeys and various monastic foundations, his association with St. Gildas and St. Bridget. Many of the episodes are highly miraculous.—*J. T. McNeill.*

20087. HEYSSE, ALBANUS. Fr. Richardi de Conington, O. F. M. Tractatus de pauperitate fratrum minorum et abbreviature inde a communitate extracta. [The tract of the Franciscan, Richard de Conington, on poverty of the Friars Minor and a summary of the same made by the order.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 23 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 57-105; (3) May-Aug. 1930: 340-360.—*G. C. Boyce.*

20088. HOBLITZEL, J. B. Angelom von Luxeuil und Hrabanus Maurus. [Angelom of Luxeuil and Hrabanus Maurus.] *Biblische Z.* 19 (3-4) 1931: 215-227.—The main source of the commentaries by the Benedictine Angelom (b.855) of the monastery of Luxeuil has so far been overlooked, the commentaries of Hrabanus Maurus. A list of parallel passages on Genesis and Kings serves as evidence. Books III and IV of Kings are almost a copy of Hrabanus Maurus.—*Paul Schubert*

20089. JACOB, E. F. Two lives of Archbishop Chichele. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester*. 16 (2) Jul. 1932: 428-481.—The biography of Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury for nearly 29 years, has been written by Sir Arthur Duck (17th century), and by Dean Hook (*Lives of the archbishops of Canterbury*), but the earlier work reproduces more sympathetically the spirit of Chichele's age and his participation in affairs of church and state. When archdeacon of Salisbury Chichele represented Henry IV abroad, trying to end the schism. Both biographies fail to note the great influence of the English in the council of Pisa. The quarrel between Martin V and Chichele (given much space by Hook) arose over the determination of the pope to end the system of Henry V, championed by the churchman. The shrewd regent, Bedford, came to terms with the pope regarding France—but not England, where only the personal pleading for the revocation of the Statute of Provisors could win back the authority of papal legate for the archbishop. In the council of Basel Chichele's reluctant activities are difficult to trace, but he apparently knew of the bull of dissolution before its convocation reading, and he objected to the conciliar system of voting. Neither biography is satisfactory in presenting the man in his age. The administrative duties of the archbishop and his "familia" were extensive and orderly. He exercised the judicial rights of the legate and of the metropolitan. He provided for vacancies and made visitations of his sees and religious houses, and took an active part in the direction of All Souls College. He was interested in poverty-stricken students and masters of Oxford and established a loan-fund in their behalf. An *Early book list of All Souls College* is appended.—*M. M. Deems.*

20090. LANDGRAF, A. Beiträge zur Erkenntnis der Schule Abaelards. [Contribution to the study of Abaelard's school.] *Z. f. Kath. Theol.* 54 (3) 1930: 360-405.

20091. LE BRAS, GABRIEL. Notes pour servir à l'histoire des collections canoniques. [Notes for use in the history of canonical collections.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger*. 10 (1) 1931: 95-131.—In this section Le Bras discusses the *Judicia Theodori* and the Spanish *poenitentiales*.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

20092. LEBON, J. Fragments arméniens du commentaire sur l'épître aux Hébreux de Saint Cyrille d'Alexandrie. [Armenian fragments of the commentary

on the Epistle to the Hebrews of St. Cyril of Alexandria.] *Muséon*. 44 (1-4) 1931: 69-114.

20093. MARRI-MARTINO, L. Una predica inedita di San Bernardino sull veduità. [An unpublished sermon of San Bernardino on widowhood.] *Bull. Senese di Storia Patria*. 38 (3) 1931: 211-224.—In a sermon which San Bernardino delivered in Santa Croce in Florence and which is reproduced here, there is much information regarding social customs of the times, mourning garb, the laws pertaining to funerals and to the textiles of that age which widows might wear. The burden of the sermon is an injunction against second marriages; the bereaved ones are urged to find their consolation in religious life.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards*.

20094. MEIER, L. Citations scolastiques chez Jean Bremer. [Citations of scholastic writers by John Bremer.] *Rech. de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale*. 4 (2) Apr. 1932: 160-186.—From a study of the citations in Bremer of 26 scholastic authors, Meier concludes that this Franciscan theologian of Erfurt was unfavorable to the extreme Nominalism of his age. On the doctrine of the trinity he relies on Peter Lombard and the patristic writers.—*J. T. McNeill*.

20095. MEISSNER, JOHN L. GOUGH. The British tradition of S. Patrick's life. *Proc. Royal Irish Acad.* 40 Sect. C (8) Jun. 1932: 356-384.—Three questions are answered. What were the sources used by Muirchu in the compilation of the first book of his "Life" of S. Patrick? Whence was their origin? How far was it possible to estimate the approximate period of their composition? Muirchu and the compilers of *Vita Secunda* and *Vita Quinta* used a common source. This source called "Q" was a composite document consisting of a "Life" of S. Patrick clumsily combined with fragments of a "Life" of Palladius. Muirchu greatly abridged his sources, altered those sections which too openly betray British origin of "Q," and deleted those parts which conflicted with the Ulidian tradition that S. Patrick first worked that territory. "Q" is of British origin, is very valuable, and was compiled at the end of the 6th century or the beginning of the 7th.—*Coral H. Tullis*.

20096. MENZER, A. Die Jahresmerkmale in den Datierungen der Papsturkunden bis zum Ausgang des 11. Jahrhunderts. [The designation of the year in the dating of papal documents up to the end of the 11th century.] *Römische Quartalschr.* 40 (1-2) 1932: 27-103.—*John J. Meng*.

20097. MIHALCESCO, P. J. Les idées calvinistes du patriarche Cyrille Lucaris. [The Calvinistic ideas of patriarch Cyril Lucaris.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 11 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 506-520.—The Reformation was not without influence in the Christian Southeast of Europe and the Greek Orthodox churches were not entirely unaffected by it. The patriarch Cyril Lucaris of Constantinople endeavored to Calvinise his church, or at least to approach Calvinism so closely as to effect a union of defense against Roman Catholicism. There were Calvinistic ideas in his *Confession*. These efforts aroused controversy and his *Confession* was condemned by the Orthodox church. Calvinists may well count him among their martyrs. He was a precursor of the union of the Orthodox and Protestant churches.—*Charles S. Macfarland*.

20098. MORANDI, CARLO. Problemi storici della Riforma. [Historical problems of the Reformation.] *Civiltà Moderna*. 1 (4) Dec. 15, 1929: 668-680.—The article takes up Lucien Febvre's study on the origin of the French Reformation and on the general problems of the cause of the Reformation (*Revue Historique*, May-Jun. 1929). While Febvre grants only to romantic historiography the merit of a profound understanding of the political, social, and philosophic origin of the Reformation and bases it upon the religious fervor of the end

of the 15th century, Morandi finds in the historiography of the Counter-Reformation many important matters in regard to the motives of the reformers and emphasizes that the religious sentiment of the 15th century was steadily moving in the direction of change. In these conditions of the pre-Reformation in the various countries, Morandi recognizes the origin of the Reformation.—*G. Calogero*.

20099. MORIN, D. G. Béranger contre Béranger. [Berengar against Berengar.] *Rech. de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale*. 4 (2) Apr. 1932: 109-133.—Morin discusses the authorship of the Aberdeen manuscript of a work ascribed to Berengar, but held by A. J. MacDonald to be not the work of Berengar of Tours. He thinks the most probable author is a Berengar who was a monk of Saint-Évroul, who followed his abbot into exile in southern Italy in the time of Nicholas II, and later became bishop of Venouse.—*J. T. McNeill*.

20100. MOUTERDE, PAUL. Saint Abundius de Côme et ses trois compagnons à un synode de Constantinople en 450. [Saint Abundius of Como and his three companions at a synod of Constantinople in 450.] *Analecta Bollandiana*. 48 (1-2) 1930: 124-129.—At a synod of Constantinople in 450 Leo I's four representatives secured the assent of the new patriarch Anatolius, and of other clergy there assembled, to Leo's formula of doctrine as laid down in the letter to Flavian. A Syriac manuscript of the Musée Borgia throws some further light on the details of this synod. It also identifies Leo's delegates as Abundius, bishop of Como; Aetherius, (rather than Asterius) bishop of Capua; Senator, a priest of Milan; and Basilus, a member of the clergy of Naples.—*R. C. Petry*.

20101. NORDENFALK, CARL. On the age of the earliest Echternach manuscripts. *Acta Archaeol.* 3 (1) 1932: 57-62.—Study of the ornamental decoration of bindings and illumination of initial letters and comparisons with other historic instances of illumination place the dates of two magnificent gospel-books from the former Echternach Library now in Paris, as 722 and 730 A. D., respectively. (Illus.)—*M. Abbott*.

20102. PAWŁOWCZAK, JÓZEF. Zniesienie i wymarcie zakonu Reformatów na Śródcie. [Abolition and extinction of the religious order of Recollects at Srodka in Poznan.] *Kronika Miasta Poznania*. 10 (1) Mar. 1932: 1-41.—*Frank Nowak*.

20103. RICHTER, JULIUS. Zur vierhundertjährigen Jubelfeier der Augsbургischen Konfession. [Concerning the 400th jubilee of the Augsburg Confession.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 7 (3) 1931: 201-222.

20104. SCHERG, THEODOR J. Bavarica aus dem Vatikan 1465-1491. [Vatican documents on Bavaria, 1465-1491.] *Archival. Z.* (4) 1932: pp. 164.—The volume is an addition to a group of older publications of Vatican documents concerning South German ecclesiastical history in the second half of the 15th century. The "Franconica aus dem Vatikan" (*Archival. Z.* n.s. 16, 1909: 1-56; 17, 1910: 231-315, 19, 1912: 87-204) contained transcripts of 987 documents in the Vatican concerning the present North Bavarian, Frankish-Palatian or Bambergian church province. The "Palatina aus dem Vatikan" (*Mitteilungen des Historischen Vereins der Pfalz*, 32, 1913: 109-190) contained 231 documents on the diocese of Speyer. The present publication contains transcripts of about 800 documents concerning the present South Bavarian church province with the dioceses of Freising (now archbishopric München-Freising), Augsburg, Regensburg and Passau according to the status between 1464 and 1492. An introduction sums up the various subjects dealt with in the documents. An index of persons, places, and a list of the matters dealt with in the documents names members of the nobility, the *familiares* of the popes, the

Germans living at the papal court, scholars, students, and young *clerici* studying in Rome during the period. Many of these persons, by their interest in church architecture and in elaborate tombstones, were instrumental in introducing the Italian Renaissance into Germany. Light is further thrown on a wide variety of subjects, such as the management of benefices, pensions, changes in the status of clerical offices, internal friction in monasteries, details of church architecture, the right to erect a house altar, journeys of the popes, speed of traffic, indulgences, and many minor matters. —*H. Lehmann-Haupt.*

20105. SCHULTZ, URSULA. Zum "Liber de unitate ecclesiae conservanda." *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 49 (1) 1930: 188-192. —Here is printed a list of expressions occurring in this work, with their sources, not indicated in the editions in the *Monumenta Germaniae* in order to complete the imperfect picture of the learning and sources of the author. —*H. P. Lattin.*

20106. SPARROW-SIMPSON, W. J. Suffragan bishops. *Church Quart. Rev.* 114 (228) Jul. 1932: 228-251. —The practice of appointing suffragan bishops is not without precedent in the primitive church. The principle that there may not be two bishops at a time in one city was formulated in the eighth canon of Nicaea. Nevertheless innumerable instances of plurality have occurred, beginning in the 4th century, in the practice of appointing an assisting bishop or chorepiscopus. Moreover, persecutions, exiles, and loss of territory resulted in bishops without a see, and even though the practice of creation and subdivision of dioceses was often resorted to, the office of suffragan bishops continued to exist and was justified, particularly as population increased, on the grounds of relieving overworked dioceses. England took their existence for granted and even officially advocated their increase. The exact division of duties and responsibilities must be worked out between diocesan and suffragan; yet the latter has no jurisdiction or ultimate authority, or even security of tenure. It is still debated whether the office is the exception or the normal condition. —*M. Abbott.*

20107. THOMPSON, E. MARGARET. A fragment of a Witham Charterhouse chronicle and Adam of Dryburgh, Premonstratensian and Carthusian of Witham. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 16 (2) Jul. 1932: 482-506. —That Adam the Scot was identical with Adam of Dryburgh, Carthusian of Witham, is proved by a fragment of a Witham Charterhouse Chronicle (*De vita et conversatione Magistri Ade Cartusiensis secundum quod habetur in cronica domus de Witham*), written by a fellow-monk, who associated with Adam, and who gives a sketch of his life, showing how he joined the Premonstratensian order at Dryburgh, where he administered the monastery for some time, later visiting Prémontré, but upon his return being received into the Carthusian order at Witham. Dates make possible this identification, although the Witham chronicler mentions but one visit (the last) to Prémontré instead of two. That Adam's holy life resulted in visits by famous contemporaries the chronicle also shows. It lists his

treatises, Premonstratensian sermons and Carthusian writings, and the question is raised, "Is the *Dialogus Magistri Ade* in his list the *Soliloquium de instructione anime*?" Comparison of works of Adam the Premonstratensian (pub. 1659) with *De quadripartite exercitium cellae* reveals similarities in diction, style, and thought. The Latin text is given. —*M. M. Deems.*

20108. TWIGG, O. M. Richard Creagh, archbishop of Armagh, 1515-1585. *Dublin Rev.* 96 (382) Jul. 1932: 71-79. —Creagh was born in Limerick in 1515, dabbled as a young man rather unsuccessfully in the merchant business, then entered Louvain, from which he graduated in 1555. When Elizabeth acceded to the throne, he opened a school in Ireland, but was not left there for long. Despite his desire to enter a religious order, he was made Archbishop of Armagh in 1564. Shortly after his consecration, he was seized while saying Mass and taken to London where, without trial or sentence, he was confined in the Tower. He escaped from that prison in miraculous fashion and made his way to France. In 1566 he returned to Ireland only to be recaptured the following year and lodged in Dublin Castle. Again he escaped, surrendering some time later voluntarily, on the promise that his life would be spared. He remained in confinement until his death, about 1585. —*John J. Meng.*

20109. VINCKE, J. Die Krone von Aragon und die Anfänge der päpstlichen Annaten. [The crown of Aragon, and the beginning of papal levies.] *Römische Quartalschr.* 40 (1-2) 1932: 177-182. —*John J. Meng.*

20110. WILL, R. Encore les origines de la liturgie protestante de Strasbourg. [The origins of the Protestant liturgy of Strasbourg.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 11 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 521-537. —A study of a recent volume, *John Knox's Genevan service book* by Wm. D. Maxwell, helps to elucidate further some obscure matters in the ancient liturgy. This liturgy, like the Lutheran, came from the Roman Mass and was not the spontaneous creation of the reformers, Bucer and Calvin. The article discusses the Strasbourg liturgies with reference also to another volume, *The most Ancient melodies of the Protestant churches of Strasbourg* by Th. Gérold, setting forth the origins and the doctrinal and other significant elements in the liturgy. Strasbourg was happy to have in Bucer a leader who sensed practical necessities, in discipline and liturgies, and who kept close to the fundamental things of the Gospel. —*Charles S. Macfarland.*

20111. WILMART, ANDRÉ. Une lettre de S. Pierre Damien à l'impératrice Agnès. [A letter from St. Peter Damian to the Empress Agnes.] *Rev. Bénédictine.* 44 (2) Apr. 1932: 125-146. —*John J. Meng.*

JEWISH HISTORY

20112. HERZOG, D. Frummet Meisel. *Monatschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Jud.* 76 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 73-82. —Further research into the life of the second wife of Mordecai Meisel who helped in the building of the Meisel synagogue in Prague. —*Koppel S. Pinson.*

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

20113. ALBERTARIO, E. D. 41, 2, 8 et la perte de la possession dans la doctrine de Justinien. [D.41.2,8 and the loss of possession in Justinian law.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 10 (1) 1931: 1-29. —*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

20114. ANDREEVA, M. A. Politicheskii i obshchestvennyi element vizantiisko-slavyanskikh gade-tel'nyia knigi VI veka. [Political and social element of

the Byzantino-Slavonic divinatory books of the 6th century.] *Byzantinoslavica.* 2 (2) 1930: 395-415. —The collection of divinatory books collected by John Lydos gives a social and political picture of the Byzantine empire which is in full accord with contemporary historical sources. The divinatory books of the astrological cycle, brontography, seismology, and the divining by the aid of the moon and the stars, are of a late date. However, they have been adapted to the political situation of the Byzantine empire in the 5th and 6th centuries. In them

one can find a divining favorable or unfavorable on the future state of the whole empire, on the wars and on the relations of the Byzantium with the neighboring peoples, particularly the Persians. They also foretold the internal political situation of the empire, particularly the future tumults and revolution, the economic life, the general morals and religion. These works were spread among the higher classes and the rulers. (Résumé in French.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

20115. APEGHIAN, A. Azcakëragan Arhasbëlagan Darrë Movses Khorenatzou Hayotz Badmouthian mëch. [Ethnographic fabulous elements in the "History of Armenia" of Moses of Khorene.] *Hairenik Am-sakir*. 10 (9) Jul. 1932: 137-150.—Moses of Khorene's (5th century, A. D.) *History of Armenia* constitutes an important source for Armenian ethnography. It contains the oldest fables, such as those of Vahakën and Ardavazt, that are still current. Others portray the traditional folk life. Since these are narrated in the old colloquial dialects, it also becomes a source for the study of language. There is additional material for Armenian mythology which was borrowed from the historians Agathange and Pavesios of Byzantium (4th century, A. D.).—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

20116. DISDIER, M.-TH. Elie l'Ecdicos et les $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$ κεφάλαια attribués à saint Maxime le Confesseur et à Jean de Carpathos. [Elias the Ecdikos and the $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$ κεφάλαια attributed to St. Maximus the Confessor and John of Carpathus.] *Échos d'Orient*. 35 (165) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 17-43.—The author analyzes the manuscript tradition of this work which is printed by Migne, Patrol. grec. Vol. XC under the title $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$ κεφάλαια του $\delta\sigma\iota\upsilon$ πατρὸς ἡμῶν Μαξίμου. He shows that it is the same work as the $\text{'}\text{Α}\text{ν}\text{θ}\text{ολ}\text{ό}\text{γι}\text{ον}\text{ γ}\text{νω}\text{μ}\text{ικ}\text{ὸ}\text{ν}\text{ φ}\text{ι}\text{λο}\text{σό}\text{φ}\text{ων}\text{ σ}\text{π}\text{ου}\text{δα}\text{ῶ}\text{ν}\text{ σ}\text{π}\text{ου}\text{δα}\text{σ}\text{θ}\text{ῆ}\text{ν}\text{ κα}\text{ὶ}\text{ π}\text{ο}\text{ι}\text{η}\text{θ}\text{ῆ}\text{ν}\text{'}$ $\text{Ἡ}\text{λ}\text{ἑ}\text{λ}\text{ῖ}\text{ ἐ}\text{λ}\text{α}\text{χ}\text{ί}\text{σ}\text{τ}\omega\text{ π}\text{ρ}\text{ε}\text{σ}\text{β}\text{υ}\text{τ}\text{ῆ}\text{ρ}\omega\text{ κα}\text{ὶ}\text{ ἐ}\text{κ}\text{δ}\text{ί}\text{κ}\omega$ printed in Migne, Vol. CXXVII. An analysis of the manuscript tradition reveals no good authority for the attribution to St. Maxim the Confessor and a review of the vocabulary and of the ideas reveals that it is equally alien to the style and thought of that writer. The attribution to John of Carpathus rests on no better foundation. He concludes that it is the work of Elias the Ecdikos. The personality of this man is obscure. He is probably of the same period as Elias of Crete in the 12th century, and perhaps can be identified with him or with the monk Elias of the 11th or 12th centuries, who was also a poet.—*C. A. Manning.*

20117. GRUMEL, V. Le troisième Congrès international des études byzantines à Athènes. [The Third International Congress of Byzantine Studies at Athens.] *Échos d'Orient*. 34 (161) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 96-100.

20118. SCHNEIDER, A. M. Die byzantinische Kapelle auf Masada (es-Sebbe). [The Byzantine chapel on Masada (Sebbah).] *Oriens Christianus*. 6 (2) 1931: 251-253.

20119. TAESCHNER, FRANZ. Georgios Gemistos Plethon. *Islam*. 18 (3-4) 1929: 236-243.—Plethon, who was one of the important figures in the carrying over of Islamic culture to the West, directed his teaching against all forms of religion, which coincides with the trend in old Turkey in the 14th and 15th centuries. It seems possible that he took the name of Zoroaster from ancient writings and set it to unfamiliar works of an eastern origin in order to gain a favorable reception for them. Plethon aided in bringing about the Renaissance through the power of his own writings, through the effect of his visit to Italy, and because of the influence of his pupils.—*D. Maier.*

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

20120. BANG, W. Türkologische Briefe aus dem Berliner Ungarischen Institute. [Turkish letters from the Hungarian Institute at Berlin.] *Ungarische Jahrb.* 12 (1-2) Apr. 1932: 90-104.—This is the sixth letter.

It is devoted to a detailed discussion of the various elements which go to make up Turkish words. The author characterizes as "absurd" the contention that there were originally two old Asiatic languages—Mongolian and Turkish. However, what the root language may have been, and how variations were adopted, he is as yet unwilling to opine.—*David F. Strong.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

20121. ANDREEVA, M. A. Politicheskii i obshchestvennyi element vizantiisko-slavyanskikh gadatel'nykh knig. Glava 3. Pozdneishiya vizantiiskiya, novo-grechieskiya i slavyanskiya gadatel'nyya knigi. [Political and social elements in the Byzantine-Slavonic divinatory books. Ch. 3. Later Byzantine, New Greek and Slavonic divinatory books.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 3 (2) 1931: 430-461.—The books were designated to serve the middle classes; therefore they lost to a great extent their relation to the political and social side of the country. They lack the precision of foretelling based on political life and bear a predominantly popular character. However, the divining of political and social nature corresponds in its main lines to the general situation of the epoch. The manuscripts from the 14th to the 19th centuries reflect the time of the Paleologue dynasty. Many are translated into Slavonic. Some reflect the time of the Turkish invasion. (Résumé in French.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

20122. BALAN, T. La dignité de "Dvornik" en Moldavie. [The high office of "Dvornik" in Moldavia.] *Codrul Cosminului*. 7 1931-1932: 61-204.—This is the first monograph devoted to this important high office of Moldavia. The author shows that it did not exist among the Slavs of the south and was probably introduced in Moldavia through the intermediacy of Hungary or of Poland. (Article in Rumanian.)—*N. Bănescu.*

20123. DENSUSIANU, OV. L'origine des Basarab. [The origin of the Bassarab dynasty.] *Grai si Suflet*. 4 1929: 147-149.—By analogy to a report by N. Jorga to the Rumanian Academy (*Mem. Sect. Ist. ser. 3, 8*) concerning the Cuman origin of the name of Bassarab, the Rumanian philologist considers that the etymology can be explained by *Basar*+*Eaba* of the Turko-Tatar languages, which signified "the very good father (or grandfather)." The name could have passed to the first Rumanian princes at the time of the close relationship of the Rumanians with the Petchenegs and the Cumans. (Article in Rumanian.)—*N. Bănescu.*

20124. FILITTI, J. C. Despina, princesse de Valachie, fille présumée de Jean Brankovitch. [Despina, princess of Wallachia, presumed to be the daughter of Jean Brankovitch.] *Rev. Ist. Român.* 1 1931: 241-250.—The author corrects an historical error in establishing definitely that Despina, the wife of the voivode Neagoe Bassarab (1512-1521), was one of the daughters of Jean Brankovitch, and not the daughter of Lazar III Brankovitch as has been believed until now.—*N. Bănescu.*

20125. FOTINO, GEORGES. Étude sur le situation de la femme dans l'ancien droit roumain. [A study on the position of women in early Rumanian law.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger*. 10 (1) 1931: 52-79.—This study is limited to the period 1400-1700 when foreign elements have not yet been actively superimposed upon the native elements in Rumanian law. The first characteristic to be noted is the considerable power held in this period by the Moldavian queens. They ruled and administered the government in their own right either in the absence of their consorts, or as regents for their minor sons. In Wallachia we find a similar situation. In private law, widows possessed the right to administer the property they had inherited from their fathers, even when they had adult sons. It was only about 1700, when the new Turkish influence brought about the segregation of women in a *iatec*, that

the oriental-byzantine theory of the position of women makes it appearance in Rumania. The true Rumanian freedom of women is to be contrasted with the highly inferior position of Slavic, Hungarian, and Byzantine women at the same period.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

20126. GUMOWSKI, M. Jaksa, ostatni książę braniborski. [Jaksa, the last ruler of Branibor.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (190) 1931: 37-56. Jaksa, the last ruler of Branibor, died in 1176. He played an important role in Poland in political and religious affairs. After his death, Poland could have acquired Branibor, but the politics of the Piasts prevented this. Hence this Slavic country was lost to the Germans.—*A. Walawender.*

20127. MOSHIN, V. A. Nachalo Rusi. Normani v vostochnoi Yevrope. [The beginning of Russia. The Normans in Eastern Europe.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 3(1) 1931: 33-58; (2) 1931: 285-307.—The historical traditions, the name of Russia, the archaeological data, the oriental sources, the topographic nomenclature, etc. show that the Scandinavians played an important role in the formation of the Russian state. The relations of the Scandinavians with Eastern Europe, dating from prehistoric times, were strengthened during the Gothic domination; they were weakened somewhat in 4th-7th centuries, but due to the commerce of Eastern Europe with the caliphate, became very strong in the 8th and 9th centuries. In the 9th century the Scandinavians entered in commercial relations with Byzantine merchants. The regions of the Black Sea were open to them. At the same time the Normans started colonizing Eastern Europe, founding city fortresses on the banks of all rivers. Later their troops invaded the regions of the Dnieper and established themselves in Kiev. (Résumé in French.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

20128. OHIËNKO, IVAN. Dvi gramoti voyevody valash'skoho Ivana Myrchi Velykoho. [The charters of the Wallachian voevod Ivan Mirchea the Great.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 3(2) 1931: 415-429.—Text and study of two important charters of the ruler of Wallachia, Ivan Mirchea I, which are kept in the Archivum Glowne in Warsaw. They are written in old Bulgarian and are dated at the end of the 14th century and in 1403 respectively. The study of these charters indicated Bulgarian, Ukrainian, and Polish influences, particularly the first. These are the three principal currents that formed Rumanian civilization in the 14th and 15th centuries. (Résumé in French.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

20129. PANAITESCU, P. P. Diploma bărladeaă din 1134 și hrisevul lui Iurg Koriatovici din 1374. [The diploma of Berlad of 1134 and the diploma of George Koriatović of 1374.] *Rev. Ist. Romănd.* 2 1932: 46-58.—The question of the authenticity of these diplomas, of great interest in the history of Moldavia, has often occupied the attention of scholars. In general it is admitted that they are forgeries. The author again takes up the subject and believes he recognizes the author of

the forgery in the person of a celebrated Rumanian scholar, B. P. Hasden, their first editor.—*N. Bănescu.*

20130. RŽIGA, V. Novaya versiya legendy o zemnom raye. [A new version of the legend of the earthly paradise.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 2(2) 1930: 374-385.—The story about two monks of Novgorod which is found in a manuscript of the 18th century kept in the Library of Leningrad is a late version of the legend of the earthly paradise, a famous Byzantine apocryphon. It is modified under the influence of the story of the Indian kingdom. (Résumé in French.)—*V. Ržiga.*

20131. SAMOÏLOVICH, A. N. САМОИЛОВИЧ, А. Н. Некоторые данные о пчеловодстве в Крыму в XIV-XVII вв. [Bee culture in the Crimea from the 14th to the 17th century.] Записки Института Востоковедения Акад. Наук СССР. (*Zapiski Inst. Vostokovedeniia Akad. Nauk SSSR.*) 1 1932: 123-128.—Publication of some decrees of the khans in the Crimea. Important for the study of bee culture and the production of honey and wax from the 14th to the 17th century.—*Eugen Kagarov.*

20132. STOTZKI, ROMAN SMAL. Ukraina i Bulgaria. Tekhnite vzaimni kulturni i natsionalni vrŭzki. [Ukraine and Bulgaria. Their cultural and national relations.] *Bulgarska Misŭl.* 7(4-5) Apr.-May 1932: 268-277.—The influence of Bulgaria upon the Ukraine goes back to the 10th century when the Ukraine accepted Christianity. Bulgarians sent missionaries and books to instruct the newly baptized nation. Bulgarian church music is still alive in the Ukraine. The fall of the Bulgarian Empire in the 14th century did not put a stop to the cultural influence. Ukrainians went to Mount Athos and thus continued the old relations. Many Bulgarian immigrants found refuge in the Ukraine. Ukrainians also contributed to Bulgarian culture and regeneration before liberation, especially Yuriŭ Venelin and Taras Shevchenko. In the World War Bulgaria was first to come to the aid of the Ukrainians struggling against Russian oppression. Following the peace of Brest-Litovsk Bulgaria recognized the new Ukrainian republic and exchanged diplomats with it. Bulgarian immigration into the Ukraine helped Ukrainian agriculture.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

20133. UNSIGNED. Материалы по истории Татарской АССР. [Materials for the history of the Tartar Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic.] Труды Историко-археологического Института Академии Наук СССР. (*Trudy Istoriko-Arheograficheskogo Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR.*) 2 1932: i-xxviii, 1-208.—Publication of the tax books of Kazan from the years 1565-68 (the first edition of 1877 is uncritical) and 1646 (first publication). These documents are important for the study of the colonial policy of Moscow over against the Tatars and they contain many items for the economic history of Kazan.—*Eugen Kagarov.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

GENERAL

20134. KEHR, P. Bericht über die Herausgabe der Monumenta Germaniae Historica. [Report on the edition of the Monumenta Germaniae Historica.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde*. 49 (3) 1932: 1-15.—During the past year the following volumes have appeared: Annals of Tholomeus of Lucca (B. Schmeidler), the *Deutschenspiegel* (K. Eckhardt), and the Diplomas of Henry III from 1047-1056 (P. Kehr). There are in print at present: the *Defensor pacis* of Marsilio of Padua (R. Scholz), the Diplomas of Ludwig the German (P. Kehr), and Widukind of Corvei (P. Hirsch). Various members are working on: Gregory of Tours, Bruno of Querfurt, Paderborn Annals, *Annales*

Casinenses, Mathias von Neuenburg, the Chronicle of Heinrich von Diessenhofen, Nicolaus von Butrinto, Ligerinus, Amatus of Montecassino, *Annales Placentini Gibellini*, sources for the history of St. Elisabeth, Chronicle of Thietmar of Merseburg, Bohemian Chronicle of Dalimil, a new edition of Potthast's *Bibliotheca medii aevi*, the *Lex Ripuaria*, documents of Ludwig the Bavarian, Karl IV and Henry IV, the *Schwabenspiegel*, and the *Frankenspiegel*. Volume VIII of the *Epistolae aevi Karolini* will consist almost entirely of the letters of Hincmar of Reims.—*H. P. Lattin.*

20135. STUDDTMANN, JOACHIM. Die Pönformel der mittelalterlichen Urkunden. [The punishment formulas in medieval diplomas.] *Arch. f. Urkundenforsch.* 12(3) 1932: 251-374.—A formula for punishment,

either secular or spiritual or both, is found in documents from Graeco-Egyptian times, continuing in unbroken tradition to the height of the middle ages, at least in the Franco-Germanic and papal chanceries. Actually, the papacy only had effective machinery for punishment. For the most part the phrase indicating the punishment (or damages) was a mere formula, but such was not the intention. (Appended is a table of all of the diplomata of the MGH with the *sanctio* or formula regarding punishment.)—*H. P. Lattin*.

DAILY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

20136. BOYER, GEORGES. G. Wis. II, 9, 17 et la théorie du "Contrarius consensus." [G. Vis. II, 9, 17 and the doctrine of contrarius consensus.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Française et Étranger*. 10 (1) 1931: 132-137.—*Moses I. Finkelstein*.

20137. BRÖNDAL, VIGGO. Le normand et la langue des Vikings. [Norman and the Viking language.] *Normannia*. 3 (3) Dec. 1930: 747-753.—The Vikings had the rudiments of a civilization of their own, and were certainly capable of appreciating the richness of Gallic culture. Moreover, once settled in Normandy, the Normans exerted some influence on the peoples of Scandinavia, their ancient home, and proof of this is to be found in the wide variety of words which passed from Norman into the Scandinavian languages. Many examples are given, the most striking witness to this influence being the adoption as an intimate word of affection of the French "cher."—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

20138. DUMAS, AUGUSTE. Le serment de fidélité et la conception du pouvoir du I^{er} au IX^e siècle. [The oath of fidelity and the conception of its power from the first to the 9th centuries.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Française et Étranger*. 10 1931: 30-51; (2) 1931: 289-321.—In a patrimonial society, individuals are grouped about one man—father, master, lord or patron—who receives various services from them in return for protection and who has the power of command. In corporate societies, the leaders possess administrative, not personal power. Both types are present in the history of monarchies. Where the concept of state is absent, the monarch has personal power in the patrimonial sense, but where the concept of state is present, his power, however absolute, still admits the presence of something more permanent than his ephemeral life. The history of the oath of fidelity illustrates this distinction. Such oaths appear early in the Roman Empire; at first they were required from the soldiers, then from the magistrates and senators as well. In the eastern section, an oath of fidelity was soon demanded from all the provincials, and by the 3d century the emperor's official title was *dominus noster*. When Aurelian and Diocletian claimed full personal power, the imperial title was expanded to *dominus et deus*. However, not until the barbarian conquest did the "patrimonial" view of sovereignty prevail. To the Merovingians their kingdom was a domain to be exploited. Hence they demanded an oath of fidelity recognizing the king as *dominus*. Under the Carolingians the oath of fidelity became the sole basis for the obedience of the subjects to their ruler. The church, however, declared that political power was to be exercised for the public weal, and hence clashed with the Carolingian theory that the king was *dominus-master*. By 854 Charles the Bald was forced to revise the oath by substituting *rex* for *dominus* and *francus homo* for *homo* (the subject). But within 25 years he was once again able to establish the patrimonial doctrine of sovereignty and the oath was again phrased in its earlier form.—*Moses I. Finkelstein*.

20139. KRUSCH, BRUNO. Chlodovechs Taufe in Tours 507 und die Legende Gregors von Tours (Reims 496). [The baptism of Clovis at Tours 507 and the legend of Gregory of Tours (Reims 496).] *Neues Arch.*

d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde. 49 (3) 1932: 457-469.—Clovis' conversion to Christianity occurred in 507 after the war with the West Goths, not in 496 or 497 as usually stated. The baptism occurred at St. Martin of Tours, not at Reims. The letter of Bishop Avitus to the king is the oldest source for the study of this conversion and baptism. The story told by Gregory of Tours is based upon the *Gesta Silvestri*. Further critical study of the sources of Gregory shakes one's confidence in his veracity.—*H. P. Lattin*.

20140. LEVISON, WILHELM. Zu Alexander von Roes. *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde*. 49 (1) 1930: 202-204.—A correction in the heading and dedication in the work of Alexander von Roes *de translatione imperii und Jordanus von Osnabrück de prerogativa Romani imperii* (Berlin, 1930, ed. Herbert Grundmann).—*H. P. Lattin*.

20141. LOTH, J. L'étude et l'enseignement du droit dans le pays de Galles du Xe au XIII^e siècle. [The study and teaching of law in Wales from the 10th to the 13th century.] *Rev. Celtique*. 48 (1-4) 1931: 293-311.—The Welsh Laws of Howel the Good show a critical spirit, precise in thought and expression, reflecting a surprising penetration. Codified ca. 942-948 by a commission of laymen and clerics, these laws were promulgated under powerful religious and secular sanctions, and may even have been submitted to the pope for his approval. A profoundly Celtic character marks this Welsh code, together with aptitude for juridical speculation, subtle and keen wit, and great precision. But conservative, archaic, and primitive traits accompany advanced, humane ones. The language of the laws receives much light from a glossary called *The Black Book of Chirk* and from various old Welsh charters, annals, genealogies, etc.—*T. P. Oakley*.

20142. LOTH, J. Un genre particulier de compensation pour crimes et offenses chez les Celtes insulaires. [A particular kind of compensation for crimes and offenses among the insular Celts.] *Rev. Celtique*. 48 (1-4) 1931: 332-351.—Numerous writers, particularly d'Arbois de Jubainville, have exaggerated the influence of Roman law upon early British civilization, and neglected the true unity of the latter. This unity is exemplified in certain peculiar aspects of compensations for crimes and other offenses penalized in the laws of the insular Celts. Among the early Irish and Welsh, compensation was two-fold: (1) for material damage or personal injury, and (2) for injury to one's honor. Among these insular Celts, "honor" is synonymous with "face," or "visage," from the great value attached to the face. The above compensation system applied to insular Celtic monasteries, as well as to the laity. The Irish honor-price sometimes may have been paid with a gold plaque the size of the face, which may go back to the time of Goidelo-Brythonic unity; and Irish epics show that compensations may have been paid in art objects in size of the face.—*T. P. Oakley*.

20143. NEUMANN, HANS. Germanisches Gefolgschaftswesen. [Germanic vassal system.] *Erdball*. 6 (1) 1932: 30-35.—As government in the Germanic state two opposite poles were active: the union of clans was both a store-house of power and a hindrance to Germanic culture, while the vassals (brotherhood in arms) were the motor of the Germanic culture. This brotherhood in arms was not only military and political but above all, a highly spiritual institution.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

20144. WADSTEIN, ELIS. Vara förfäder och de gamla Friserna. [Our forefathers and the old Frisians.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm)*. 52 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 81-88.—Frisians carried on an extensive trade, especially in furs and wool, with Swedes and Danes as early as the 9th century. Frisian women lived at the time in the Swedish city of Birka on Björkö in Lake Mälaren. Frisians had settled in the city of Sigtuna. Scandinavian

merchants, in turn, visited the ancient Frisian Dorestad, and the commercial relations were not interrupted during the Viking age. Philological evidences attest the importance of the relationship. Loan words show that the Frisians taught the Scandinavians the use of marine beacons and anchors, that they introduced unknown garments into the North, gave aid in organizing the Swedish municipal government, helped in introducing Christianity, and brought the first significant products of South-European culture to Scandinavia.—*A. B. Benson.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

20145. SANCHEZ-ALBORNOZ, CLAUDIO. *L'Espagne et l'Islam. [Spain and Islam.] Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 169 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 327-339.—The Moorish conquest of Spain brought untold difficulties to Spain. The Spanish peninsula was connected with Europe but her orientation lay with the Moslem Mediterranean world. She was more open to Oriental influences than the rest of western Europe, and her economy was oriental. Spain acted as the buffer between Islam and the west. The isolated centers of Christian resistance in the north caused Spain to be most retarded in achieving her national unification; she was isolated from outside and divided within. On her broke the waves of the Almoravid and Almohid invasions; France was left free to go to the crusades. Isolated, divided, constantly on the defensive, Spain never produced a national economy; she was always a consumer nation bound up with the Moslem world. When this tie was broken she was left stranded and could not develop her natural economic advantages. Association with the Moors made the Spanish people tolerant in religion; but she was dominated by the small minority of the priestly caste who emphasized the unifying value of Christianity and turned the Spanish monarchy from a tolerant one into the most intolerant. Her later connection with Germany under Charles V increased this evil. Artistically the Moors contributed much, but it was more than offset by the localism which developed during the Moorish rule. Spain's development was retarded badly by the contact with Islam; she is only now about to resume her place in the group of western nations.—*J. L. La Monte.*

20146. ARNOLD, IVOR. *Wace et l'Historia regum Britanniae de Geoffroi de Monmouth. [Wace and Geoffrey of Monmouth's History of the kings of Britain.] Romania.* 57 (225-226) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 1-12.—A critique of recent editions and articles, showing the relationships of various manuscripts of the Brut of Wace to manuscripts of Geoffrey of Monmouth, the principal source of the Brut.—*T. P. Oakley.*

20147. AVEZOU, ROBERT. *Un prince aragonais archevêque de Tolède au XIV^e siècle, D. Juan de Aragon y Anjou. [An Aragonese prince as archbishop of Toledo in the 14th century, Don Juan of Aragon and Anjou.] Bull. Hispanique.* 32 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 326-371.—An account of the ambitions of James II of Aragon for his son Juan, born of his second wife Blanche of Anjou in 1301. The child was dedicated to the church and received the tonsure when he was 10 years old. Through his father's influence and scheming he was promoted very rapidly, becoming canon of Leon at 15, archdeacon of Xeres at Seville, provost of Valencia, archdeacon of Guadalfair at Toledo, dean of Burgos, and chancellor of Aragon. His father tried next to have him made archbishop of Tarragona, but the pope refused to give his consent for a boy of 15 to hold such a high position. Juan then became abbot of Monte Aragon; this was only a stepping stone to something better. The pope appointed Juan archbishop of Toledo when he was 16, but the boy was very unhappy because of the political intrigues between Castile and Aragon and his dislike for his brother-in-law, Juan Manuel, one

of the regents of Castile, who dominated affairs in that kingdom. The plots grew worse until James tried to have his son appointed archbishop of Rouen in France. When this failed Juan was a candidate again for the archbishopric of Tarragona. Finally in 1328 the pope appointed him primate and permitted him to administer the archbishopric of Tarragona. Some of the correspondence of James II, on which the account is based, is given at the end of the article.—*Lillian Estelle Fisher.*

20148. BARBADORO, BERNARDINO. *Il consolidamento del debito nella storia costituzionale dei maggiori comuni italiani con particolare riguardo a Firenze. [The consolidation of debts in the constitutional history of the larger Italian towns, especially of Florence.] Civiltà Moderna.* 1 (2) Aug. 15, 1929: 194-202; (3) Oct. 15, 1929: 401-420.—The author examines the results reached in a volume recently issued (*Le finanze della Repubblica Fiorentina*, Firenze, Olschki 1929) in order to compare them with the conclusions already known in regard to the development of finance in Venice and Genoa. Florence occupies a position of absolute precedence because already in the first half of the 14th century it issued three fundamental provisions (Dec. 29, 1343—Feb. 22, 1345—Jun. 20, 1347) which reformed the finances and consolidated the public debt. The reasons for the superiority of the Florentine action over that of Venice and Genoa are to be found in the political conditions of Florence and above all in the greater participation of new men in the Florentine government.—*Guido Calogero.*

20149. BETHURUM, DOROTHY. *Stylistic features of the Old English laws. Modern Lang. Rev.* 27 (3) Jul. 1932: 263-279.

20150. BLOCH, MARC. *Bulletin historique: histoire d'Allemagne, moyen âge. [Historical bulletin: German history, middle ages.] Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 169 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 615-655.—The first part of a bibliographical review article on the history of Germany, reviewing works which have appeared in the last two years. This first instalment includes bibliographies, historico-geographic works, the history of the medieval empire, works on the political theory of the empire, legal history, and the medieval expansion of Germany.—*J. L. La Monte.*

20151. BOCK, FRIEDRICH. *Bericht über eine Reise nach Holland. [Report on a journey to Holland.] Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 49 (3) 1932: 524-549.—A discussion of the materials in archives in Holland, especially in Arnheim, which can serve for making a collection of the diplomas of Emperor Ludwig IV. *A regesta* of all such diplomas is appended, including five hitherto unpublished documents.—*H. P. Lattin.*

20152. BURDACH, KONRAD. *Walther von der Vogelweide und der vierte Kreuzzug. [Walther von der Vogelweide and the Fourth Crusade.] Hist. Z.* 145 (1) Oct. 1931: 19-45.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

20153. CECCHINI, G. *Accenni ad un inizio de statistica demografia desunti di una pergamena del XIII secolo. [Indication of an attempt to secure vital statistics, drawn from a 13th century vellum manuscript.] Bull. Senese di Storia Patria.* 38 (4) 1931: 299-302.—From a manuscript compiled between the years 1250 and 1280, certain items of interest may be deduced concerning villages near Poggibonsi. The notes include eleven registrations for imposts; payments for tailors, for corn-dealers, for blacksmiths, barbers, druggists, dealers in salt and makers of stoves, as well as sums paid musicians and singers for masses.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20154. DAINELLI, GIOTTO. *Marco Polo detto Milione ed il suo libro su le meraviglie del mondo. [Marco Polo Milione and his book on the wonders of the world.] Nuova Antologia.* (1444) May 16, 1932: 145-158.—The book is incorrectly called *Milione*, for this

is one of the author's names. In honor of the 600th anniversary of the death of Marco Polo, the oldest text in Italian-French and the first Italian translation have been reconstructed by L. F. Bendetto. To do this it was necessary to consult some 150 versions in various languages. The original story was dictated by Marco Polo while in a Genovese prison to Rustichello da Pisa. The latter wrote in the literary language of the time, an Italianized French.—*W. R. Quynn.*

20155. GIORGI, LUIGI de. *Elementi parmensi nel poema dantesco.* [Parmesan elements in Dante's poem.] *Aurea Parma.* 14 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 28-32; (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 61-69.—Giuseppe Lando Passerini has made a contribution to Dante studies in his *Vita di Dante Alighieri* by disproving ancient legends and shedding new light on Dante's life in Florence. He gives a survey of the Parmesans who appear in Dante's *Divina Commedia*.—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20156. GÜTERBOCK, FERDINAND. *Nochmals Gelnhäuser Urkunde. Eine Abwehr mit neuen Ausblicken.* [Again the Gelnhäuser diploma. A defense with new viewpoints.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 49 (3) 1932: 470-523.—An answer to the criticism of Erben in the *Kehr-Festschrift* (1926), based on a detailed discussion of the actual text of the original of the famous Gelnhäuser diploma (which dealt with the condemnation of Henry the Lion). In addition, the author identifies some of the notaries of the chancery under Frederick I.—*H. P. Lattin.*

20157. KRAFT, SALOMON. *Erikskrönikans Källor.* [The sources of the Eric Chronicle.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm).* 52 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-80.—The hypothesis maintained by I. Anderson that the Eric Chronicle (written sometime before 1335) is based principally on excerpts from historical annals cannot be accepted. The early parts of it have used as a source the *Incerti scriptoris Sueci chronicon* or annals closely related to it, not as the chief framework for his chronicle, however, but merely as one of several sources, including family traditions (sometimes in ballad form), legends, and law texts. The parts dealing with Magnus Ladulås (d. 1290), for instance, are not necessarily dependent on annals reports. The section which treats of the years 1290-1319 seems to rest solely on tradition material. For the years 1317-1319 S. Bolin has already found that the annals are influenced by the chronicle instead of vice versa.—*A. B. Benson.*

20158. LACOMBE, GEORGE. *Mediaeval Latin versions of the "Parva Naturalia."* *New Scholasticism.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 289-311.—This paper calls attention to one of the results of the methodic search through European archives and libraries, in preparation for the critical edition of the medieval Latin Aristotle. It deals with the medieval Greco-Latin versions of the *Parva Naturalia*. There exist two Greco-Latin versions of these texts, not one. There exists also a second medieval version of the three tractates: *de juventute, de respiratione, de morte et vita*.—*William F. Roemer.*

20159. LAGORIO, LIONARDO. *Il vicariato della Liguria d'occidente.* [The vicariate of the western Riviera of Liguria.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria.* 5 (4) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 148-151.—In 1234 the exiled Ghibellines along the Riviera from Varazzi to Monaco were in rebellion against Genoa. In 1251 a vicariate was established over the region. The podestà remained under Genoese control but the Vicar was responsible to the emperor.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20160. LOTH, J. *Persistence des institutions et de la langue des Brittons du Nord (ancien royaume de Strathclyde), au XII^e siècle.* [Persistence of the institutions and language of the Britons of the North—the ancient kingdom of Strathclyde—to the 12th century.] *Rev. Celtique.* 47 (3-4) 1930: 383-400.—After the end of Roman dominion, this kingdom fought successively against the Angles and Picts, with alternating victory

and defeat; but some of these Northern Britons emigrated to Wales. The Britons of the North later submitted to Athelstan and were ravaged by Edmund who ceded Strathclyde to the Scotch king, Malcolm. Under him and succeeding Scotch kings, the region kept some autonomy until its customs were abolished in the conquest by Edward I. Under David I of Scotland, a code was promulgated for the northern Britons and the Scots. In the extant fragment of this code occur the following five terms representing customs then surviving in Strathclyde, connected with prevailing legal compensations or fines. (1) The Gaelic term "*cro*—" "blood" or "murder" there refers to compensation for that offense. (2) The corresponding British term used is "*Galnes*," or "*Galnys*," (cf. Welsh "*galanas*"). (3) "*Enath*—" (or, possibly "*eneth*") is a Northern British term referring to compensation for an injury to one's honor, or may mean "face," referring to the high value of the latter. (Cf. O. Ir. "*enech*," with similar connotations; also Welsh "*wyneth*."). (4) "*Mercheta*" is the fine paid by a dependent on the marriage of his daughter, and is derived from O. Brit. "*merced*." (5) "*Kelchyn*" has been wrongly interpreted by Skene to mean "slaughter," but really refers to the right of hospitality due a lord visiting a dependent.—*T. P. Oakley.*

20161. MASCHKE, ERICH. *Historische Tendenzen in der Gründungsgeschichte des preussischen Ordensstaates.* [Historical tendencies in the history of the founding of the Prussian state of the Teutonic Order.] *Königsberger Universitätsreden.* (8) 1931: 3-12.—The historical tendencies which prepared the way for the founding of this state go back about two centuries before the arrival of the Teutonic Order. Polish missionary efforts had failed because the missionaries were too few and the dioceses too large. Polish attempts to colonize and convert were also held back by internal struggles during the 11th and 12th centuries, and by the conflict with Bohemia. German law and colonists were imported into Little Poland in the early 13th century, and the rulers of Masovia, Silesia, and Breslau cultivated relations with Germany and German colonization. From 1222 forward, the Teutonic Order was invited to crusade against the Slavic heathen in Poland and in Silesia, where their influence superseded that of the Templars and the Knights of St. John. As colonists, missionaries, and ecclesiastical leaders the order germanized much of the region, but they failed in Masovia because of Polish and Bohemian influence.—*T. P. Oakley.*

20162. MAYER, THEODOR. *Die mittelalterliche deutsche Kaiserpolitik und der deutsche Osten.* [German imperial policy in the middle ages and the German East.] *Nachr. d. Giessener Hochschul-Gesellsch.* 8 (3) 1931: 9-27.—The claim that the imperial policy of attempting to conquer Italy was romantic idealism and that sound *Realpolitik* demanded concentration upon eastward expansion and colonization is false and unhistorical. The Italian policy of the emperors constituted an integral part of their desire to extend Christianity. In spite of the German military orders and missions in the East, eastward expansion to the Vistula and Duna would have been blocked by the lack of a strong central organization, by opposition from certain sections that stressed domestic policies, and by the lack of a surplus population. Furthermore Germanization failed in Bohemia and Silesia and, later, in Poland. Effective colonization eastwards could not have begun in the 10th or 11th century, as the necessary conditions were lacking.—*T. P. Oakley.*

20163. PELHAM, R. A. *Some medieval sources for the study of historical geography.* *Geography.* 17 (95) Mar. 1932: 32-38.—Between the Domesday survey of 1086 and modern topographical descriptions of counties, there is a gap in the source materials for the study of historical geography in England. Important sources are the distribution of stones in medieval cathedrals,

tax records, and sheriffs' reports. Because of wars with Scotland and abroad during the 14th century, the task of supplying provisions at home devolved upon the sheriffs whose reports in consequence contain a valuable store of information. On the basis of such material the author has constructed maps of Sussex which show: (1) distribution of Caen stone in Sussex revealing the distribution of wealth and the importance of river transportation in the middle ages; (2) movement of produce from 1318-1348; (3) Sussex *Monae* returns of 1341; (4) distribution of cash crops; (5) total lay subsidy of 1327; and (6) the lay subsidy per person in 1327.—*L. Olson.*

20164. RICHARDSON, H. G. An early fine: its causes and consequences. *Law Quart. Rev.* 48 (191) Jul. 1932: 415-424.—Six documents here printed (1191) from the originals in the archives of the dean and chapter of St Paul's throw light upon the money-lending activities of Andrew Buccointe of London. The litigation which ensued was finally compromised by the fine here printed which presents many points of interest—it antedates the settlement of the form of fines in 1195; the attendant documents show a certain lack of confidence in the fine procedure; and new information is given as to the personnel of the courts in 1191.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

20165. ROBERTI, MELCHIORRE. Il contratto di lavoro negli statuti medioevali. [Labor contracts in medieval statutes.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 3 (1) Jun. 1932: 29-51.—After alluding to free labor conditions in Roman society linked with slavery, the author studies the new relations between employer and employee from the 11th century in Italy. The essay is divided in four parts: agricultural working contracts, labor contracts, boatman contracts, and finally the different hiring contracts which submit to just rules the most various activities. Two of these contracts are reproduced, an agricultural labor contract and a labor contract concerning labor hours, wages, strikes, and particularly the regulation of child labor, especially in Venice.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

20166. RÖRIG, FRITZ. Bürgertum und Staat in der älteren deutschen Geschichte. [Burgher and state in early German history.] *Kieler Univ.-Reden.* (4) 1928: pp. 26.

20167. SAWICKI, STANISŁAW. Gottfried von Strassburg und die Poetik des Mittelalters. [Gottfried von Strassburg and the poetics of the middle ages.] *German. Studien.* (124) 1932: pp. 178.—Facts do not bear out Sedgwick's statement (1928) that there was in the 12th and 13th centuries a "renaissance" in the classics of antiquity. The classics constituted the basis of study in the schools; their influence, however, was formal rather than substantial. Texts like those of Matthäus and Gaufredus were in the nature of compilations, and the function of poetics as derived from the classics was considered to be largely ornamental. The purpose of art was conceived to be didactic and moral, and beauty was defined as a form of orderliness. At least three styles of expression can be traced: (1) the unclear, involved style, which became the instrument of scholasticism and unfolded itself in the very live Latin of the middle ages; (2) the cultivated ornamental style, represented by the Gallic rhetoricians, the vehicle of Hrabanus Maurus and the new poetry of Otfried; (3) the simple, direct style lost in part in scholasticism and preserved in part in vulgar speech. The second style only appears in poetry, and on it the poetics of the time is based, an outstanding representative being Gottfried von Strassburg. His style is precise because of his adherence to the rules. The author points out fallacies in the studies of Brinkman, Weber, and Halback on Gottfried's style. For the understanding of the medieval conception of poetry, the construction of an absolute

system of Gottfried's poetics based on his own theory is essential.—*John Paul von Gruening.*

20168. SENIOR, W. Peter della Vigna. *Law Quart. Rev.* 48 (191) Jul. 1932: 324-327.—Notes on the visit to England of this celebrated civilian in 1234-5, a date which is significant for a variety of reasons.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

20169. SONCINI, VIGENIO. Un episodio dantesco in dialetto parmigiano. [An episode from Dante in the dialect of Parma.] *Aurea Parma.* 14 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 230-237.—Publication and criticism of an unpublished translation in the dialect of Parma of the famous episode from Dante of Count Ugolino, written by the painter and poet, Francesco Scaramuzza (1803-1886). (Bibliog.)—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20170. VITALE, VITO. Genovesi colonizzatori in Sicilia nel secolo XIII. [Genoese colonists in Sicily in the 13th century.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria.* 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 1-9.—Among the most important concessions promised Genoa by Frederick Barbarossa for her assistance in the conquest of Sicily were full rights over Syracuse. The chief value of Syracuse to the Genoese lay in her trade with the Levant which they hoped to turn to their own advantage. They were given the right to lay an impost on the export of grain and the privilege of additional duties on imports if they so desired. Genoese colonists in Syracuse were given their living expenses and all tools for one year. At the end of that time if they wished to return to the mainland they were free to do so, but they could not settle elsewhere in Sicily. A number of documents are included in the article, most of which are contracts.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20171. WOOD, HERBERT. The muniments of Edmund de Mortimer, third Earl of March, concerning his liberty of Trim. *Proc. Royal Irish Acad.* 40 (7) May 1932: 312-355.—Henry II bestowed on Hugh de Lacy the land of Meath in Ireland and constituted it a liberty. The history of the grant is reviewed until it passed in 1425 to Richard Plantagenet, afterwards Duke of York. He was killed at Wakefield in 1460. The liberty and lands merged in the crown. Appendix I gives a list of the deeds in the *Liber Niger de Wigmore* under the heading of "Midia in Hibernia." Appendix II gives text of deeds included in Appendix I which have not been printed elsewhere or sufficiently calendared.—*Coral H. Tullis.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

20172. ALBERTI, ANNIBALE. Confidenze e confidenti ai tempi della Serenissima. [Secret agents and their reports in the Venetian republic.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1449) Aug. 1, 1932: 326-341.—To the council of ten and later to the inquisitors of state was assigned by the Republic the task of administering justice, with the assistance of innumerable spies. They knew that many were plotting against them and when the incriminated was adjudged guilty they applied the laws so severely that they were criticised bitterly. Among the many spies of the inquisitors was the famous Casanova. Nothing escaped him. He noticed the simplest things and he reported faithfully to the three inquisitors. Through spies the plot of Angelo Badora was discovered who intended to overthrow the republic.—*L. Quagliata.*

20173. APPONYI, ALBERT. Origène, caractère et évolution de l'idée monarchique en Hongrie. [Origin, character and evolution of monarchic thought in Hungary.] *So. Eastern Affairs.* 1 (2-3) Apr.-Jul. 1931: 81-91.—The *vérszerződés* (blood-compact), the fundamental document in Hungarian constitutional history, was a compact between the governed and the ruler, agreeing

to observe and respect each others' rights. The conversion to Christianity and the establishment of a king did not make any change in political theory. The Golden Bull of 1222 was not a new creation, but the reiteration and codification of the time-honored rights and customs of the free Magyar nobles. The 14th century, with the passing of the original Arpad dynasty, developed the Holy Crown theory: the crown was composed equally of the king and the nation. Werböczy in 1514 in his *Opus Tripartitum* once more restored the rights of freedom to the Magyars which the crown had tried to usurp. The Compromise of 1867 brought about no change except for the recognition of Francis Joseph in exchange of his recognizing Magyar hereditary rights.—*Dezso Lázár*.

20174. BANDINI, DOMENICO. Francesco Bandini arcivescovo di Siena, 1505-1588. [Bandini, archbishop of Siena, 1505-88.] *Bull. Senese di Storia Patria*. 38 (2) 1931: 101-126.—Francesco Bandini was born when the Renaissance was at its height in Siena, and was educated in the best traditions of the period. His mother's family belonged to the clerical aristocracy and an uncle, who was cardinal under Leo X supervised his education. In 1529 he became archbishop of Siena and from then on he was closely associated with his brother in the effort to preserve the liberty of Siena. He was orator at the court of Charles V and was present at the council of Trent. He is more important in the history of Sienese humanism and in the effort of the city to resist the Spanish domination, than he is in the history of the 16th century church. Five letters of his are included in an appendix.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards*.

20175. BARILLI, ARNALDO. Ambiziose speranze suscitate dalla malattia di Alessandro Farnese. [The hopes and ambitions roused by the sickness of Alexander Farnese.] *Aurea Parma*. 14 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 204-206.—When the Duke of Parma, Alexander Farnese, was exhausted by the many wars fought in Flanders for Philip II of Spain and went to Spain in order to recover, there were many ambitious princes ready to take his place. Among these was Francesco Maria II della Rovere, duke of Urbino, who, although a cousin of Alexander, offered secretly his services to the king of Spain (November, 1589) but his ambitions remained futile because at the death of Alexander (1591) Count Peter Ernest of Mansfield succeeded him in Flanders.—*Maria Renata Ausenda*.

20176. BASSI, ADOLFO. Le relazioni tra il ducato di Savoia e la Repubblica di Genova ai tempi di Emanuele Filiberto. [The relations between the duchy of Savoy and the Genoese republic at the time of Emmanuel Filiberto.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria*. 6 (2) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 105-131.—From 1537 to 1544 Genoa was divided in its attitude to the landless dukes of Savoy. One element gave them the freedom of the city while another refused them admission or fee passage. Taxes on Savoyan goods were higher than on other commodities at Genoa and there was added difficulty over the boundaries.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards*.

20177. BATTELLI, GUIDO. La candidatura di Ranuccio Farnese al trono del Portogallo (1578-80). [The candidacy of Ranuccio Farnese for the throne of Portugal (1578-80).] *Aurea Parma*. 14 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 56-60.—Describes the maneuvers of Philip II of Spain and of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, in order to obtain the succession to the throne of Portugal for Ranuccio Farnese, the son of Alexander, after the death of King Sebastiano (1578). (Bibliog.)—*Maria Renata Ausenda*.

20178. BOYER, FERDINAND. Les antiques de Christine de Suède à Rome. [The antiquities of Christina of Sweden at Rome.] *Rev. Archéol.* 35 May-Jun. 1932: 254-267.—Publishes the recently found inventory, and a concordance for the identification of its items with sculpture in the Prado.—*H. R. W. Smith*.

20179. CALEMARD. La chevauchée de Jeanne d'Arc et son appel aux habitants de Riom. [Joan of Arc's appeal to the inhabitants of Riom.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 140 (418) Sep. 10, 1929: 433-447.—In the archives of Riom is a signed appeal from Joan of Arc for aid in the relief of Orleans, sent from Moulines, Nov. 9, 1429. This letter is accompanied by another of similar import from Charles d'Albret, written in the same hand and apparently carried by the same courier. The register of Riom shows that the citizens responded, as they had on two previous occasions, and indicates that a similar double appeal was made to Clermont, of which there is no other trace. Another letter from the chancellor of the Bourbonnais shows that the money granted had not been paid early in 1430 and was needed for the artillery in the siege of Charité-sur Loire. The text and the paper indicate that the documents are genuine, and the signature *Jehanne* would seem to show that the Maid was literate. The letters are printed in full, and that of Joan reproduced in facsimile.—*F. H. Herrick*.

20180. CANSACCHI, C. Un illustre giureconsulto Umbro, Martino di Bartolomeo (Cansacchi) di Amelia. [An illustrious Umbrian jurisconsult, Martino di Bartolomeo Cansacchi.] *Boll. d. R. Deputazione di Storia Patria per l'Umbria*. 29 (1-2): 83-108.—Martino di Bartolomeo Cansacchi was born in 1315 of Ghibelline parentage. He studied in Perugia, where he was a contemporary of the great Baldo. In 1352 he was vicar of Orvieto; in 1353, *podestà* of Siena; and in 1355, *giudice* in Foligno. In 1372 Pope Gregory appointed him *commissario generale* in Bologna where he remained until his death. Famous as a student of canon and civil law he had the unique experience of serving each of these cities in a period of unusual civil strife and turbulence.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards*.

20181. CAZAMIAN, LOUIS. Andrew Lang et Jeanne d'Arc. [Andrew Lang and Joan of Arc.] *Rev. Anglo-Amér.* 9 (6) Aug. 1932: 486-507.—A translation into French of a lecture delivered at the University of St. Andrews in October, 1931 and published by the Oxford University Press.—*W. H. Coates*.

20182. CELLI, MARIO. Genova e la Liguria nel quattrocento umanistico. [Genoa and Liguria in 15th century humanism.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria*. 6 (2) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 132-146.—Genoa was not a happy place for scholars in the 15th century because of the political instability, although wandering scholars came frequently and tarried long. The most important Genoese humanist was Ceba, the friend and correspondent of Filelfo, Guarino, and Crisolaro. Others were Giovanni Jacopo Spinolo, Andreolo Giustiani, the Latinist Tomaso Fregoso, and the bizarre Giovan Mario Fidelfo, who was born in Constantinople but who became a citizen of Savona.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards*.

20183. CHAMPEAUS, E. Retrouve-t-on au XVe siècle dans les pays alpins un droit ligurien de succession? [Does one find in the Alpine countries of the 15th century a Ligurian law of succession?] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger*. 10 (1) 1931: 80-95.—This is a review of E. M. Meijers, *Le droit ligurien de succession en Europe occidentale*, volume I, *Les pays alpins* (Haarlem, 1928).—*Moses I. Finkelstein*.

20184. CRAMER, U. Die Wehrmacht Strassburgs von der Reformationszeit bis zum Falle der Reichsstadt. [The militia of Strassburg from the Reformation to the fall of the free city.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*. 45 (1) 1931: 45-95.—Strassburg was obliged by the Reichsmatrikel of the Reichstag of Worms (1521) to contribute 25 horsemen and 135 footmen to the Reichsarmee. There did not exist a common militia in Lower Alsace before the end of the Thirty Years' War. When peace was concluded the terrible worries caused by the dismissed soldiers induced the "Stände" to create one,

to which Strassburg contributed 90 footmen and 26 horsemen. The organization of the militia lay in the hands of three committees of the town council. They had to take care of the men, the horses, the artillery, and the fortifications. There existed universal military service for 4,000 citizens. These were forbidden to enter foreign war service. The big guns of the town were numerous and famous. Strassburg displayed activity during the Peasants' War (1525) and made the important alliance with Basle and Bern (1529). No troops of the town entered the army of the allies of Schmalkalden, but they sent the Landgraf von Hessen a newly enlisted corps; until November, 1546, the town paid 22,000 florins to the treasury of the allies. Their own troops were reserved for the defense of the town. In 1552 the town prepared for war against an assault of the French king, Henry II. The decline of power began at the end of the 16th century. The city never recovered from the enormous burden of debts caused by the so-called bishop's-war (1592-93). In 1621 began the period of neutrality. The citizens forgot to fight. An alliance with the emperor was concluded 1676 and an imperial garrison placed into the town. In 1681 the town was forced to surrender to the French. (Documents out of the Strassburg Stadtarchiv.)—*G. Mecenseffy.*

20185. CREDALI, ADELVADO. Una violenta disfida alla corte di Ranuccio Farnese. [A violent conflict in the court of Ranuccio Farnese.] *Aurea Parma*. 14 (3-4) Mar.-Aug. 1930: 134-140.—The description of a duel at Parma between two writers of the 17th century, Enrico Caterina Davila (died 1630), warrior and author of the *Storia delle guerre civili di Francia*, and Tommasi Stigliani, poet in the service of Duke Ranuccio Farnese. From the letter which Stigliani wrote to the duke who tried to intervene between the two duelists, it seems that Dávila was the aggressor, that he had insulted Stigliani, especially in the frequent discussions which they held in the Accademia degli Innommati in which both were members. (Bibliog.)—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20186. DAVIES, D. SEABORNE. Further light on the Case of Monopolies. *Law Quart. Rev.* 48 (191) Jul. 1932: 394-414.—A careful study of Elizabeth's patent rolls confirms the classification of monopolies made by Lipson. A great deal of material concerning the card monopolies is to be found in the records of the courts of chancery, exchequer, and the privy council. It is particularly noteworthy that these new documents show that the Case of Monopolies (11 Rep. 84b) was fought with the promise of financial assistance from the city of London, for records are extant of a suit against the Lord Mayor, and from Guildhall records it seems that the city paid. Another newly discovered sequel is the attempt by the crown to obtain the annuity due from the monopolist, who successfully pleaded that as the patent had been held invalid, he was not bound to pay.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

20187. FATINI, GIUSEPPE. L'ora dell'Ariosto. [The revival of Ariosto.] *Civiltà Moderna*. 2 (1) Feb. 15, 1930: 27-50.—The author examines the reasons for the revival of Ariosto studies and adds a review of the most recent bibliography in regard to the life and work of the poet. The reason for the revival he finds in the profound humanity of his work.—*G. Calogero.*

20188. FRANKE, RUTH. Peter van Zirns Handschrift, ein deutsches Schulbuch vom Ende des 15. Jh. [The manuscript of Peter van Zirn, a German school text at the end of the 15th century.] *German. Studien*. (127) 1932: pp. 136.—The Wolfenbüttel manuscript which accidentally escaped description by Borchling is a German school text of 1497 containing among other things the school curriculum, exercises in arithmetic, models for letter writing, prayers, verses, and a German translation of Cato. Müller's exhaustive researches (1882) had found evidence of but a single school conducted in the German language in 1477. The text of 1497

proves the existence of another German school, (this one in Wesel) taught by Peter van Zirn some 30 years before the general rise of the German school under the influence of the Lutheran Reformation, and furnishes interesting information that helps to explain the development of early modern German educational and linguistic processes.—*J. P. von Gruening.*

20189. GRUNDZWEIG, ARMAND. Un plan d'acquisition de Gènes par Philippe le Bon (1445). [Philip the Good's plan to acquire Genoa, 1445.] *Moyen Age*. 42 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 81-110.—Among the unrealized projects of Philip the Good was the acquisition of Genoa. A document in the state archives of Milan confirms this. In 1445 Duke Filippo Maria Visconti of Milan requested certain favors from the French king, offering in return to aid any expedition the latter might undertake in Italy, e.g. Genoa. The French king being noncommittal, the Duke of Milan turned to Burgundy. His ambassador was Raimondo Marliano, who had been called to the chair of law at Philip's university at Dôle. After some delay Philip treated on this subject with the Duke of Milan, using as his ambassador the same Marliano, who was accompanied by the Genoese Maruffo. While at Milan Marliano wrote an anonymous memoir which he caused Maruffo to present to Duke Filippo. The memoir suggests that Filippo write Philip a cordial letter, reminding him that the French king has his eye on Genoa, and that it would be well that Philip gain the royal assent before proceeding further. Such a letter, says the memoir, will avoid trouble between France and Milan, and at the same time turn the wrath of Charles VII against Philip. Should France and Burgundy resume hostilities, Italy will be safe from both; in any event Filippo will be protected. Raimondo's tortuous diplomacy is typical of Renaissance Italy. Political changes brought about a treaty between France and Milan in 1446. Marliano later had a distinguished career in the Low Countries, eventually entering the ranks of the clergy. [Document.]—*Walter I. Brandt.*

20190. HARTSOUGH, MILDRED L. A new treatise on bookkeeping under the Fuggers. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4 (3) May 1932: 539-551.—Discusses Alfred Weitnauer's *Venetianischer Handel der Fugger, nach der Musterbuchhaltung des Matthäus Schwarz* (Munich and Leipzig, 1931).—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20191. HÉRUBEL, MARCEL A. La réglementation de la pêche et du commerce du poisson en Normandie au moyen âge. [The regulation of fishing and the fish-trade in medieval Normandy.] *Normannia*. 3 (2) Sep. 1930: 667-684.—Coast fishing was controlled at least as early as the 9th century, and in the 10th century the dukes acquired certain monopolies and fiscal rights. Similarly river fishing was partitioned among countless feudal and communal privileges which are only explicable on the assumption that fish were much more numerous then now. There were at least five sorts of "royal fish" and some churches had rights to receive them. Fishmongery in Rouen was subject to numerous ordinances which were consolidated in 1369. They dealt with hours, weights and times of lawful sale, quality etc.; at Évreux the rules were very severe against middlemen and speculators. Detailed and severe, these rules were of a practical nature and really did protect legitimate trade.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

20192. HUŠČAVA, ALEXANDER. Relazioni italiane intorno alla battaglia della Montagna Bianca in Boemia—1620. [Italian reports on the battle of the White Mountain in Bohemia, 1620.] *Europa Orient.* 12 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 178-202.—A transcription of two reports and a letter emanating from Italians which were drafted in Prague after the battle of the White Mountain. The reports bear the following titles: *Compta relatione di quello è occorso fra le due armate imperiale e della Lega con quella di Friderico conte palatino*

et della battaglia et vittoria contro di lui conseguita nella presa di Praga e regno di Boemia 1620, Vera relatione della presa della Real Città di Praga nella Boemia e entrata in essa fatta dal Serenissimo Massimiliano duca di Baviera a dì 9 novembre 1620, and Lettera scritta da un signor principale della corte et esercito del Serenissimo Massimiliano duca di Baviera etc.—Data in Praga a dì 10 novembre 1620. Nella quale si contiene la vittoria ottenuta contra il Palatino.—O. Eisenberg.

20193. KLETZIN, URTE. Das Buch vom Heiligen Karl, eine Züricher Prosa. [The Book of St. Charles (Charlemagne), a Zurich prose version.] *Beitr. z. Gesch. d. Deutschen Sprache u. Lit.* 55 (1-2) Apr. 1931: 1-73.—The Zurich Charlemagne is not the beginning of the German prose novel but the continuation of an evolution that had begun as early as 1270. It consisted of recasting in prose the legendary poetry of knighthood and recorded historic facts, all aiming at a new synthetic unity of definite spiritual significance. The *World Chronicles* and particularly the *Weihenstephan Chronicle* (Wc) of 1469 and 1476 contain similar motives and language characteristics that help to identify the sources from which they are derived. The author was unquestionably a clergyman. Legends relative to Charlemagne's activities in Zurich appear for the first time in the wake of a cult wave after 1233. The period of highest interest is about 1500.—John Paul von Grueningen.

20194. KUSKE, BRUNO. Zur Geschichte der Arbeit in Deutschland. [On the history of work in Germany—an address delivered upon the assumption of the rectorate of the university, Nov. 7, 1931.] *Kölner Universitäts-Reden.* (28) 1931: 4-19.—Only in modern times has there been a universal conception of the principle or work, applied to all classes. In the middle ages, work as an economic activity bound up with severe bodily exertion was first visualized in the monastic rules, to which the idea of intellectual work was subsequently added. Work in the late middle ages was actuated by gain and associated with social distinctions. With the decline of slavery and serfdom, the concept of work has continually broadened. Concomitant has been the dignifying of work so that, today, we conceive of it as done for civilization.—T. P. Oakley.

20195. LANE, FREDERIC CHAPIN. The rope factory and hemp trade of Venice in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4 (4) Aug. 1932: 830-847.—To make rope of an excellent quality Venice established a rope factory. The growth of the factory brought problems in management, in handling workers, and in getting raw material.—Henrietta M. Larson.

20196. LA ROCHE, C. de. L'aventure de James FitzMaurice, "généralissime du pape," 1570-1579. [The adventure of James FitzMaurice, "generalissimo of the pope."] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (159) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 117-126.—James FitzMaurice, who belonged to the family of the Desmonds and was descended from the FitzGerald, was born about 1550. He was in rebellion against the English beginning in 1568 but made his submission in 1573; war flared up again in that year. From 1575 to 1577 he was at Paris, endeavoring to secure the aid of Henry III and Catherine de Medicis. Gregory XIII provided him with a pontifical army, under the command of an Englishman named Stulkely, which was to make a descent on Ireland. In 1577 and 1578 FitzMaurice organized an expeditionary force at Brest, Nantes, and Saint-Malo, and the king of Spain promised to provide war vessels for its transport and convoy. The French expeditionary force had to be given up, because the French court became absorbed in the adventures of the Duc d'Anjou in the Netherlands; Stulkely's force, which had put in at Lisbon, was meanwhile cut up in an attack which he had been persuaded to make upon the Moors. Nevertheless, six ships landed

at the bay of Dingle on the Kerry coast, under FitzMaurice's leadership, in 1579; shortly afterwards he was killed in a skirmish near Limerick.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

20197. LE CACHEUX, P. La juridiction spirituelle des archevêques de Rouen au temps de Jeanne d'Arc. [The spiritual jurisdiction of the archbishops of Rouen in the time of Joan of Arc.] *Normannia.* 4 (3) Dec. 1931: 141-165.—As a result of the intervention of the English during their occupation of Normandy, the see of Rouen lost steadily in favor of the crown. Among the subjects of conflict were: the archbishop's Christmas reception to the chapter; jurisdiction over testates and intestates, which was disputed by the dean and chapter and also by the lay jurisdictions; the trial of criminous clerks, and the conflict with the exchequer of Normandy. Several of the officials engaged in the trial of St. Joan figure here in litigation of various sorts, especially on the point whether clerical privilege extended to those accused of treason.—T. F. T. Plucknett.

20198. LODOLINI, ARMADIO. Aspetti militari dell'assedio di Firenze (1530). [Military aspects of the siege of Florence (1530).] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 4 (2) Feb. 1930: 167-188.—Contains data hitherto little known, and in particular corrects the account of Guerrayvi. Takes up the following matters: the political situation, the fortifications of Florence in 1530, the problem of victualing the city, the militia, Malatesta Baglioni's part in the defense of the city, the operations in Umbro-Tuscan territory, and the preliminary operations of the siege.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

20199. LORENTZEN, BERNT. Vardevakt og strandvern langs Norges sydvest-kyst i det 17de Aarhundre. [Beacon watches and shore defenses along the southwestern coast of Norway in the 17th century.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Oslo).* 31 (4) 1931: 277-323.—In the state archives at Bergen there are certain 17th century records from the *Amtmann's* office in Stavanger that help to make clear how the beacon watches in southwestern Norway were then organized and how well they functioned in the many wars of the period. Contrary to Olafsen's suggestion, it seems unlikely that there is any continuity between the signal-fire system of saga days and the organization of the watches to which these records refer. The regulations drawn up in the 17th century were not designed to perfect a beacon system as such, but sought to improve the coast defenses generally. While Stavanger was the center of the system in this region in the 17th century, in the early 18th that role was passing to Kristianssand. (Some of the regulations are discussed in detail. A map sketch shows the beacon locations in the province of Rogaland.)—Oscar J. Falnes.

20200. LUZZATTO, GINO. The study of medieval economic history in Italy, recent literature and tendencies. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4 (4) Aug. 1932: 708-727.—Henrietta M. Larson.

20201. MATTINGLY, GARRETT. A humanist ambassador. *J. Modern Hist.* 4 (2) Jun. 1932: 175-185.—Eustache Chapuys, for 16 years the imperial ambassador to the court of Henry VIII, always thought of himself as primarily a scholar and a man of letters. He enjoyed the friendship of Erasmus and of Heinrich Cornelius Agrippa of Nettesheim from his student days at Turin. In 1545, after terminating his diplomatic career in England, he went to Louvain to continue his beloved studies. In 1549 he founded the Collège Chapuysien, a regular 16th century grammar school, in his native town, perhaps with the hope that it should be "a sort of feeder" for Louvain. After his death the Annecy school received 2,500 French crowns, but the bulk of his estate was bequeathed to the Collège de Savoie at Louvain. As a staunch Catholic and a firm Francophobe, his generosity may have been influenced by certain political motives, for the intellectual

attractions of Geneva, Strasbourg, and Paris were strong for the youth of Annecy; further, Louvain's unusual position between Switzerland and France helped to make it a center of imperialist and orthodox influence.—*George G. Horr.*

20202. MEISSNER, P. Die Stellung des Menschen im englischen Geistesleben des 17. Jahrhunderts. [Man in 17th century English intellectual life.] *Engl. Studien.* 67 (1) 1932: 27-69.—The Renaissance is not an isolated phenomenon as Jakob Burckhardt interpreted it. Individualism can be found as a doctrine as early as the 13th century. Opinions differ whether it leans more to the middle ages or to modern times. The elements of the Renaissance are very multifarious as is shown by the men of 17th century England. At the beginning of the 17th century the concept of enlightenment was prevalent. But through the discoveries of Copernicus extreme scepticism resulted, as it was manifested in the writings of Ben Jonson, Milton, More, and others. By quoting numerous authors Meissner reveals how gradually scepticism was overcome by rationalistic consideration and by mysticism.—*Robert Lorenz.*

20203. PAGANONI, VICINO. Statuta saone del 1404-1405. [The statute of Savona of 1404-05.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria.* 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 56-87; 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 27-52; (2) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 157-179; (3) Jun.-Sep. 1930: 235-262.—The earliest statute of Savona is for 1345; the second, 1376; the third is that of 1404-5. This statute as it exists in the Municipio of Savona consists of two volumes both of which deal with the organization of the state. Provision is made for a podesta, two giudici, three syndics, six *consiglieri* who must be natives of Savona, two notaries, three *estimatori*, a noble, an artist and a merchant, to levy port duties, four consuls, six scribes, and twelve *campari* or country policemen. Not more than two ambassadors might be sent at one time from the city without permission from the Anziani and the Anziani could not send ambassadors more than thirty miles from the city without permission from the Grand Council. The statute also regulates every detail of the guilds, much more numerous than they were in Florence, for example, and provides detailed and rigid sumptuary laws.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20204. PAGÈS, G. La vénalité des offices dans l'ancienne France. [The sale of offices in old France.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 169 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 477-495.—The excessive venality regarding public offices in France under the old regime was derived from the older practice of selling "resignations." The holders of offices, wishing to transmit these to their sons, would confer them on their sons by means of "resignations" which were valid if conferred 40 days before the death of the father. Resignations given at the time of death had to be authorized by special grant of the king—and the king charged for this authorization. Louis XII was the first king to sell outright appointments to public offices. In the 16th century the king recognized the right of an officer to dispose of his office upon the payment of a third of its value to the crown. In 1604 this was changed and the "paulette" provided that the office could be hereditary for the payment of an annual tax of a sixtieth, and could be transferred when the owner wished for the payment of an eighth. If he died intestate his heir could receive it upon paying the eighth. This cost the official less and brought the king regular income. The holders were almost entirely bourgeois. Colbert would have liked to abolish the ownership and sale of office but could not afford to.—*J. L. La Monte.*

20205. PANDIANI, EMILIO. Un cronista genovese del Rinascimento, Bartolommeo Senarega. [A Genoese chronicler of the Renaissance.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria.* 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 18-30.—Bartolommeo Senarega's political life began with his appointment as chancellor of the commune in 1478. Later

he was sent on various missions to Germany, to Naples, to Milan, to Provence, to Rome, and to France. He was appointed by the republic of Genova in 1492 to write a chronicle of the events of the commune during his life time, the compensation for his labour being 100 gold florins.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20206. PEARKES, G. R. The field of legend. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 9 (3) Apr. 1932: 383-388.—A description of the Battle of Grünwald fought by the Teutonic knights near Tannenberg in East Prussia in 1410.—*Alison Ewart.*

20207. PHILLIPS, A. J. L. Sir John Hawkins, admiral and administrator. *Nineteenth Cent.* 112 (666) Aug. 1932: 212-219.—Not as great a sailor as Drake, Hawkins nevertheless proved to be a great organizer. As treasurer for 25 years he renovated the English navy, introduced a type of ship and armament which lasted into the 19th century, eliminated graft from the supply side, and created the efficient navy which won in 1588.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

20208. PIATTOLI, RENATO. Genova e Firenze al tramonto della libertà di Pisa. [Genoa and Florence at the period of the downfall of Pisan independence.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria.* 6 (3) Jun.-Sep. 1930: 214-232; (4) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 311-326.—A study of economic conditions and conflicting interests in these three commercial states at the opening of the 15th century, as well as the influence on public affairs exerted by Milan and by France.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20209. PIATTOLI, RENATO. La spedizione del Maresciallo Boucicalet contro Cipro. [The expedition of Marshall Boucicalet against Cyprus.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria.* 5 (4) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 135-138.—In 1402 Niccolo Guareo, captain of Famagosta, was directed to secure reprisals against the depredations of pirates in the Orient and to seize the son of the king of Cyprus. A. Grimaldo, Knight of Jerusalem, was sent there to secure the release of certain Genoese. At that time the king of Cyprus was endeavouring to unite the island under his rule. Accounts of the expedition from contemporary sources are included and in an appendix are letters to Francesco Datini.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20210. PLUCKNETT, THEODORE F. T. The place of the legal profession in the history of English law. *Law Quart. Rev.* 48 (191) Jul. 1932: 328-340.—The end of the series of Year Books in 1535 was regarded by Maitland as evidence of a crisis in the history of the common law. Later work on the Statute of Uses which was passed in this year shows the nature of that crisis more clearly. The position of the legal profession was a determining factor, but its history is still obscure. The Year Books are suspect as a source for professional history since they are too closely allied to the serjeants. The foundations of the future of the common law were being laid by apprentices and not by serjeants, for it was they who took up the work of legal education. Teachers of current customary law prepared the way for the French civil code; in America the law teachers are a powerful force in the development of the law; in England, on the other hand, law teaching is only just beginning to take an organized form.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

20211. PRAZ, MARIO. Machiavelli e gl'Inglese dell'epoca Elisabetiana. [Machiavelli and the English of the Elizabethan age.] *Civiltà Moderna.* 1 (4) Dec. 15, 1929: 535-560; 2 (1) Feb. 15, 1930: 90-116.—The revised version of the author's lecture on Machiavelli and on the Elizabethans in the Annual Italian Lecture of the British Academy, 1928.—*G. Calogero.*

20212. RELKOVIĆ, REDA. Gabriel Bethlen, Fürst von Siebenbürgen und die königlichen Kammern der niederen Bergstädte des Oberlandes. [Gabriel Bethlen, count of Transylvania, and the royal councils for the lower mining towns of the Oberland.] *Karpathenland.* 5 (1) 1932: 23-26.—A calendar of mining opera-

tions (1620-1622) of the German towns in Upper Hungary over which Bethlen was lord for a period, and of the struggle of the belligerent powers for the possession of their production.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

20213. SANCHEZ-ALBORNOZ, CLAUDIO. La crónica de Albelda y la de Alfonso III. [The chronicle of Albelda and Alfonso III.] *Bull. Hispanique*. 32 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 305-325.—The author refutes the ideas of earlier authorities concerning the two chronicles. He proves that the chronicle of the monk preceded that of the king. The king related numerous details omitted by the monk, and corrected some of his dates and facts. Sometimes he took over whole clauses of Albelda's chronicle. If the monk and the king were not inspired by a common source today lost, Alfonso was the one who used the chronicle of Albelda as a source.—*Lillian Estelle Fisher.*

20214. SASSI, FERRUCCIO. I primordi del principato massese. [The establishment of Massa.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria*. 6 (3) Jun.-Sep. 1930: 201-213.—Massa was created as a separate principality in 1442 and became at once and continuously a center of dispute between Milan, Florence, and Genoa.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20215. TASSONI, GIUSEPPINA. Aspirazioni di Ranuccio Primo Farnese nell'impero. [The aspirations of Ranuccio Primo Farnese in the empire.] *Aurea Parma*. 14 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 150-153.—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20216. TASSONI, GIUSEPPINA. L'ospedale maggiore e la pulizia della piazza di mercato nel sec. XVI. [The main hospital and the cleanliness of the market place in the 16th century.] *Aurea Parma*. 14 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 243-245.—The provisions taken by the

"ancients" of Parma in the 16th century for the cleanliness of the city and publication of a city ordinance of 1567 in which the quantity of products is fixed which the merchants had to give to the brothers of the chief hospital who were entrusted with keeping the market place clean.—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20217. TENNEY, HORACE K. The trial of Mary Queen of Scots. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (5) May 1931: 285-291.

20218. TROYER, HOWARD WILLIAM. Who is Piers Plowman? *PMLA*. 47 (2) Jun. 1932: 368-384.—Piers is a multifold symbol. Allegorically he is man, the race. Sometimes he is an individual, who is in his integrity a picture of moral perfection in the society which the race has developed. And he is also the great God-man, the highest achievement of the race in the figure of its own redeemer. The title *Visio Willelmi de Petro le Plowman* is fully justified, for the poem is a vision concerning man in this life, in his attainment of economic and political well-being.—*F. G. Bauer.*

20219. TUCCI, RAFFAELE di. Le imposte del commercio genovese. [The Genoese commercial imposts.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria*. 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-12; (2) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 147-169; (3) Jun.-Sep. 1930: 243-262; (4) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 341-360.—A study of early duties and imposts levied by the port of Genoa and the variations made for different kinds of cloth; rates of exchange and of interest are also tabulated and the position of the Banco di San Giorgio, as the unifying force between private and public enterprises is considered. There is a table of tax rates and in the last installment, several important documents regarding the commerce of Genoa and the Banco di San Giorgio.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

20220. HUBERT, GRIMME. Aus unedierten südarabischen Inschriften des Berliner Staatsmuseums. [From unpublished South-Arabian inscriptions of the state museum of Berlin.] *Muséon*. 45 (1-2) 1932: 91-116.

20221. KROHN, ELSE. Vorislamisches in einigen vorderasiatischen Sekten und Derwischorden. [Pre-Islamic culture in some Near Eastern sects and dervish orders.] *Ethnol. Studien*. 1 (4) 1931: 293-343.—A whole series of agreements between shamanism and dervishism of Asia Minor prove the connection between ancient Asia Minor and ancient Central Asia. Ecstatic dances, music, martyrdom, fortune-telling, juggling, and female costumes might have originated in both places independently. In any case they would have assured their survival in the Islamic culture. In spite of all the manifoldness in details, there are many similarities in the social, cultural, and ideal characteristics between the sects of Asia Minor and some dervish orders. They have inherited the old religions, the orders and religiousness of the Yezidis, and perhaps even the succession of the priest orders. These orders found connections with Islam by appropriating personalities which stood in the order of high sanctity. Their connection with the ruling Turks brought about the adoption of the sepulchral cults. On the Balkan peninsula Islam seems to have found favorable preliminary conditions in the form of the dervish orders (especially of the Bektashis). The study of the cult attributes of the dervish orders has furnished important explanations and cues to the problems of the origin and transformation of the sects and orders, which so far has only been slightly touched upon. (Objects from the Hamburg Ethnological Museum are shown by 3 plates with 18 illus.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

20222. OLINDER, GUNNAR. Äl al-Gaun of the family of Äkil al-murār. *Monde Oriental*. 25 (1-3) 1931: 208-229.—Arabian tradition, historical accounts, and poems throw some light on the life of Mu'āwiya al-Gaun and his descendants, rulers during the 6th century over a small territory about the city of Hagar on the Persian Bay, important for its date market and commercial interests. The line was not particularly distinguished in any way but held an exceptional position among the tribal chiefs in their influence over the original North Arabian inhabitants. Confusion of names and disagreement of traditions and accounts obscure further facts.—*M. Abbott.*

20223. STARK, FREYA. The Assassin's castle of Lambesar. *Geog. J.* 80 (1) Jul. 1932: 47-56.—When Hulagu the Tartar devastated the Middle East in 1256 A.D., two castles, Girdkuh and Lambesar, resisted the offense for six months after the last Lord of Alamut had been taken captive. The ruins of Lambesar, located near the junction of Nainarud and the Shah Rud and north of Kazvin, were explored by the author in 1931. It is located on a truncated hill, joined to the adjacent mountains on the north side only. Of especial interest is the method of securing water, either from the river below or by means of an aqueduct from the north. This feature combined with protected position and the proximity of the fertile Shah Rud valley, enabled the castle to resist the Mongols.—*Lois Olson.*

INDIA

20224. DIKSHIT, K. N. Paharpur copper-plate grant of the Gupta year 159. *Epigraphia Indica*. 20 (3) Jul. 1929: 59-63.

20225. MORELAND, W. H. "The King of Vellore." *J. Indian Hist.* 11 (1) Apr. 1932: 114-121.—The discussion between Moreland and S. K. Aiyangar as to

the justification of designating Velur as the capital of Vijayanagar under Venkata II and the appropriateness of naming the territory a kingdom, as was done in a publication of the Hakluyt Society, brings out sources of authority on both sides.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

20226. NAHAR, PURAN CHAND. Antiquity of the Jain sects. *Indian Antiquary*. 61(766) Jul. 1932: 121–126.—Argument and evidence are herein given to clear up points relating to the two major sects of the Jains, respecting the practice of nudity among Jain monks, the different views held by the two sects on the spiritual emancipation of women, the authenticity of the Jain canons as accepted by one of the sects in preserving the early Jain tradition, and the respective positions of the two sects as to influence with the government during Mohammedan rule.—*M. Abbott*.

20227. OLDHAM, C. E. A. W. Sidi'Ali Shelebi in India, 1554–1556, A.D. *Indian Antiquary*. 59(746) Nov. 1930: 219–224; (747) Dec. 1930: 239–241; 60(748) Jan. 1931: 5–8; (749) Feb. 1931: 26–30.—The Turkish admiral, author of the *Mukht*, a compilation from various sources of instructions for navigating the seas between Persia and China, and of *Mirât al-mamâlik*, "The mirror of countries," was a contemporary of Sulaimân I, and most of his active service was spent in the employment of that monarch. Appointed to the post of admiral of Egypt in charge of the Turkish fleet, Sidi 'Ali gives in his *Mirât* an account of the battle with the Portuguese fleet, from which encounter he proceeded to India with the remnants of the fleet. He began his return to Constantinople by land about December, 1554, on which long journey he vividly describes the character of the country through which he passed. The account of his travels through India is replete with revelations of the political and commercial conditions of the cities visited, and is of great interest as a historic and geographic picture of India at that time.—*M. Abbott*.

20228. PANCHAMUKI, R. S. Kotavumachgi inscription of Vikramaditya V. *Epigraphica Indica*. 20(3) Jul. 1929: 64–80.

20229. SASTRI, K. A. NILAKANTA. Early Pandyan chronology. *J. Indian Hist.* 11(1) Apr. 1932: 63–85.—Although the larger Sinnamanur plates and the Velvikudi grant were known during the 1880's, it is only within the past decade that the texts have been edited, and upon the basis of these texts it is proposed to arrange Pandyan history on the assumption of ten generations. The criticism that only three dates are actually known, and that the known facts of the Saiva saints cannot be fitted into such an arrangement is based upon misrepresentation. If the claim of Venkayya as to the date of Varaguna Mahareja is correct, then 13 generations must be taken as the basis of reckoning, but the facts do not warrant such a finding. An examination of the system of 12 generations and 13 kings reveals its weaknesses and indicates the virtues of the revised ten generation arrangement.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

20230. SHUYAN, S. K. New lights on Moghul India from Assamese sources. *Islamic Culture*. 3(1) Jan. 1929: 20–37; (3) Jul. 1929: 375–403.—The article contains selected episodes from the *Padshah-Buranji*, translated from the original chronicle.—*Julian Aronson*.

FAR EAST

20231. GONDA, J. Kleine bijdrage tot de kennis van den kaneelhandel in de oudheid. [Contribution to the knowledge of the canal traffic of the past.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Genootsch.* 49(3) May 1932.—The place of origin of canals should be set in southern China, Annam, and Cochin-China.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt*.

20232. HOSOKAWA, KAMEICHI. Shoen-shakai niokeru Chugi-kannen. [The idea of loyalty in the manor community of the feudal period in Japan.] *Rinri-Kenkyu*. 20 Jun.–Jul. 1932: 46–63.—*T. Toda*.

20233. HU SHIH. Development of Zen Buddhism in China. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 15(4) Jan. 1932: 475–505.—The traditional story of the origin and development of Zen (*Ch'an*) Buddhism raises serious doubts. Zen Buddhism was only one of many sects which emphasized the Indian doctrine of meditation. It arose as a revolt against Buddhism in the last years of the 7th century when Hui-neng discarded the Indian practices of meditation and substituted the doctrine of sudden enlightenment. In the 8th and 9th centuries it split into two parts: one becoming frankly iconoclastic and rationalistic and the other aiming at intellectual emancipation. The method of instruction is to force the novice to learn by bitter experience after which he attains his sudden enlightenment.—*William F. Hummel*.

20234. PAN, TZE-YEN. The three amazing figures of mediaeval China. *China J.* 17(1) Jul. 1932: 4–9.—This is a translation of a Chinese romance dealing with the period of Sui Yang Ti, A.D. 605–617. Li Ching, a poor scholar, who later became a high official under the T'ang, has a love affair with a girl named "Red Duster." She has a brother called the "Bearded Hero," who goes with Li Ching to meet a young man, also named Li, who was later to become the great emperor T'ang T'ai Tsung. Realizing that the young man had a great career before him which would put a barrier to his own ambitions, the "Bearded Hero" leaves China and later conquers a country in Indo-China. Before leaving he endows Li Ching with great wealth.—*J. K. Shryock*.

20235. WALKER, C. C. The Mongol invasion of Khwarazm. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 9(3) Apr. 1932: 352–368.—The main outlines are given of the Mongol invasion of Khwarazm in the third decade of the 13th century. In the campaigns of the Mongols, their mobility was so far superior to that of their foes that it gave them an advantage equivalent to a superior weapon.—*Alison Ewart*.

THE WORLD, 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

20236. PASTUSZKA, J. Pesymizm nowoczesny. [Modern pessimism.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (193) 1932: 1–26.—After a short introduction as to the causes of pessimism, the author discusses the representatives of its metaphysical and religious branches. Among the metaphysical pessimists he deals with Schopenhauer, Eduard Hartman, Vierkandt, Scheler, Nicolai Hartman, and Lessing. Among the religious pessimists are Volkelt, Miguel de Unamuno, Kierkegaard, Gogol,

Leontiev, Dostoevski, Tolstoi, Sołowjew, Lopatin, and others.—*A. Walawender*.

20237. VEIGA-SIMOES, A. da. La Flandre, le Portugal et les débuts du capitalisme moderne. [Flanders, Portugal, and the beginnings of modern capitalism.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24–3(2) Aug. 1932: 249–298.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

20238. FINER, HERMAN. State activity before Adam Smith. *Pub. Admin.* 10(2) Apr. 1932: 157–178.—The towns were the forerunners of the state in respect to regulation. In 15th century France and England the

royal power entered into a vigorous control of economic life. The great merchants were prominent in urging such a policy. Another condition was operative, especially in France and Prussia: the fiscal needs of government. The doctrines of Mercantilism arose with the growth of a national consciousness. Rulers were guided by considerations of state power, strength and self-sufficiency for defence. This policy reached its apogee in the work of Colbert in France and Burleigh in England; and Prussia in the late 17th and 18th centuries, under the guidance of the Cameralists, became the arch-type of the *Polizeistaat* administered by an expert civil service. Then came the age of enlightened despotism, as a transition to the welfare of individuals as the basis for state action. How much success resulted from this regulation? Historians have never satisfactorily answered this question. All nations lost much in the aggregate in order to be well off in respect to a navy and the possession of certain manufactures. Agriculture was sacrificed and the peasantry oppressed.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

20239. GRAS, N. S. B. The rise of big business. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(3) May 1932: 381-408.—The traveling merchant first pioneered the ways of commerce; he was followed by the sedentary merchant. The Industrial Revolution called forth great industrialists, and in the present century are growing the integrators or consolidators, who combine many functions.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20240. KROKIEWICZ, ADAM. Uwagi o kulturze i cywilizacji starożytnej w związku z kulturą i cywilizacją współczesną. [Observations on ancient in relation to modern culture and civilization.] *Muzeum (Lemberg).* 47(3) 1932: 129-151, 192.—Culture and civilization can be separated theoretically, because the hypertrophy of civilization destroys culture. The author makes a distinction between spiritual, material, individual, and social cultures. In Hellenic culture the essential trait is the union of the spiritual and material culture, as well as moderate individualism. Roman culture carried forward the Hellenic material culture, but in the spiritual domain it is social and reveals a profound comprehension of law. Christian culture utilizes the results obtained from the Greco-Roman cultural work by developing its values in its own way. Ancient cultures were strangled by civilization and routine. Contemporary culture is exclusively mechanical and material, whilst in the spiritual field a certain snobbism prevails. (French summary.)—*Eli Johns.*

20241. VONKA, R. J. Odd-Fellows. *Svobodný Zednář.* 6(7-8) Aug. 30, 1932: 114-117.—The Odd-Fellows originated in the 18th century in England. The article contains notes and statistics on this order for the following countries: England, United States, Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Norway, Czechoslovakia, and Austria.—*J. S. Rouček.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

20242. APERLO, G. Medaglie coniate in onore di anatomici, medici, chirurghi, specialisti italiani dei secoli XVIII, XIX, e XX. [Medals struck in honor of Italian anatomists, physicians, surgeons, and specialists of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 23(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 84-86; (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 117-128.—The author describes (with plates) medals from his collection in honor of the following men: Giorgio Baglivi (1668-1707), Carlo Botto (1766-1837), Enrico Bottini (1838-1903), Maurizio Bufalini (1787-1875), Cesare Cattaneo (1871-1930), Antonio Cocchi (1695-1758), Vincenzo Chiò (?-1846), Luigi Carlo Farini (1812-1866), Giovanni Pietro Frank (1745-1821) and his son Giuseppe Frank (1771-1842), Luigi Galvani (1737-1798) (two medals), Camillo Golgi (1843-1926), Edoardo Grandi (1849-

1912), Giuseppe Lapponi (1851-1906) Gaetano Mazzone (1854-1922), and Antonio Carlo Lorenzutti (1806-1867).—*Lida R. Brandt.*

20243. CASTALDI, LUIGI. Il elenco bibliografico dei lavori di storia delle scienze mediche e naturali pubblicati in Italia. [Bibliographical catalogue of the works on the history of the medical and natural sciences published in Italy.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 22(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 391-398; 23(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 40-48; (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 138-144.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

20244. COLLINA, GIOVANNI. Dell' italianità di Giacomo Pilarino, primo trattatista della vajolizzazione. [On the Italian nationality of Giacomo Pilarino, first writer on vaccination.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 23(5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 109-113.—Evidence is presented to prove that Pilarino of Cephalonia, who published a treatise on vaccination in 1714, should be considered an Italian rather than a Greek.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

20245. DELAUNAY, PAUL. Une dynastie de médecins bretons. Les de la Bigne de Villeneuve. [A dynasty of Breton physicians. The de la Bignes.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 25(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 413-461.—The first of them was a Breton doctor, who lived and died without great fame; his two sons, however, one an eminent physician, the other an abbé of the church, lived through the French Revolution, and saw many vicissitudes. In the reaction of 1795 they were restored to favor, Doctor de la Bigne attaining public office under the Directory. The 19th century members of the family did creditable work in medicine, one being the author of a treatise upon the therapeutic effects of the sulphate of quinine, produced very shortly after the discovery of the basic properties of quinine by Pelletier and Caventou.—*C. R. Hall.*

20246. DIAMARE, V. Documenti cassinesi di medici del XVII e XVIII secolo. [Documents at Monte Cassino concerning physicians of the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 23(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 49-68; (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 97-108.—A note on a report on the mental condition of Infante Don Filippo, son of Charles III (1759) and the text of three documents, with comment: (1) letter of Dr. Giuseppe Zambeccari, professor of anatomy at Pisa (about 1700); (2) letter of Giovanni Fera on a cure for gout (1664); (3) consultation between two doctors, Domenico Cotugno and Bruno Amantea (about 1810).—*Lida R. Brandt.*

20247. EDDY, HARRISON P. Contributions of the engineer to public health conservation. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 23(8) Aug. 1932: 353-361.—The sanitary branch of engineering is concerned with the improvement of man's environment. The engineer has contributed to the development of such health measures as the prevention of insect-breeding, particularly of the mosquitoes concerned with malaria and yellow fever; refuse disposal through the building of incineration plants; food sanitation; and air purification and the better ventilation of buildings. But his greatest single contribution has been in the conquest of water-borne disease through the improvement of water supplies and sewerage. From 2800 B.C. the ancients performed engineering feats in the bringing of water to cities, but then followed a reversion to primitive methods. Not until 1619 in London was a system of pumps and pipes for carrying water from the Thames installed. The Chelsea Company in 1829 first used a system of sand filters for purification of the Thames water; filtration of all river-water supplies to London was made compulsory by law in 1855. The rapid sand filter was developed in the U. S. about 1885. In 1905 supplementary chlorination was first employed. Instead of 25-135 typhoid deaths per 100,000 population in the U. S. in 1910, the

1930 average rate for 78 large cities was 1.6 deaths. Sewage treatment today involves removal of the solid matter by sedimentation and oxidation of the liquid portion either by trickling filters inhabited by bacteria or by the activated sludge process.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

20248. GARRISON, FIELDING H. *Bibliographie der Arbeiten Moritz Steinschneiders zur Geschichte der Medizin und der Naturwissenschaften.* [A bibliography of the writings of Moritz Steinschneider on the history of medicine and of natural science.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 25(3) Jul. 1932: 249–278.—*D. Maier.*

20249. LALLET, ALBERT. *Un grand médecin d'Annam: Hai-Thuong Lan Ong.* [A great Annamese physician: Hai-Thuong Lan Ong.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 24(5–6) May–Jun. 1930: 170–178.—Celebrated oriental physician of the 18th century, son of a doctor who was also the governor of a province. After his father's death he gave himself entirely to the study of medicine, refusing meanwhile flattering offers to enter the army. Hai-Thuong produced 63 volumes on medicine.—*C. R. Hall.*

20250. LE GENDRE, P. *L'encyclopédiste Albert de Haller envisagé comme homme de lettres.* [The encyclopedist Haller considered as a man-of-letters.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 25(7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1931: 326–372; (9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1931: 381–412.—An important contribution to our knowledge of the great botanist and physiologist, revealing him as a preromantic poet and a thinker along moral and religious lines. His poems, of which the most celebrated was *The Alps*, exemplify those traits of mind and temperament which we commonly associate with Rousseau and the romantic movement. In a second number the author continues his analysis of Haller's relationship with the encyclopedists as a polemical writer on religious topics. He had a deep hatred for Rome, based partly upon early Calvinistic surroundings. Not the least interesting of the items dealt with are the letters which passed between Haller and Voltaire.—*C. R. Hall.*

20251. LÜTGE, WILHELM. *Goethe als Wissenschaftler.* [Goethe the scientist.] *Phoenix.* 18(1) 1932: 5–42.

20252. MARCHIAFAVA, ETTORE. *Il pensiero latino e le recenti scoperte sulla malaria.* [Latin thought and the recent discoveries on malaria.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1447) Jul. 1, 1932: 3–31.—Short history of the discovery of the causes and the cure of malaria. Men early believed that swamps and stagnant waters are harmful to health. The ancient Romans raised temples to the goddess of Fevers in their terror of epidemics. In the second half of the 17th century two great doctors, Giovanni Maria Lancisi (1654–1720) and Francesco Torti (1658–1741) studied the epidemics of intermittent fevers. Another great Italian doctor who worked on malaria is Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682–1771). Guido Bacelli, professor of clinical medicine in the University of Rome from 1865, maintained that malaria was an agent for the destruction of red blood corpuscles and thus the cause of extreme anemia.—*L. Quagliata.*

20253. MÜLLER, HELMUT. *In der Irrenabteilung der Berliner Charité um 1854.* [In the psychiatric division of the Berlin Charité ca. 1854.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 97(7–8) Jul. 12, 1932: 415–436.—In 1862 August Ladendorff published his experiences in the Berlin Charité, where he had been sent as a political prisoner. This circumstance naturally made him biased and harsh in his judgments. He is continually complaining about the wretched conditions in the institution and the cruel treatment accorded the patients. No special provisions were made for the insane, but that they were placed by the side of convicts and the diseased; the director, Ideler, encouraged the working force to clean up the building before 10 o'clock in the morning, which led to carelessness and to neglect

in bathing the inmates. Ladendorff is not very tolerant of Ideler's methods. The director believed in common sense treatment if possible, but if the patient was irrational, he resorted to more forceful measures. Ideler first attempted to frighten a new inmate, and then followed this with psychic formulae in order to discover the origin of the disorder. The second period of treatment began with measures of force, and then addresses and moral suasion were turned to. Ideler advocated keeping the patients occupied as an important factor in bringing about a cure.—*D. Maier.*

20254. MÜLLER, ROLF. *Die astronomische Bedeutung des Mecklenburgischen "Steintanzes" bei Bützow.* [The astronomical significance of the Mecklenburg "Steintanz."] *Præhist. Z.* 22 1931: 197–202.—Müller criticizes some of the points which W. Timm brought out in his article on the Mecklenburg "Steintanz." He questions some of Timm's measurements, and does not believe that the centres of the circles can be determined with perfect accuracy because these circles are themselves irregular.—*D. Maier.*

20255. NEVEU, RAYMOND. *La vie aventureuse de Louis Frank.* [The adventurous life of Louis Frank.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 25(5–6) May–Jun. 1931: 279–294.—Frank was physician to the Bey of Tunis, of the Pasha of Janina, and of the Napoleonic army in Egypt. He was of Belgian parentage but became French in nationality, obtaining his medical training in the universities of Göttingen and Pavia. His wanderings throughout European, North African, and Near Eastern countries gave him a comprehensive knowledge of comparative medicine and made him expert in the diagnosis of tropical diseases. He was a hospital administrator several times and was associated with Desgenettes, Napoleon's chief medical officer in Egypt, in the study of the physical and hygienic environment of the country.—*C. R. Hall.*

20256. NIERENSTEIN, M. *Helvetius, Spinoza, and transmutation.* *Isis.* 17(51) Apr. 1932: 408–411.

20257. POWER, D'ARCY. *The first localized cerebral tumour.* *Brit. J. Surg.* 19(2) Apr. 1932: 523–526.—Brain surgery is but half a century old. Though experiments had been conducted on animals in the 1870's, it was not until 1884 that an attempt was made to remove a tumor imbedded in the brain of a human being. The surgeon was Rickman Godlee, of University College, London and the patient a young farmer 25 years of age. After a two hours' effort which resulted in the removal of a glioma the size of a walnut, the patient rallied and it seemed that he would recover, but a cerebral hernia developed on the fourth day, which was fatal. The operation was attended by a number of the leading English surgeons and aroused great interest in medical circles.—*C. R. Hall.*

20258. SPIRITO, UGO. *Die Beziehungen zwischen Naturwissenschaft und Philosophie in der Geschichte des Denkens von Hegel bis heute.* [Natural science and philosophy in the history of thought from Hegel to the present.] *Logos (Tübingen).* 20(3) 1931: 385–398.—The Encyclopedia of Hegel with its new logic of synthesis *a priori* and its assertion of the absolute unity of knowledge made philosophy and science almost synonymous. The reaction against Hegel naturally proceeded from a criticism of his natural philosophy with its reduction of the life of nature to dead philosophic categories which preceded nature. Positivism supplanted idealism but both are only two sides of the same medal; in place of philosophic monism came scientific monism but the goal remained the same, viz., the reduction of history and nature to one system cognizable by one methodology. One solution of the antinomy between these realms was that they are different in aim and method and hence cannot be combined. With this insight there began the so-called idealistic reaction to natural philosophy and soon there were

in evidence all sorts of tendencies, voluntarist, intuitionist, pragmatist, etc. which more or less consciously aimed to degrade natural science by regarding it as a pseudoscience with purely practical utilitarian conventional ends, and to enhance the reality accessible to philosophic thought, intuition, feeling or will. After the debacle of theories seeking to separate the two realms of nature and philosophy, their unity must be sought through the way of actualistic idealism.—*Ephraïm Fischhoff.*

20259. TSU MIN-YI. *Le problème médico-pharmaceutique d'hier et d'aujourd'hui en Chine.* [The medical and pharmaceutical problem of yesterday and today in China.] *Ann. Franco-Chinoises.* 4(16) 1930: 2-13.—Chinese medicine is in a backward state with the classical method still prevalent. The Chinese did not adopt the theories of western medicine when they were introduced 60 years ago because they had no confidence in them. Many doctors, however, have received a medical education in America, Europe, or Japan. The different medical faculties in China create a problem because of the various languages employed—Chinese, English, French, and German. Whereas the Chinese language is now relegated to an inferior position, it would be better if it formed the basic tongue for the carrying on of all instruction. Chinese physicians do not only employ many different plants and minerals, but they advocate the use of organs and juices of animals in order to cure certain diseases. The teaching of ancient and modern pharmacy does not exist in China. Skill in the profession can only be acquired through experience, which may often prove to be a very costly method. Therefore, the establishment of a school of pharmacy is absolutely essential.—*D. Maier.*

20260. UNSIGNED. Thomas Eddy's proposals regarding the care of the insane, 1815. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(3) Sep. 1930: 459-474.—Eddy was born in Philadelphia in 1758 of Scotch Presbyterian stock and as a Quaker Tory amassed a fortune in "war profits" during the Revolution and thereafter, in life insurance. His early philanthropic trend is illustrated by copies of letters to friends in this country and England. After 1800 he became greatly interested in improving the care of the insane. In 1815 he read a paper before the Governors of New York Hospital entitled, "Hints for introducing an improved mode of treating the insane in the asylum." He acknowledged the influence of Samuel Tuke, manager of The Retreat near York, England, but he also showed various advanced ideas of his own. He advocated that the maniacal be restrained by methods of lessened excitement rather than by fear; that persuasion and kind treatment supersede coercive means; and that the quality of self-esteem and self-respect be excited in the patient's mind as well as that of self-restraint. All patients should have bodily exercises, walking and sports, while he regarded regular employment as the most efficacious. Religion and the affections were to be indulged, while attendants of good sense and amiable dispositions should be in charge. Chains were to be abolished and the strait-jackets and straps so far as possible, while the shower bath was recommended; cleanliness was paramount, while it was to be the duty of the physician to keep a book of records of each patient, his history and progress.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

20261. ZEMBRZUSKI, L. *L'enseignement de l'histoire de la médecine en Pologne.* (The teaching of the history of medicine in Poland.) *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 25(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 471-485.—The new Republic of Poland was one of the first to recognize the importance of this subject to the medical curriculum and to make it a compulsory subject for the doctor's degree.—*C. R. Hall.*

HISTORY OF ART

20262. BATIFFOL, LOUIS. *La construction de l'Arsenal au XVIII^e siècle et Germain Boffrand.* [The construction of the Arsenal in the 18th century and Germain Boffrand.] *Rev. de l'Art.* 59(326) May 1931: 205-216; 60(327) Jun. 1931: 15-34.—New texts, chiefly the diary of an intendant of the household of the Duc du Maine who as master of ordnance is supposed to have lived at the Arsenal, enable the author to ascertain exact dates and the names of artists connected with the erection of the Arsenal. It was Germain Boffrand who, under the auspices of Louis XIV, drew up the plans for the enlargement and embellishment of the Arsenal. The work was carried on irregularly, being interrupted first by the death of the king and then by lack of funds. In lieu of payment the master mason Destriches and his son took lodgings in the Arsenal, and Dauphin the architect fitted up lovely reception rooms which preserve for us fine specimens of decorative art about 1750. In 1756 the Marquis de Paulmy d'Argenson came to live here, expelled the intruders and fitted up the rooms to his own taste, and collected before his death there the famous Arsenal Library. (Plates and drawings.)—*M. Abbott.*

20263. BENEKER, GERRIT A. The business of art. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(4) Aug. 1932: 611-636.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20264. BIGOT, A. *Portraits de Jean-François Millet.* [Portraits by J.-F. Millet.] *Normannia.* 3(3) Dec. 1930: 784-788.—The portrait number 1766 in the National Museum of Stockholm is a genuine work of Millet, but it does not portray his first wife, of whom there are two extant portraits and a third lost.—*T. F. Plucknett.*

20265. BUSHNELL, DAVID I., Jr. Seth Eastman: The master painter of the North American Indian. *Smithsonian Inst. Misc. Coll.* 87(3) Apr. 11, 1932: pp. 18.—Seth Eastman (1808-1875) graduated from West Point in 1824. During his army life in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Florida, and Texas at frontier forts, he was much interested in the Indians and made innumerable careful sketches and paintings of them and their modes of life, which form an invaluable ethnological record for that period. A history of Eastman's life and military career is given. (15 plates.)—*Katharine Bartlett.*

20266. COPERTINI, GIOVANNI. "La chiesa della Cappuccine di Parma" di Luigi Marchesi. ["The church of the Capuchins of Parma" by Luigi Marchesi.] *Aurea Parma.* 14(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 84-85.—Reproduction and criticism of a photograph showing an unknown picture by the painter of Parma, Luigi Marchesi. It is not known where this picture is to be found.—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20267. DEFRIES, AMELIA. France and the arts. *Contemp. Rev.* 141(793) Jan. 1932: 68-72.—Despite the tradition that the arts in France were second rate under Louis XIV, the period of Richelieu and Colbert really represents the commencement of the great French period. Despite the upset of the Revolution classicism held its place till recently—though with many competing influences. In the last half century independence of style has brought artists again to a position of change and flux.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

20268. DRAPER, JOHN W. Poetry and music in eighteenth century aesthetics. *Engl. Studien.* 67(1) 1932: 70-85.—The assaults of 17th century Puritanism in England had destroyed the general popularity of music, the theory and general canons of which were little understood. About the middle of the century, however, especially with the growing popularity of Handel's oratorios, an interest arose in music and consequently in its aesthetic theory, and a number of points of contact developed with the aesthetics of poetry. Several metrists employed musical notation and in France and

Germany a tendency became apparent to make music less symmetrical and more poetically "expressive," and to give poetry more beauty of sound and less significance of theme. The present paper proposes to define and explain such a development in 18th century England, and to summarize its relations with some contemporary concepts of philosophy, science, and social history.—*M. M. Heald.*

20269. ESTREICHER, E. Techniki malarstwa dekoracyjnego i ich trwałość. [The technique of mural decoration and its permanence.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (192) 1931: 197-212.—Fresco work is not suited to the climate of Poland. Tempera work is; the most permanent of mural decorations are mosaics.—*A. Walawender.*

20270. KIMBALL, FISKE. William Kent's designs for the houses of parliament, 1730-1740. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.* 39 (18) Aug. 6, 1932: 733-755; (19) Sep. 10, 1932: 800-807.—Drawings unearthed in museums by the writer, official letters on file in the Office of Works, parliamentary resolutions, Treasury minutes, and journalistic references to the project, preserve the history and detail of plans for new houses of parliament, prepared by William Kent in his service as Commissioner of the Board of Works supervising royal buildings. The documents cited and drawings, hitherto unpublished, prove him to be no mere dilettante in architecture. Unfortunately the designs, worked out in elaborate detail, were never executed, being halted in 1739 by war with Spain and subsequent events. The artistic loss to England can only be imagined. However, one feature, the balance of the two houses about a central dome, is preserved in the United States Capitol at Washington. (Reproductions of drawings.)—*M. Abbott.*

20271. MASSICOTTE, E. Z. Maçons, entrepreneurs, architectes. [Masons, contractors, architects.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (3) Mar. 1929: 132-142.—A list of the builders and architects of New France with dates and biographical notes.—*Alison Ewart.*

20272. NETTL, P. Mozart v Praze. (Mozart in Prague.) *Svobodný Zednář.* 6 (7-8) Aug. 30, 1932: 100-102.—Mozart was four times in Prague. While his *Figaro* was not accepted with a marked success in Vienna, its melodies were immensely popular in Prague. The details of Mozart's visit of Prague in 1787 are described in his letter to Gottfried Jacquin. Most of *Don Giovanni* was written in Prague. In 1791 Mozart visited several times the Masonic Lodge "Zur Wahrheit und Einigkeit," where the Masonic cantata *Maurerfreude* was performed.—*J. S. Rouček.*

20273. OMAN, C. C. English brass lecterns of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. *Archaeol. J.* 88 1931 (pub. 1932): 218-227.

20274. PISKUNOVA, L. ПИСКУНОВА, Л. Русские росписные лаковые железные изделия. [Russian painted lacquer iron work.] Записки Историко-бытового Отдела Государственного Русского Музея. (Записки Историко-Бытового Отдела Государственного Русского Музея, Leningrad.) 2 1932: 33-57.—A description of the technique of manufacture and painting of lacquer iron work in Russia and of the subjects painted.—*Eugen Kagarov.*

20275. RUSK, WILLIAM SENER. What price progress? *Art. & Archaeol.* 33 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 194-205.—Rusk protests against the heedless and unnecessary destruction of fine old buildings in American cities to clear the ground for the skyscrapers of the new era. Noteworthy examples of such destruction are afforded in the razing of the old Boston Art Museum which destroyed the architectural unity of Copley Plaza, the destruction of the fine old houses around Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, which offered a fine sequence of architectural styles, while the destruction of fine old houses, churches, and other buildings in New York is

too well-known to need further recital. (12 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

20276. SARFATTI, MARGHERITA G. Cinque secoli di pittura francese. [Five centuries of French painting.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1443) May 1, 1932: 41-51.

20277. WAULIN, A. Liszt in Prague. *Central Europ. Observer.* 10 (37) Sep. 9, 1932: 523-524.—Liszt visited Prague in March of 1840, and declared himself to be a Hungarian.—*J. S. Rouček.*

CHURCH HISTORY

20278. BARTH, KARL. Die Theologie und die Mission in der Gegenwart. [Present day theology and missions.] *Zwischen d. Zeiten.* 10 (3) 1932: 189-215.

20279. BASTGEN, HUBERT. Der Heilige Stuhl und Metternich über den Aufenthalt des bayrischen Kronprinzen Maximilian (II.) an der Universität Göttingen. Nach vatikanischen Aktenstücken. [The Holy See and Metternich concerning the presence of the Bavarian Crown Prince Maximilian (II) at the University of Göttingen. From official Vatican documents.] *Römische Quartalschr.* 40 (1-2) 1932: 182-186.—*John J. Meng.*

20280. BASTGEN, HUBERT. Erzbischof Graf Spiegel von Köln und der Heilige Stuhl. [Archbishop Count Spiegel of Cologne and the Holy See.] *Röm. Quartalschr.* 39 (3-4) 1931: 507-605.

20281. BEDNARSKI, ST. Na przełomie. Do historii szkolnictwa jezuickiego. [The history of Jesuit schools.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (192) 1931: 30-50.—Among the causes that worked for the downfall of the Jesuit schools in Poland were wars, fires, famines, and epidemics. Among the influences which revived Jesuit culture were rationalism, the influence of France and Saxony, the orders of the Jesuit generals, etc.—*A. Walawender.*

20282. CAPELLE, D. B. La procession du Lumen Christi au Samedi-Saint. [The procession "Lumen Christi" of Holy Saturday.] *Rev. Bénédictine.* 44 (2) Apr. 1932: 105-119.—The origin of the rites of Holy Saturday remains obscure. Particularly is there little known about the most expressive of these rites, the procession *Lumen Christi*, which precedes the liturgical cortege from the porch to the choir of the church. This rite seems to be the result of a compromise between old Roman ritual and two distinct contributions of Gallic origin. As a result the present-day celebration of Holy Saturday echoes the most ancient and venerable liturgy of mankind, and most probably approximates in many particulars that which was used at the tomb of the crucified Christ.—*John J. Meng.*

20283. DAVID, A. Le séminaire de Saint-Esprit et les missions de la Nouvelle-France au XVIII^e siècle. [The Seminary of St. Esprit and the missions of New France in the 18th century.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (5) May 1929: 278-283.—The history of a French-Canadian missionary seminary, and lists of the priests of the diocese of Quebec, of the missionaries in Acadia, and of the priests of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.—*Alison Ewart.*

20284. DAVID, A. Les deux premiers prêtres acadiens. [The two first Acadian priests.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (7) Jul. 1929: 444-446.—A comment on the missionary work in Acadia of Joseph Mathurin Bourg and Jean Baptiste Brault.—*Alison Ewart.*

20285. DAVID, A. Les Spiritains à St. Pierre et Miquelon. [The missionaries of St. Pierre and Miquelon.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (7) Jul. 1929: 437-441.—A chronological account of the missionaries of the Congregation du Saint-Esprit sent to the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.—*Alison Ewart.*

20286. DAVID, A. Les Spiritains dans l'Amérique Septentrionale au XVIII^e siècle. [Missionaries in North

America in the 18th century.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (5) May 1929: 314-319.—A biographical list of the missionaries in the region of Quebec in the 18th century.—*Alison Ewart.*

20287. DAVID, A. Messire Pierre Maillard, apôtre des Micmacs. [Pierre Maillard, apostle of the Micmacs.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (6) Jun. 1929: 365-375.—An account of the life and work of an Acadian missionary to the Micmac Indians (1735-1752).—*Alison Ewart.*

20288. DIEM, HERMANN. Zur Psychologie der Kierkegaard Renaissance. [Psychology of the Kierkegaard renaissance.] *Zwischen d. Zeiten.* 10 (3) 1932: 216-248.

20289. FOUCAULT, ALBERT. La Seconde République et la Société de Saint-Vincent-de-Paul. [The Second Republic and the Saint Vincent de Paul Society.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 211 (12) Jun. 20, 1932: 688-702.—By practicing constant and widely diffused material and moral charity, the Saint Vincent de Paul Society brought its effective help to the solution of the social problems which confronted the Second Republic. The Revolution of 1848 revealed the wide abyss between the fortunate and the indigent classes created by the birth of industrialism. To remedy this social evil, various systems were proposed. The society, however, refrained from engaging in the academic arguments which ensued, and devoted itself to solving the problem by experimentation and action. This action, well directed, brought numerous recruits to aid in the work. Hardly 15 years old, the membership of the society increased greatly, while its resources soon totaled over 2,000,000 francs, enabling it to render effective help to more than 40,000 families.—*John J. Meng.*

20290. GOSSELIN, AMÉDÉE. Établissement de la dime au Canada. [Imposition of the tithe in Canada.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (3) Mar. 1929: 143-149.—Notes on the tithe in Canada and of Bishop Laval's part in its imposition.—*Alison Ewart.*

20291. GRAHAM, P. James Woodrow, Calvinist and evolutionist. *Sewanee Rev.* 40 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 307-315.—James Woodrow, (1828-1907), a professor of natural science at Columbia (South Carolina) Theological Seminary, more than any other American of his generation precipitated the science-and-religion controversy. He insisted that science is neither theistic nor atheistic any more than is the multiplication table. To the last he held that the biblical account of creation was not irreconcilable with evolution.—*Marguerite B. Hamer.*

20292. KOSIBOWICZ, E. Współpraca polsko-węgierska. [Polish-Hungarian cooperation.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (191) 1931: 186-194.—The Hungarians and Poles have much in common, especially religion. During the anniversary celebration of St. Emerich in 1930, closer cooperation between the Hungarian and Polish Catholics was proposed and for this purpose the society Stephen Batory was founded.—*A. Walawender.*

20293. LAPALICE, O. Bancs à perpétuité dans l'église de Notre-Dame-de-Montréal. [Pews for life in the church of Our Lady of Montreal.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (6) Jun. 1929: 353-360.—A list of the holders of family pews in the church of our Lady of Montreal, which contains names that are historic in French Canada.—*Alison Ewart.*

20294. LAPALICE, O. La dime à Montréal. [The tithe in Montreal.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (2) Feb. 1929: 108-109.—Notes on the tithe on wheat in the district of Montreal in New France.—*Alison Ewart.*

20295. LECLER, JOSEPH. Aux Archives Nationales. La France religieuse du XVII^e au XX^e siècle. [At the National Archives. Religious France from the 17th to the 20th centuries.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 212 (13) Jul. 5, 1932: 64-76.—*John J. Meng.*

20296. LEHMANN, ED. Deux réformateurs du protestantisme danois: Kierkegaard et Grundtvig. [Two reformers of Danish Protestantism: Kierkegaard and Grundtvig.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 11 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 499-505.—All of Scandinavian Protestantism is Lutheran, the Reformed churches having almost completely disappeared. But it is different from that of Germany, being less clerical and less intellectual, more popular and democratic, with more activity on the part of laymen. There are also differences between the forms and emphases in the several Scandinavian countries. In Denmark there are two outstanding characteristics: (1) an emphasis of subjective individualism, and (2) a poetic conception of history. Kierkegaard represents the former, Grundtvig the latter. One is a personal element, the other social. Thus we find both types of religion in Denmark, one of the heart, the other of daily life, one resulting in a hymnology, the other in cooperative social enterprise.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

20297. M'CONNACHIE, JOHN. The Barthian school. III. Friedrich Gogarten. *Expository Times.* 43 (9) Jun. 1932: 391-395.

20298. MARSILI LIBELLI, MARIO. L'enciclica "Rerum Novarum" e la idea di solidarietà. ["Rerum Novarum" and the idea of solidarity.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Catt. d. Sacro Cuore. Ser. 3: Sci. Soc.* 11 1931: 272-285.

20299. MASSICOTTE, E. Z. Notes diverses sur le Cap-de-la-Madeleine. [Miscellaneous notes on Cap de la Madeleine.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (7) Jul. 1929: 389-397.—A history of the parish of Cap de la Madeleine in the Province of Quebec, with a list of the priests since 1673, and some of the names of the parishioners copied from the old parish register.—*Alison Ewart.*

20300. MELZER, FRISO. Christus in der Predigt Schleiermachers. [Christ in the preaching of Schleiermacher.] *Theol. Studien u. Kritiken.* 104 (1) 1932: 54-83.—I. About 1807 Schleiermacher turned in his sermons from moral rationalism (Jesus as example) to Christian religious experience (Christ the prototype and founder of a new mankind). His sermons and his *Glaubenslehre* alike are characterized by the contradiction arising from his attempt to place Jesus in the central position as mediator and from the opposing principles of the philosophic foundation of his theology.—*Paul Schubert.*

20301. MIDDLETON, WARREN C. The psychopathology of George Fox, the founder of Quakerism. *Psychol. Rev.* 38 (4) Jul. 1931: 296-316.—George Fox (1624-1691) was a pathological subject who learned self-control and became a master over his own personality. He presents a typical picture of neurasthenia. He was somber, pensive, introspective, serious minded as a youth to the point of eccentricity. He was in despair over the patent discrepancy between the religion of the Gospel and the religion of the churches. His emotional poise became unbalanced under the stress and strain and this expressed itself in physical changes such as trances, loss of sight and hearing and other symptoms of hysteria. He became so completely under control of the complex that the sight of a church steeple or the sound of a church bell would excite him to action. He also experienced "openings" or revelations direct from God. He experienced telesthesia and had disturbing visions. His philosophy of physical non-resistance was compensated by the satisfaction which he had from vicarious vengeance: the Lord chastised his enemies. All his acts may be explained on the basis that Fox though perhaps not psychotic was certainly neurotic. He needed the services of a physician and a psychiatrist.—*Coral H. Tullis.*

20302. MILLER, MAX. Die römische Kurie, die württembergische Königswurde und der Beginn der Konkordatspolitik. [The papacy, the Württemberg kingship and the concordat policy.] *Theol. Quartalschr.* 112 (1-2) 1931: 223-233.—On Jan. 21, 1806, Frederick

of Württemberg informed the papacy that he had assumed the title of king. The favorable reply of Pius VIII on Apr. 5, 1806, represents a new departure on the part of the papal throne in its relations with Protestant kings. It was also the first step toward the Württemberg concordat of 1807.—*R. L. Hightower.*

20303. RICHARDSON, EUDORA RAMSAY. Giles Brent, Catholic pioneer of Virginia. *Thought.* 6(4) Mar. 1932: 650–664.—Giles Brent was a pioneer in the democratic movement. At the same time that leaders in England were divesting kings of their power, Giles Brent opposed the autocratic methods of a feudal lord. Though he was dead 15 years when his nephew secured the Proclamation of Religious Liberty applicable to the settlers on the 30,000 acres known as Brenton, he paved the way in the northern Virginian counties for that tolerance which permitted people of all creeds to live together in fellowship and harmony.—*William F. Roemer.*

20304. RODOLICO, NICCOLÒ. Gli scritti storici di Achille Ratti. [Historical writings of Achille Ratti (Pius XI).] *Nuova Antologia.* (1444) May 16, 1932: 209–215.—They were inspired by his love for his church and for Lombardy. They center about two historical points: the reform of the church in the 11th and in the 16th centuries. The period in which he wrote was similar to the times he wrote about, for the church was then passing through another crisis.—*W. R. Quynn.*

20305. ROY, PIERRE GEORGE. Le baptême du chef Garakontie à Québec en 1670. [The baptism of the chief Garakontie at Quebec in 1670.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35(6) Jun. 1929: 321–324.—A brief description of an early Christian convert among the Indians of New France.—*Alison Ewart.*

20306. SCHMITZ, D. PHILIBERT. Douze lettres inédites de Mabillon. [Twelve unpublished letters of Mabillon.] *Rev. Bénédictine.* 44(2) Apr. 1932: 150–162.—*John J. Meng.*

20307. SHEPPARD, L. C. Dom Guéranger and the liturgical revival in France. *Thought.* 6(4) Mar. 1932: 624–649.—Guéranger is known as the restorer of Benedictine life in France and the author of a devotional commentary on the offices of the church. His work in bringing France back to liturgical unity is by no means so highly appreciated as it should be.—*William F. Roemer.*

20308. SZYMAŃSKI, A. O odnowieniu porządku społecznego. [Toward a new social order.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (192) 1931: 3–29.—On the basis of the encyclical *Quadragesimo anno*, the author discusses the social and economic doctrines of the church, particularly the relationship between capitalism and Catholicism, between capitalism and socialism and communism.—*A. Walawender.*

20309. TOMESCU, C. N. La nomination de l'archevêque Grégoire pour les Arméniens des principautés roumaines en 1808. [The nomination of archbishop Gregory for the Armenians of the Rumanian principalities in 1808.] *Arh. Basarabiei.* 4 1932: 99–108.—The author reunites in this article the acts found in the archives of the senators of Chisineu (Bessarabia) concerning the nomination in 1808 of an archbishop for the Armenian population, who were quite numerous in the Rumanian territories of this period. This archbishop was the Armenian Gregory of Grigoriopol in the government of Oherson. (Article in Rumanian.)—*N. Bănescu.*

20310. UNSIGNED. Historique de la paroisse de Saint-Maurice, comté de Champlain. [History of the parish of St. Maurice, county of Champlain.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35(5) May 1929: 292–304; (6) Jun. 1929: 336–347.—The history of a parish in Quebec Province, founded in 1830.—*Alison Ewart.*

20311. UNSIGNED. Notes sur la paroisse de Ste. Flore, comté de Champlain. [Notes on the parish of St.

Flore, Champlain county.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35(2) Feb. 1929: 100–107.—Parishional notes of Champlain county, Province of Quebec, from 1858–1900.—*Alison Ewart.*

20312. VITO, FRANCESCO. La sviluppo della politica sociale in Germania e le direttive della "Rerum Novarum." [The development of social legislation in Germany and the impetus of "Rerum Novarum."] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Catt. d. Sacro Cuore. Ser. 3: Sci. Soc.* 11 1931: 583–626.

20313. WIDDRINGTON, P. E. T.; DEMANT, V. A.; RECKITT, MAURICE B. The social mission of the Catholic revival. I. Our inheritance. II. Our present problems. III. Our responsibility: Catholicism and the future. *Christendom.* 2(6) Jun. 1932: 93–120.—I. The social mission of the Catholic revival is not a new development. By 1803 the Oxford Movement was definitely under way, and during the period from Newman's succession to *Lux Mundi*, Dr. Pusey was the dominating figure on the scene. II. The present problems of the church are to establish that the claims of social redemption are an integral part of the Christian faith, and to offer to the world meaning for the world's own problems. These fall into five subdivisions which include in addition the personal problem arising from the subjection of the worker to the economic machine, the political problem of extreme socialism versus extreme individualism, and the economic problem wherein economic activity tends to become the "chief end of man." III. The church must preserve the wholeness of religion in order to preserve society which is about to collapse due to the weakness of secularization. Such theories as democracy, fascism, and communism stand in need of a reexamination, and the realities of the age demand a new Christian philosophy of work, and an appreciation of the increasing leisure time of man.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

20314. WYLLYS, RUFUS KAY. Kino of Pimeria Alta. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 5(1) Apr. 1932: 5–32.—The fame of Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino endures in the Southwest as one of the greatest missionaries of Spanish North America; a man who combined an Italian inheritance, a German education, and a Spanish citizenship into a vehicle of Christian service during the last years of the 17th century. Born about 1645 in the village of Segno, he received his early education at Hala in Innsbruck and thence proceeded to the university at Freiburg. After a serious illness in 1665 he became a novice in the Company of Jesus, which carried him to Ingolstadt to complete his education and teach mathematics for a time. When the expansion of the Spanish colonies in the Americas proved the *encomienda* inadequate, the government turned to the church for assistance, and the missionaries became increasingly important in the colonial field. Missions were established on the frontiers and life therein made as attractive as possible for the Indians, who were kept in order by the soldiers who accompanied the padre. The Jesuits were the most active of the ecclesiastics engaged in this endeavor, and their appeal in Germany for volunteer missionaries took Kino to Mexico, where he arrived after a considerable delay in Spain.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

JEWISH HISTORY

20315. BARUCH, KALMI. El judeo-español de Bosnia. [The Spanish dialect of the Jews in Bosnia.] *Rev. de Filol. Española.* 17(2) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 113–154.—A linguistic study of the Spanish dialect spoken by the Jews in Bosnia. Through their tradition and language, the Jews of Bosnia form a part of the half million or so Jews who emigrated from Spain and established themselves in the cities of the Turkish empire. The fact that they have not abandoned their mother

tongue is due to the cultural superiority of the Spanish language, their isolated manner of living, and their customs strictly connected with their religious beliefs. Nevertheless the decadence of the Spanish language as spoken by these Jews is evident though slow. The dialect which they use is the Spanish spoken in 15th century Spain. The number of Jews in Bosnia amounts to about 10,000.—*Eli Johns.*

20316. BRAWER, MICHAEL HA-COHEN. נתי רשומות. [Hidden treasures.] *Reshumot*. 6 1930: 559-563.—*Ginzei Nistarot* is the title of the collection of the letters of the Besht and his pupils, which was published in Jerusalem in 1924. Although the article points out seven inaccuracies and errors which would lead one to believe that the whole collection is not authentic, it warns against hasty conclusions and advises to investigate each letter separately.—*Moshé Burshtein.*

20317. BREGMANN, HUGO. שלמה מימון וי. ג. פִּיכְטֶה. [Salomon Maimon and J. G. Fichte.] *קופתנו Tekufatenu*. 1 (1) May 1932: 85-97.—The importance of Salomon Maimon (1754-1800), a Jewish-German philosopher, in German philosophy, is being more and more recognized in recent years. The article discusses the great influence that Maimon's philosophy had on that of Fichte's.—*Moshé Burshtein.*

20318. BRUTZKUS, B. Der Weltkrieg als Wendepunkt im sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Leben des Ostjudentums. [The World War as a turning point in the social and economic life of East European Jewry.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 8 (11-12) 1930: 557-572.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

20319. MEZAN, SAUL. The Hebrews in Macedonia. *Macedonia*. 1 (6) Jun. 1932: 102-104.—This covers the Jews under the Ottoman period of Macedonian history from the years 1430-1912.—*Dezső Lázár.*

20320. ROSENBERG, ARYEH. מסחרין של לאומיות. [Mysticism of nationalism.] *קופתנו Tekufatenu*. 1 (1) May 1932: 63-84.—The article dwells especially on Jewish nationalism; prophetic and Cabbalistic elements are emphasized. The author traces the development of Jewish nationalism from its inception to the present time through the following stages, each being superseded by its succeeding one: natural and finite nationalism in ancient Israel; spiritual-moral and infinite nationalism of the prophecy; dogmatic-religious nationalism of the Pharisees; spiritual and infinite nationalism of the Cabbala; and a natural and finite idea of modern political Zionism. The author envisages a further stage of "infinite" nationalism.—*Moshé Burshtein.*

20321. TARTAKOVER, ARYEH. לשאלה הקהילה. [Concerning the Kahilla in the Diaspora.] *קופתנו Tekufatenu*. 1 (1) May 1932: 98-109.—The Jewish Kahilla (community) differed, at least until the 19th century, from other self-governing groups in that it combined three fundamental functions usually residing in separate bodies; it functioned (a) as an organ of religious life, (b) as a municipal self-governmental body with various duties within the social and cultural spheres, and (c) as a political unit with administrative and judicial powers. Three periods are to be distinguished in the development of the Jewish community in the Diaspora: (1) until the end of the 18th century, when the Jewish autonomous life was at its highest; (2) beginning with the end of the 18th century, the Jewish community became merely a religious body; (3) the present period shows a tendency to restore the wider significance and powers of the community.—*Moshé Burshtein.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

20322. CHARLES-ROUX, F. France et Afrique du Nord avant 1830. [France and North Africa before 1830.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris)*. 169 (3) 1932: 496-593.—The earliest relations of France and Algeria occurred in 1270

during St. Louis' crusade. The next step was in 1390 when a Franco-Genoese expedition operated against the Tunisian pirates. Similar expeditions were sent against the pirates between 1516 and 1530. In 1535 the treaty with Turkey made the capitulations effective in North Africa, and in 1560 the "Concessions in Africa" granted a factory (called the Bastion) which lasted till 1827. Anthony de Bourbon had in 1559 made a settlement in Morocco which was not included in the Turkish capitulations. In 1572 Catherine de Medici planned to make Henry of Anjou king of Algeria. Under Richelieu a very active policy was followed and French privileges were extended in Tunis and Algeria, and colonies of French merchants were established along the African coast. Louis XIV sent expeditions against Algeria and Tangier, Louis XV had trouble with Morocco. Napoleon dreamed of conquering Africa. In the period of the congresses the Algerian question demanded the attention of the concert of Europe. From 1828 on plans were made by the Polignac ministry, and in 1830 the conquest was accomplished. The details of this conquest and of the history since 1800 are the major part of the article which is itself an abstract of a volume by the author in the Algerian Centenary collection.—*J. L. La Monte.*

20323. FRANZ, EUGEN. Die Entstehungsgeschichte des preussisch-französischen Handelsvertrags vom 29. März 1862. [The genesis of the Franco-Prussian treaty of commerce of March 29, 1862.] *Vierteiljahrsschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschafts-Gesch.* 25 (1) 1932: 1-37.—The economic plans of Napoleon III in this treaty have long been known. It was part of a general system of treaties in the direction of free trade. But it also had a political side. The Prussian statesmen had perhaps more political than economic interest. In Prussia, the economic and political phases of tariff reform had been inaugurated by Frederick William IV in May, 1856. It was a political necessity for Prussia to reduce protection so far, that Austria could not follow and take advantage of the treaty of 1853. A Prussian commission was set to work to prepare the way. Prussian policy was directed towards preventing Austria from getting an entering wedge into the *Zollverein*. When France turned in the direction of lowered protective tariffs, Prussia's interests were already parallel. Many economic interests in the *Zollverein* states favored the new trend and when negotiations actually began, public opinion had been partly prepared. During 1860, there was much jockeying for position. It was arranged that Prussia should obtain from the members of the *Zollverein* general authority to negotiate with France. Napoleon had taken up the treaty plan for economic reasons. But by it he hoped to keep Austria and Prussia in rivalry. He seems also to have hoped to win Prussian support for French policy in general and looked especially for eventual territorial gain on the Rhine. In the beginning of 1861, a French negotiator at last came to Berlin.—*L. D. Steefel.*

20324. GOTTSCHALK, EGON. Die diplomatische Geschichte der serbischen Note vom 31. März 1909. [The diplomatic history of the Serbian note of March 31, 1909.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10 (8) Aug. 1932: 776-803.—The article (with seven documents) traces the history of the note in which Serbia assured Austria that no rights of hers had been violated in the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and that she would give up her hostile policy and observe good-neighborly relations to the monarchy. One of the chief motives for the annexation was the greater-Serbian idea. Of this fact Aehrenthal had failed to inform the cabinets and he thus gave added grounds for suspicion. Serbia protested against the annexation and demanded territorial compensations. Isvolsky promised to hold out for territorial compensations and to refuse to recognize the annexation without a conference. Russia yielded to German pressure and it remained for Grey and Aehrenthal to

agree on the text of a note to be presented by Serbia to Austria. Grey tried to prevent a humiliation for Serbia but Aehrenthal insisted on just that and prevailed. The note was recognized from the beginning by all (except perhaps Grey) to be a stop-gap, until Russia should have set her house in order.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

20325. HANDELSMAN, MARCEL. *La guerre de Crimée: la question polonaise et les origines du problème bulgare.* [The Crimean War: the Polish question and the origins of the Bulgarian problem.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris)*. 169 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 271-315.—When the Crimean War broke out the Poles hoped that it might afford them a chance to improve their own position but this hope was crushed by Prussia. The Polish committees had been working under the guidance of Czar-toryski, and had developed a pan-Slav anti-Russian program. This they had applied in Bulgaria and had organized schools for the Bulgars, manned with Polish teachers. A celebrated Slavic regiment—the Cossacks of the Sultan—was composed of Slavs of all descriptions and officered by Polish gentlemen. Their work seemed to be bearing fruit when the revolutions of 1848-49 destroyed all hopes of more liberal treatment. But the *hattihammayoun* of 1856 which gave the Bulgars some privileges was undoubtedly due in part to the efforts of the Polish agents in Turkey as well as to the demands of the Allies. (19 documents in the appendices.)—*J. L. LaMonte.*

20326. HARTUNG, FRITZ. *Die englische Politik in der Morokkokrise des Jahres 1911.* [English policy in the Morocco crisis of 1911.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10 (8) Aug. 1932: 752-776.—The author traces the British policy for the year 1911 on the basis of the 7th volume of the British Documents. He finds the permanent officials of the British foreign office hostile to Germany and even Grey more concerned that the entente should not be weakened than with the merits of the case between France and Germany in Morocco. Frequently the British statesmen were inclined to agree at first with the Germans but in the end they supported France for the sake of the entente. On certain vital points, as for instance the real authorship of Lloyd George's speech of July 21, the British Documents failed to throw new light.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

20327. JÄGERSKIÖLD, OLOF. *Från San Stefano till Berlin.* [From San Stefano to Berlin.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm)*. 52 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 88-122.—Since the World War the publication of new papers, memoirs, letters, and biographies has brought to light much concerning the relations between England, Austria, and Russia during the spring of 1878. The present article gives a comprehensive account of the diplomatic negotiations which followed the preliminary peace at San Stefano. The account explains the diplomatic retreat of Russia and the final solution of the problems at Berlin.—*A. B. Benson.*

20328. LODGE, RICHARD. *The continental policy of Great Britain, 1740-60.* *History*. 16 (64) Jan. 1932: 298-304.—Walpole's most un-Whig policy of an Anglo-French *entente* broke down in 1739 and his successor Carteret, from 1742-1745, returned whole-heartedly to the orthodox Whig policy of concentrating all efforts against France. The Broad Bottom ministry of the Pelham brothers which followed was divided in its aims; but the Duke of Newcastle, powerful with the backing

of the king and the Duke of Cumberland, maintained Carteret's policy with less than Carteret's success and in 1748 made the hurried and far from brilliant peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. During the years of peace from 1748 to 1756 Newcastle tried to build up again the weakened Whig system of alliance with the Dutch and Austria against France and Spain. But the obstacles of Silesia and the southern Netherlands were too much for him, so that when colonial disputes again brought France and England face to face, the latter's traditional allies were wanting. Britain's success on the continent in the Seven Years War was due to the sudden and invaluable alliance with Prussia; and in the midst of the victories which it made possible, a new king and the revival of Toryism forced a Tory peace and began a prolonged period of withdrawal from intervention in continental politics.—*H. D. Jordan.*

20329. LULVÈS, JEAN. *Papst Leos XIII erste Begegnung mit Wilhelm II (Oktober 1888) und Frank-reichs vatikanische Politik.* [The first meeting of Pope Leo XIII with William II (October, 1888) and the Vatican policy of France.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 225 (1) Jul. 1931: 1-14; 226 (3) Dec. 1931: 295-312.—The Kaiser's first visit with Leo XIII was prematurely disturbed by the interference of his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, an incident then regarded as a breach of etiquette and much exaggerated in diplomatic quarters under the influence of French and Polish clericals supported by Cardinal Rampolla. The author presents documents on this event, chiefly from Bavarian and Austrian diplomats, demonstrating that there was an important political reason back of this intrusion. The young Kaiser was to be prevented from pledging Germany to the restoration of the Papal States. The pope, disappointed by the lack of results, no longer resisted Cardinal Rampolla's pro-French policy until this policy broke down completely in 1904/5. The Lateran treaty of 1929 proves Bismarck's theory that the solution of the Vatican problem should be an affair of Italian politics exclusively.—*Hans Frerik.*

20330. SCHILLING. *La politique extérieure russe d'avant-guerre.* [Russian foreign policy before the war.] *Acad. Diplom. Internat., Seances et Travaux*. 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 25-28.—Berchtold has reproached Sazonoff with his belief that an Austro-Russian conflict was inevitable. The efforts of Russian diplomacy, however, had long been directed toward a policy of peace through agreement. Berchtold himself has enumerated various conventions which were the fruits of these labors. Even at Buchlau, Isvolsky consented to an examination of Austrian claims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, only in strict relation to the question of the Straits. As for the Serbo-Bulgar accord of 1912, the accord turned out to be not a purely defensive union as Russia had hoped, nor was it directed against Austria as Austria had feared. A reply is also made to the reproaches which Berchtold has directed against Russian diplomacy on the eve of the war. [See Entry 4: 20681.]—*M. B. Giffen.*

20331. TRAUB, H. *Jak se zrodila Dohoda před čtyřiceti lety.* [How the alliance was born forty years ago.] *Časopis Svobodné Skoly Pol. Nauk v Praze*. 4 (4-5) Feb. 1932: 107-117; (7-8) May 1932: 237-244; (9) Jun. 1932: 281-287.—*J. S. Rouček.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

20332. BUSHE-FOX, P. L. *The court of chancery and recognition, 1804-31.* *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 12 1931: 63-75.

20333. FORTESCUE, JOHN W. *Navy and army.* *Blackwood's Mag.* (1399) May 1932: 657-673—Fortes-

cue writes on the relations of navy and army. The two great fighting forces drifted apart during the 16th and 17th centuries through the impossibility of effective control over naval expeditions and through the tendency of the navy to plunder. Through the 17th and 18th centuries a series of unfortunate expeditions tended to produce hostility between the two forces. Over against

these failures stand the splendid successes of General Grant and Admiral Barrington in 1778 on the island of S. Lucia in face of a superior French fleet and force already established at Martinique, and that of St. Vincent and Nelson of the navy and Charles Grey and Charles Stuart of the army. In two expeditions, Martinique-Guadaloupe (1794) and the Mediterranean expeditions (1794-1798) army and navy worked together in most harmonious fashion. The article points out the great advantage of a single organization for the two forces under a board of experienced leaders which would save in expenditure and make the successful operations of the two bodies much more certain.—*H. G. Plum.*

20334. FORTESCUE, JOHN. Wolseley. *Blackwood's Mag.* (1392) Oct. 1931: 487-511.—Wolseley came of a family with fighting traditions. He joined the army at 18, saw service in Burma, the Crimea, and for ten years in Canada. He reorganized the Canadian militia and so distinguished himself that on his return to England, he was taken on to Headquarters Staff at the Horse Guards. Wolseley now began his efforts at army reform. He disapproved of all the traditional modes of recruiting and officering the British forces. He succeeded in putting over the reforms of 1870-71 as to recruiting. Further effort at reform was checked by a series of assignments to duty: governor to Cyprus for two years, service in Natal, expedition against the Zulus with 25,000 men, to Egypt, and finally the Sudan, to relieve General Gordon at Khartum. He returned to the War Office, improved the intelligence department, re-invigorated the Staff College, fought strenuously for selection as against seniority of officers, and worked to rid the army of the evils of party government. The army owes more to Wolseley than to any man since Wellington.—*Coral H. Tullis.*

20335. FUSSELL, G. E. A schoolmaster-farmer of eighteenth century Yorkshire. John Randall and the semi-Virgilian husbandry, 1764. *J. Ministry Agric.* 39(7) Oct. 1932: 641-649.—A descriptive note of the writings and contributions of John Randall, author of *The semi-Virgilian husbandry deduced from various experiments*, and *The construction and extensive use of a newly invented universal seed-furrow plough*, both issued in 1764.—*Edgar Thomas.*

20336. FUSSELL, G. E. A Yorkshire book farmer's ingenuity: Mr. "Ladnar, of Kroy," 1764. *Estates Mag.* 32(4) Apr. 1932: 278-282.—The efforts of John Randall by means of his *The farmers' new guide for raising excellent crops of peas, beans, turnips or rape* (London, 1764), signed "Ladnar, of Kroy," to defend his *The semi-Virgilian husbandry* (London, 1764), and advertise his seed plough.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

20337. FUSSELL, G. E. An 18th century Scottish farming author. *Scottish J. Agric.* 14(1) Jan. 1931: 76-81.—A note on Sir Archibald Grant, bailey of Monyninch, and his works, *The practical farmer's pocket companion* . . . (Aberdeen, 1756. 19 p.) and *The farmer's New-Year gift to his countrymen, heritors and farmers for the year 1757* (Aberdeen, 1757. 34 p.). Grant is not mentioned in the *Dictionary of National Biography* or in the bibliographies of agricultural writers.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

20338. FUSSELL, G. E. Cuthbert Clarke, an 18th century book-farmer. *J. Gt. Brit. Ministry Agric.* 37(6) Sep. 1930: 571-574.—Cuthbert Clarke remains to us only in his printed works and in the records of Royal Society of Arts. From that society he obtained two awards, one of £50 for a draining plough in 1767, and a gold medal for a one-wheel plough. Attention is given to the contents of his book, *The true theory and practice of husbandry: deduced from philosophical researches, and experience. To which is annexed, . . . a compendium of mechanics* . . . (London, 1777. 363 p., illus.).—*Everett E. Edwards.*

20339. FUSSELL, G. E. Leonard Meager and the "Mystery of husbandry," 1697. *J. Gt. Brit. Ministry Agric.* 37(9) Dec. 1930: 879-885.—Almost all of the information obtainable on Leonard Meager must be gathered from his books. He was for some time a gardener to Sir Philip Hollman, at Warkworth, in Northamptonshire, and was a practical farmer. He wrote to supply what had been omitted by other writers. Though no notice is made of animals, his book was a very considerable advance in the progress of agriculture. His proposals are here analyzed in detail.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

20340. FUSSELL, G. E. The first English book on potatoes. *Scot. Farmer.* 40(2047) Apr. 9, 1932: 509-510.—An analysis of the contents of the earliest book in the English language dealing with the cultivation and consumption of potatoes, the author being John Forster and the title of his 30 page treatise, *England's happiness increased, or A sure and easie remedy against all succeeding dear years, by a plantation of the roots called potatoes*, . . . (London, 1664).—*Everett E. Edwards.*

20341. FUSSELL, G. E. Thomas Hitt: an eighteenth century heathland farmer. *J. Gt. Brit. Ministry Agric.* 37(12) Mar. 1931: 1198-1204.—An assemblage of the few available facts about Thomas Hitt, most of them based on casual remarks in his two works and an analysis of the contents of these writings, *A treatise on fruit trees* (1st ed., 1755. 2d ed. London, 1757. 392 p., illus.) and *A treatise of husbandry, on the improvement of dry and barren lands* (London, 1760. 208 p.). Hitt was primarily a garden and nurseryman and spent most of his life in Lincoln and Nottingham.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

20342. GUYOT, RAYMOND. Quelques aspects nouveaux du règne de Victoria. [Some new aspects of the reign of Victoria.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris)*. 169(3) May-Jun. 1932: 594-604.—In the last quarter of the 19th century Victoria and her ministers were enveloped by historical writers with a dignified and sober grandeur which made them all fit into the general style of the Albert Memorial. The 20th century has brought a change in the treatment of the queen and her court; the publication of her papers and the biographies of her ministers show a far different and more human picture. The famous bedchamber question is now interpreted in the light of the queen's affection for Melbourne. The article reviews especially Clark's *Peel* and Newman's *Melbourne*.—*J. L. La Monte.*

20343. HALÉVY, ELIE. La réforme de la marine anglaise e la politique navale britannique (1902-1907). [The reform of the English navy and British naval policy (1902-1907).] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 55(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 5-36.—At the beginning of the century, two facts dominated English policy: the appearance of a great German naval fleet and reaction against the country's imperialistic policy in the Boer war and against the enormous budgets of the marine and the war. Sir John Fisher's program consisted of the following three points: (1) modernization of methods, (2) redistribution of the forces, (3) creation of the Dreadnought.—*L. Quagliata.*

20344. HASSON, C. J. The South Sea Bubble and Mr. Snell. *J. Accountancy.* 54(2) Aug. 1932: 128-137.—Charles Snell was an accountant who undertook to audit the accounts of one of the companies involved in the affairs of the South Sea Company. This article comments on his report and relates other matters in connection with this period of speculation.—*H. F. Taggart.*

20345. HEATON, HERBERT. West Riding trade protective association. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(4) Aug. 1932: 773-783.—Organization and work of a trade protective association in England, 1848 to 1870.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20346. **HOWER, RALPH M.** *The Wedgwoods: ten generations of potters.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(4) Aug. 1932: 665-690.—During the 19th century the profits of the Wedgwoods were high but the firm had to resort to standardization because of increasing competition. Changes in the market since 1795 have brought corresponding changes in both manufacture and marketing.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20347. **JONES, DAVID.** *Fabianizm i Fabianie.* [Fabian Society and its leaders.] *Droga.* (1) 1929: 82-98.—The Fabian Society played an eminent role in England's political life in the last half-century. Founded in 1884 by the members of the Friends of New Life Association, among them G. B. Shaw and A. Besant, it passed through three phases of development: from 1889-1900 (publication of Fabian Essays and popularizing the idea of extending communal enterprises; after 1890 the acceptance of economic functions of the central government authorities); 1900-1911 (the extension of its program, campaign in Lancashire); and 1911 until to-day (reaction against bureaucracy, which up to 1914 was manifested by the idea of syndicalism and after 1914 by a guild socialism). Fabianism exerted a great influence on the cooperative movement in Great Britain. At present it carries on a large publishing activity, organized propaganda courses and a research station and maintains contact with many foreign associations.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

20348. **LIPSON, E.** *England in the age of mercantilism.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(4) Aug. 1932: 691-707.—Summarizes some of the conclusions advanced in the author's new volumes, *The economic history of England*, which comprises the period from 1550 to the Industrial Revolution.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20349. **TURNBULL, HUGH S.** *The police of the city of London.* *Police J.* 4(13) Jan. 1931: 5-16.—The article traces certain developments from the 13th century to about 1840, including such material as the statutes for the City of London during the reign of Edward I in 1285, and a discussion of the Act of 1839, under the provisions of which the force is now constituted.—*A. O. Knoll.*

20350. **UNSIGNED.** *The Warwickshire militia in 1759-60.* *J. Soc. Army Hist. Research.* 9(42) Apr. 1932: 83-88.

20351. **WILSON, CAIRINE R.** *The present status of women.* *Canad. Bar Rev.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 217-221.—Teaching was practically the only employment open to women of the middle classes in the first half of the 19th century. The years between 1875 and 1885 witnessed extraordinary progress in the education of girls in England when four colleges were founded at the universities. The fight for the franchise lasted for 65 years. In 1866 Miss Emily Davis presented the first petition for votes for women. The Married Women's Property Act was passed in 1882 and in 1886 the Guardianship of Infants' Act under which a mother was allowed to act as guardian of her own children. Since the partial enfranchisement of 1918 in Great Britain the influence of women is to be seen in the passing of much social legislation. All posts in the League of Nations are open to women. In some countries today women are cabinet ministers and are also employed in the diplomatic service.—*Alison Ewart.*

CANADA

20352. **ADAIR, E. R., and LANCTÔT, GUSTAVE.** *Dollard des Ormeaux and the fight at the Long Sault.* *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 13(2) Jun. 1932: 121-146.—Adair gives "A re-interpretation of Dollard's exploit" wherein he states the unembellished story of Dollard and his fight with the Indians at the Long Sault in New France in 1660, and attempts to prove that Dollard and his

companions did not set out to sacrifice themselves to save Montreal or to bar a way to an Iroquois army, and that it is very doubtful if their exploit did not do more harm than good. Lanctôt attempts to answer Adair's arguments and affirms that the struggle at the Long Sault warded off from a famishing and unprepared colony devastating hordes of Iroquois bent on destroying it.—*Alison Ewart.*

20353. **FAUTEUX, AEGIDIUS.** *Charles d'Ailleboust de Coulonge dit de Douglas.* *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35(3) Mar. 1929: 150-155.—The librarian of the Sulpician Library in Montreal establishes the identity of an early French-Canadian officer.—*Alison Ewart.*

20354. **GAUDET, PLACIDE.** *La reddition du fort de Beauséjour: récit de Louis Thomas Jacau, sieur de Fiedmont.* [The surrender of Fort Beauséjour: account of Louis Thomas Jacau, sieur de Fiedmont.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35(4) Apr. 1929: 223-230.—Some extracts from the *Journal de Beauséjour* of Jacau de Fiedmont, captain of artillery, of interest to the student of the history of Acadia in the 18th century.—*Alison Ewart.*

20355. **HARVEY, D. C. (ed.).** *Governor Lawrence's case against an assembly in Nova Scotia.* *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 13(2) Jun. 1932: 184-194.—In the struggle for a responsible assembly in Nova Scotia which culminated in 1757, under the administration of Governor Charles Lawrence, the document edited here ("Remarks relative to the convening an Assembly at Nova Scotia made August, 1756"; transcribed from the Public Archives of Nova Scotia) may be regarded as the most detailed, most assured, and most carefully reasoned presentation of his case against an assembly that Lawrence ever made. The document was an enclosure in Lawrence's despatch of Nov. 3, 1756, and it was compiled before the demand for an assembly had become organized outside official circles, so that Lawrence expected to get his own way in regard to the form of the constitution as well as to its administration.—*Alison Ewart.*

20356. **HOWAY, F. W.** *Important Hudson's Bay Company document.* *Washington Hist. Quart.* 23(1) Jan. 1932: 35-36.—Analysis of the provisions of the original agreement between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company made in 1821 for their union.—*W. E. Smith.*

20357. **KELLOGG, LOUISE PHELPS.** *A footnote to the Quebec Act.* *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 13(2) Jun. 1932: 147-156.—After the British conquest of Canada the position of the French settlers in the West was a precarious one. After the Proclamation of 1763, the territory in which they lived was kept as an Indian reserve, wherein the colonies on the seaboard were forbidden to make settlements. The existence of the French villages in the West was ignored. The relations, however, of the French habitants with the British officials sent out to regulate Indian affairs were not cordial. The statesmanlike proposals of the Earl of Shelburne were dropped when he was forced from office, and his successor in the Colonial Office, Lord Hillsborough, proposed to deport the entire French colony to Canada. The fall of Hillsborough from power in 1772 saved the western French from the fate of the Acadians. Lord Dartmouth at once changed policy, and the boundaries of Quebec were extended to include the western French settlements.—*Alison Ewart.*

20358. **LANCTÔT, GUSTAVE.** *Bibliographie de l'affaire du Canada—nouveaux documents.* [Bibliography of the "affaire du Canada"—new documents.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(8) Aug. 1932: 497.—An addition to Lanctôt's bibliography of documents relating to the French-Canadian intendant Bigot, published in the *Bulletin* for January, 1932. [See Entries 4: 9342; 13039].—*Alison Ewart.*

20359. **LE JEUNE, LOUIS.** *Le chevalier Pierre Le Moyne, sieur d'Iberville.* *Rev. de L'Univ. d'Ottawa.* 2(3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 316-334.—A genealogy of Iber-

ville's family and notes on his character and career.—*Alison Ewart.*

20360. MACDONALD, A. de LÉRY. Les archives de la famille Chartier de Lotbinière. [The archives of the Chartier de Lotbinière family.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (1) Jan. 1929: 15-17.—When the Marquis of Lotbinière died in New York in 1798 he had with him the papers of his family since its arrival in Canada in 1651 and his own personal papers. The former valuable papers have disappeared and the latter, covering the vital years 1746 to 1798, are dispersed. It is important that these documents should be recovered.—*Alison Ewart.*

20361. MASSICOTTE, E. Z. La première procession du vœu royal en la Nouvelle-France. [The first procession of the "vœu royal" in New France.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (2) Feb. 1929: 84-87.—A description of the origin of one of the earliest public religious ceremonies in Canada.—*Alison Ewart.*

20362. MASSICOTTE, E. Z. La jardinage à Montréal dans le bon vieux temps. [Gardening in Montreal in the good old days.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38 (7) Jul. 1932: 394-399.—Notes on the first kitchen and market gardens in early Montreal, Canada.—*Alison Ewart.*

20363. MASSICOTTE, E. Z. Nos chansons farcies. [Our comic songs.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (1) Jan. 1929: 18-21.—The writer traces the sources of some early French-Canadian comic songs.—*Alison Ewart.*

20364. MORRELL, FRANK W. The influence of sea power on American colonial wars. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 58 (352) Jun. 1932: 860-864.—The unconscious rise of sea power was the determining factor in the British conquest of New France; since it prevented, through diversions in other parts of the world, proper reinforcement of the French forces in America. Also it permitted Britain to afford to her armies that naval support without which they could not have been successful.—*W. A. Harbison.*

20365. PITT, DALE L. What mining has done for British Columbia. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 23 (2) Apr. 1932: 94-110.—The magic lure of gold first gave the impetus for the establishment of the province of Columbia. Other natural resources such as copper, lead, zinc, and coal have been continually and now are one of the greatest factors in the life and prosperity of the commonwealth. Placer gold was discovered near Fort Colville in 1855, and by 1858, some 8,000 miners had entered British Columbia, against the protests of the Hudson's Bay company, to search for gold. Soon a mad wave of humanity founded the mining camps at Fort Langley, Hope, Yale, Boston Bar, and Lytton on the Fraser River. By the end of October, 1858, the Fraser yielded \$550,000 worth of gold. Mining industries led to the establishment of British colonies on the Pacific, to the development of overland transportation in the great Northwest, and to the real Dominion of Canada.—*W. E. Smith.*

20366. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. Bygone phases of Canadian criminal law. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23 (1) May-Jun. 1932: 51-66.—The author describes some early Canadian criminal practices such as burning at the stake, suicide and its consequences in old French Canada, the punishment for certain crimes in an old English and old French colony in Canada, and night-club life in Montreal two and a half centuries ago.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

20367. ROY, ANTOINE. Les sources imprimées de l'histoire du Canada-Français: "La Semaine Religieuse de Montréal." [The printed sources of the history of French Canada: "The Religious Weekly of Montreal."] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (1) Jan. 1929: 55-64; (2) Feb. 1929: 119-128; (3) Mar. 1929: 173-178; (4) Apr. 1929: 237-250.—A bibliography of works on the history of French Canada published in *La Semaine*

Religieuse de Montreal between 1883 and 1928.—*Alison Ewart.*

20368. ROY, P. G. Québec, au lendemain de la conquête. [Quebec on the morrow of the conquest.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (1) Jan. 1929: 3-5.—How order was kept in Quebec on the arrival of the victorious English army is illustrated, with extracts from the army "orders of the day."—*Alison Ewart.*

20369. ROY, PIERRE GEORGES. Le chef Huron Ignace Saouhenhohi. [The Huron chief Ignace Saouhenhohi.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (7) Jul. 1929: 385-388.—An account of the funeral rites of an Indian chief in 1678 in Quebec.—*Alison Ewart.*

20370. SISSONS, C. B. Two events of 1832. *Univ. Toronto Mo.* 32 (7) Apr. 1932: 265-275.—An account of the social, political, and religious conditions under which Victoria College of the University of Toronto was founded in Cobourg, Ontario, in 1832.—*Alison Ewart.*

20371. STACEY, C. P. (ed.). An American account of the Prescott raid of 1838. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 9 (3) Apr. 1932: 393-398.—The document edited here is an account apparently written by a United States officer, taken from the *Army and Navy Chronicle* for Nov. 29, 1838, of the American raid on Prescott in November, 1838. It is interesting, as a record of the impression made upon an American observer by the readiness of the Canadian militia to resist any attack upon the province, and as evidence of the efforts made by the U. S. government to enforce its neutrality laws.—*Alison Ewart.*

20372. UNSIGNED. À propos de Madeleine de Verchères. [Concerning Madeleine de Verchères.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38 (8) Aug. 1932: 506-512.—Documents relating to the story of Madeleine de Verchères and her defence against the Iroquois in New France in the 1690's, including the accounts given by La Potherie and Charlevoix.—*Alison Ewart.*

20373. UNSIGNED. Bibliographie Lévisienne. [Bibliography of Lévis.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38 (8) Aug. 1932: 449-470.—A bibliography of books and pamphlets published at Lévis, P. Q., Canada, or elsewhere, between 1859 and 1932, pertaining to the people, the history, or affairs of Lévis.—*Alison Ewart.*

20374. UNSIGNED. Conseil entre les sauvages d'Amesquequy et M. de Beaucharnois. [Council between the Indians of Amesquequy and M. de Beaucharnois.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38 (7) Jul. 1932: 447-448.—A document dated Quebec, May 12, 1704, transcribed from the archives of the Province of Quebec.—*Alison Ewart.*

20375. UNSIGNED. Documents sur M. D'Ailleboust de Douglas. [Documents on M. D'Ailleboust of Douglas.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35 (2) Feb. 1929: 79-83.—Documents from the Archives des colonies, Série E, concerning an early French-Canadian officer.—*Alison Ewart.*

20376. UNSIGNED. Les journaux publiés dans le Bas-Canada, 1764-1840. [Periodicals published in Lower Canada, 1764-1840.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38 (8) Aug. 1932: 472-474.—A list of periodicals published in Lower Canada, giving dates, editors, and places of publication.—*Alison Ewart.*

20377. UNSIGNED. Lettre de Louis Guy, président du comité constitutionnel de Montréal aux comités des comtés. [Letter of Louis Guy, president of the constitutional committee of Montreal to the committees of the counties.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38 (7) Jul. 1932: 443-446.—A letter, dated July 10, 1823, stating the political requests of the constitutional committee of the district of Montreal. The original is in the Sulpician Library in Montreal, P. Q.—*Alison Ewart.*

20378. UNSIGNED. Lettre de M. de Maurepas à M. Dupuy, intendant, au sujet de ses différends avec M. de Beauharnois (18 mai 1728). [Letter from M. de

Maurepas to M. Dupuy, intendant, on the subject of his differences with M. de Beauharnois.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35(1) Jan. 1929: 11-14.—This document, which is transcribed from the provincial archives of the Province of Quebec, is a telling revelation of the lack of internal harmony in New France in the 18th century.—*Alison Ewart.*

20379. UNSIGNED. Lettre du Chevalier de Villebon (1er octobre, 1695). [Letter of the Chevalier de Villebon (Oct. 1, 1695).] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(8) Aug. 1932: 500-505.—A letter relating to affairs in Acadia transcribed from the Archives of the Province of Quebec.—*Alison Ewart.*

20380. UNSIGNED. Liste des officiers de justice employés dans les différents tribunaux de la Nouvelle France (1722). [List of law officers employed in the different tribunals of New France.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35(2) Feb. 1929: 110-111.—A list which was attached to a letter of M. de Vaudreuil of 1722.—*Alison Ewart.*

20381. UNSIGNED. Mémoire pour la découverte de la Mer de l'Ouest, dressé et présenté en avril, 1718, par Bohe, prêtre de la Congrégation de la Mission (joint à sa lettre du 31 janvier, 1722). [Memoir for the discovery of the Western Sea, drawn up and presented in April, 1718, by Bohe, priest of the Congregation of the Mission (attached to his letter of Jan. 31, 1722).] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(8) Aug. 1932: 475-496.—A memoir pertaining to the search for a western passage to the Orient. The original is in the Archives de la Marine, Paris, France. There is a copy in the Provincial Archives of Quebec.—*Alison Ewart.*

20382. UNSIGNED. Notes d'Alfred Dumouchel sur la Rebellion de 1837-38, à Saint Benoit. [Notes of Alfred Dumouchel on the Rebellion of 1837-38 at Saint Benoit.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35(1) Jan. 1929: 31-51.—Intimate recollections of Louis Joseph Papineau and the events of 1837-38 in Lower Canada.—*Alison Ewart.*

20383. UNSIGNED. Simon-Pierre de Bonaventure. *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(7) Jul. 1932: 437.—Some biographical facts about Denys de Bonaventure who accompanied the Sieur d'Iberville on several expeditions to Acadia and Hudson Bay.—*Alison Ewart.*

20384. UNSIGNED. Thomas-Antoine de Saint-Vincent, Baron de Narcy. *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 35(4) Apr. 1929: 193-214.—The military history of a French-Canadian officer of the 18th century illustrated by documents.—*Alison Ewart.*

20385. WALLACE, W. S. The two Simon Frasers. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 13(2) Jun. 1932: 183-184.—Wallace

proves the existence of two Simon Frasers in the North West Company at the same time.—*Alison Ewart.*

20386. WILSON, ROLAND. Migration movements in Canada, 1868-1925. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 13(2) Jun. 1932: 157-182.—Wilson attempts to present by means of tables, charts, and statistics, a picture decade by decade of the movement of population in both directions through Canadian ports and across the inland border, since Confederation, and he has built up statistics more complete and more comparable with one another than any hitherto available for this purpose. The results of Wilson's analysis are summed up by Gilbert Jackson in a preface. During 42 of the 58 years between 1868 and 1925, Canada suffered a net loss of population, as a result of the simultaneous movement of people inward and outward. Her net loss of population was continuous from 1874 to 1900 inclusive. The longest period during which she was continuously the gainer lasted only from 1901 to 1908; but since the net loss of 1909 is believed to have been small, we may regard the whole of the period from 1901 to 1914 as one of net gain in population. The years of the War witnessed a net loss of population, through the double migration movement, amounting to little less than 140,000. From 1919 to 1925, inclusive, the net loss is believed to have been considerably greater—nearly 275,000. For the period as a whole, the net loss is placed at about 535,000 persons, or an average of about 9,000 per annum.—*Alison Ewart.*

SOUTH AFRICA

20387. HEADLAM, CECIL. The Milner period in South Africa. *Natl. Rev.* (591) May 1932: 585-594.—The *Milner Papers*, edited by Headlam, provide the material for a new evaluation of Milner's work in South Africa. At first, in agreement with Chamberlain, he attempted an appeal to reason in the hope that by the aid of progressive Dutch elements in the Transvaal, the British might reform the Boer states from within. When he realized that the Afrikaner Bond was supporting the South African Republic in its effort to establish the predominance of the Dutch Afrikaner race, he decided to use diplomacy backed by force of arms. The crisis which arose was not engineered by capitalists but was the result of intolerable grievances. After the Boer war, Milner realized that his greatest work, reconstruction, was still to be done. Land settlement and finances were the weightiest problems. He solved the latter by importing Asiatic laborers to work the Rand gold fields. This proved to be an excellent election issue for the Liberals who overturned his policy in 1905.—*Dwight E. Lee.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

FRANCE

20388. ABRAMS, M. A. The French copper syndicate, 1887-1889. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(3) May 1932: 409-428.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20389. ANGOT DES ROTOIRS, J. Les brûleurs de 1830 en Basse-Normandie. [The incendiaries of 1830 in lower Normandy.] *Normannia.* 3(2) Sep. 1930: 685-708.—Just before the revolution of 1830 there was a mysterious epidemic of fires. The culprits were often simple folk, shepherdeses, and the like, and there was a strong suspicion that they were really the tools of some undiscovered conspirators, as had in fact been the case on some earlier occasions, when terrorist campaigns had been started. In July, 1830, four girls were sentenced to death at Caen but three were reprieved, the peasants concluding that the government had organized the fires. The movement finally spread from Brittany to Dijon. The author acquits Polignac and the Jesuits and

suggests that some irreconcilable liberals knew more than they cared to disclose about the fires. For the rest, much can be laid to the charge of local enmities (always frequent and bitter in the country) and morbid psychology.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

20390. ASPELIN, GUNNAR. Framstegsidén i franskt tankeliv från Descartes till Condorcet. Ett bidrag till sociologiens problemhistoria. [Progress in French thought from Descartes to Condorcet. A contribution to sociological history.] *Acta Univ. Lundensis. Lunds Univ. Årsskr. Avdel. I. Teol., Jurid. och Humanistiska Ämnen.* 25(2) 1929: pp. 176.

20391. BESNIER, ROBERT. Les vérifications des vingtièmes en Normandie. [The verification of the "twentieth" taxes in Normandy.] *Normannia.* 3(3) Dec. 1930: 754-783.—These taxes were designed to be proportional to the income derived by the taxpayer from land, and were exacted throughout the 18th century. They were based, in the first instance, on a volun-

tary declaration by the taxpayer, but an elaborate system of functionaries was charged with the verification of these returns, and very frequently doubled the assessment as a result of their inquiry. The severe judgment of Lardé on the controllers may be mitigated after considering the bad faith of many of the returns, and the obstructionism of the parlement of Rouen. The controllers' task was very difficult; soon it was rendered useless by the parlement; then the parlement was suppressed and verification began in real earnest. The technicalities of the tax and the procedure of verification are described, and the historical value of the assessments is discussed.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

20392. BLUE, VERNE. Unpublished portions of the memoirs of Duflet de Mofras. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1928: 89-102.—Material from documents in Archives des Affaires Étrangères, Paris. De Mofras was authorized to accompany De Ciprey, new minister to Mexico, in 1839, to collect information, particularly relating to California. De Mofras, a spirited person, and De Ciprey, a touchy individual, finally completely disagreed. The Memoires, as previously published, excluded matter of political nature, which emphasizes the ease and desirability of French conquest of California.—*F. P. Weisenburger.*

20393. BOURGIN, GEORGES. Le dossier du Saint-Simonisme. [Contributions to the study of Saint-Simonism.] *Rev. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 19 (4) 1931: 369-374.—Recent studies of Saint-Simonism include:—"Le Saint-Simonisme de 1817 à 1837," by Henry-René d'Allemagne; "L'histoire du Saint-Simonisme, 1825-1864," by Sébastien Charléty; and "Le bilan de Saint-Simonisme," by Bouglé, published in the *Annales de l'Université de Paris* for November, 1931 (See Entry 4: 8030.) The archives of the French marine shed much light on one of the most curious episodes in the history of Saint-Simonism. In April, 1833, 14 of Saint-Simon's followers, headed by Barrault, arrived in Constantinople. They had been sent by Saint-Simon to seek the "Woman-Messiah." Their activities provoked intense indignation among the Turks. After having been imprisoned to save them from the fury of the mob, they were conducted to Smyrna under the auspices of the French government.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

20394. DENUC, JULES. Essai de détermination de la circulation monétaire annuelle en France de 1870 à 1913. [Determination of annual monetary circulation in France, 1870-1913.] *Bull. de la Stat. Générale de la France et du Service d'Observation d. Prix.* 21 (3) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 419-440.

20395. DUDON, PAUL. Le romantisme social de Lamennais. [The social romanticism of Lamennais.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 212 (13) Jul. 5, 1932: 77-87.—*John J. Meng.*

20396. EDWARDS, J. CYRIL M. Robespierre not so black as painted. *Natl. Rev. (London).* (594) Aug. 1932: 245-252.—*J. G. Gazley.*

20397. GAUTIER, E. F. French colonial policy in theory and practice: a review. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 131-141.—S. H. Roberts' *History of French colonial policy* (1870-1925) deserves much praise but it is handicapped by having a Parisian bibliography exclusively. It has also treated the subject too exclusively as a national and imperialistic question.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

20398. GERMAIN, JOSÉ, and FAYE, STÉPHANE. Le IV^e centenaire de l'union de la Bretagne à la France. [The four-hundredth anniversary of the union of Brittany and France.] *Rev. de France.* 12 (15) Aug. 1, 1932: 467-487.—Since the union of 1532, Brittany has often, like Alsace, seemed to be full of ferment, but it has been generally, with the great exception of La Vendée, been but superficial; between 1914 and 1918, four centuries after the death of Duchess Anne, queen of France, the province, which shed her blood to the extent of 250,000

of her sons, has superabundantly proved her devotion to what Henry II, duke of Brittany and king of France, called the universal salvation of the fatherland.—*Julian Park.*

20399. GODECHOT, JACQUES. Moreau et les papiers de Klinglin. [Moreau and the Klinglin papers.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 9 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 309-324.—On April 21, 1797, Moreau's army at Offenbourg, Baden, came into the possession of the secret papers of the Austrian general, Klinglin, which contained positive proof of the treason of Pichegru. It has long remained a mystery why Moreau did not reveal the secret until after the *coup d'état* of 19 Fructidor, Year V (Sept. 5, 1797), that is, more than four months later. Moreau had given the Klinglin papers over to Captain Brandès to decipher them. Brandès succeeded in tracing down the names of the traitors and agents, and reported to Moreau. The papers also implicated Barthélemy, with whom Moreau had relations. Despite pressure from Brandès, the general did not promulgate the Klinglin papers, hoping to gain advantages in case the royalists were successful. When Hoche marched on Paris, and Brandès threatened to disclose everything, and after the Directory won a victory, Moreau gave up the secret. This shows the duplicity of the conduct of Moreau.—*S. K. Padover.*

20400. GOTTSCHALK, LOUIS. Studies since 1920 of French thought in the period of the enlightenment. *J. Modern Hist.* 4 (2) Jun. 1932: 242-260.—Since Henri Sée, in his *Les idées politiques en France au XVIII^e siècle* (Paris, 1920), commented on the paucity of studies on the French political ideas during the 18th century, numerous works on this subject have appeared. In this critical bibliographical article Gottschalk cites 118 studies by French, German, English and American scholars, of which the majority were published during the last decade.—*George G. Horr.*

20401. GOULARD, ROGER. Apothicaires embaillés. [Apothecaries imprisoned in the Bastille.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 24 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 398-402.—Six cases are discussed of young apothecaries under the later Bourbon kings of France, who took violent issue with reigning sovereigns on political questions, several having engaged in important plots to overthrow the monarchy.—*C. R. Hall.*

20402. KOYRÉ, A. Rapport sur l'état des études hégéliennes en France. [Hegelianism in France.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos.* 5 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 147-171.—There never was a Hegelian school in France but there was one French disciple of importance, Octave Hamelin, comparable in importance to the French exponent of Schelling, Ravaisson. There were many reasons for this—difficulty of comprehension, poor translation, but particularly the renewal of Cartesianism and mathematical thought. Hegelianism called forth anti-Hegelianism in France and virtually determined the study of philosophy in France from 1828 on. In the second half of the 19th century interest passed from Hegel's metaphysics to his political doctrine and philosophy of law. Under the influence of Boutroux there was a renewed interest in German thought and Hegel came in for his share—beginning with G. Noel's work in 1897 and including Lucien Herr whose article in the *Grande Encyclopédie* began a new period of Hegelian studies.—*Ephraïm Fischhoff.*

20403. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. Fauvelle et Danton. *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 9 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 289-308.—In November 1793, Danton acquired some land at Choisey-le-Roi, whose proprietor was Fauvelle, recently appointed member of the Committee of Surveillance. After Danton's fall, Fauvelle was persecuted, arrested, and finally liberated. Fauvelle's relations with Danton remain obscure; he had considerable property, of dubious origin.—*S. K. Padover.*

20404. MEINECKE, FRIEDRICH. Montesquieu, Boulainvilliers, Dubos. *Hist. Z.* 145 (1) Oct. 1931: 53–68.—Montesquieu's great advance in historical method is most clearly exhibited in his treatment of the Frankish period in French history. Although the interests of his own noble class influenced his views concerning the Germanic origin of French institutions he, nevertheless, exhibits a striking recognition of historical continuity, a viewpoint that goes beyond the rationalistic and utilitarian aim of the state, and a marked understanding for the individual and unique in history. His influence was much greater in Germany than in France. Dubos and Boulainvilliers are, in many respects, precursors of Montesquieu. The thesis of Boulainvilliers that the subordination of the French nobility by Richelieu and Louis XIV marks the culmination of a process that was at work for over 1200 years, shows traces of the idea of historical development. Boulainvilliers also approaches Montesquieu in his view that not all laws are applicable to all states. Dubos' theory of the continuity of the Roman tradition in France is distinctly modern, although his historical method suffers from an overzealousness in finding modern parallels for ancient institutions.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

20405. POMMIER, JEAN. L'évolution de Victor Cousin. *Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos.* 5 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 172–203.—This evolution of the father of eclecticism is considered from its start in which he studied other figures (e.g. Kant) and exhumed some ancient ones like Pascal, passing insensibly from one domain to another and showing everywhere in these early studies and editions considerable erudition but few general ideas. During his official activity at the academy he engaged in considerable polemical activity and again the paucity of the philosophical contribution is apparent. He was subject to numerous attacks and was accused of pantheism, Schellingianism, illuminism, etc., all of which served to direct and crystallize his notions. There is an extended examination of his relations with Scotch philosophy bringing out his abandonment of it for German thought and his later return to the former. In his last period 1840–1845 he re-edited a number of his works to insure their orthodoxy.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

20406. PONTEL, FÉLIX. L'émeute des boeufs à Strasbourg (1831). [The bull raid in Strasbourg.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 76 (500) May–Jun. 1929: 273–296; (501)

Jul.–Aug. 1929: 516–534.—The details of an exciting chapter in the economic history of Strasbourg. Copious footnotes.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20407. PUGET, HENRY. Cuvier au conseil d'état. [Cuvier in the council of state.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (453) Aug. 10, 1932: 300–319.—Cuvier, whose reputation as a scientist was already established, was made an inspector-general of public instruction in 1802, and became a member of the Napoleonic council of state as a *maître des requêtes* in 1813. When the Bourbons returned in 1814, he was made a councillor of state and was restored to this position in 1815, having taken no part in the Hundred Days. His honors continued to be independent of political changes. Louis XVIII made him a baron, Charles X, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and Louis Philippe raised him to the peerage. On the council, Cuvier concerned himself largely with educational matters, opposing increases in Catholic influence over the schools and developing an unsuccessful project for a Faculty of Administration in the University.—*F. H. Herrick.*

20408. RAVENNI, ANGELO. I francesi in Dalmazia (1806–09). [The French in Dalmatia (1806–09).] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico.* 5 (1) Jan. 1930: 14–27.—A documented account of the military operations, with their background of domestic politics and diplomatic negotiations. (Map).—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20409. SAUVAGE, R. N. Nodier et les Vaudevires. [Nodier and the Vaudevires.] *Normannia.* 4 (3) Dec. 1931: 166–169.—The newly discovered letter here printed shows that Nodier once had the intention (fortunately abandoned) of editing the 15th century poems of Olivier Basselin.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

20410. SILVANI, SÉBASTIEN. Ange Mathieu Bonelli dit Zampaglinu. [Ange Mathieu Bonelli, called "Zampaglinu."] *Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne.* 13 (74) Mar.–Apr. 1932: 65–76.—An account of services rendered in the cause of Corsican independence, 1793 to 1796.—*E. Cole.*

20411. UNSIGNED. The memoirs of Baron de Marbot. V. An adventure during the Peninsular War. *Army Quart.* 24 (2) Jul. 1932: 375–384.—Sent by Marshal Lannes to bear news of victory at Tudela to Napoleon, de Marbot took a short route through Spanish territory where he met with misadventure and was only rescued when his plight became known by accident.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

THE NETHERLANDS

20412. HAERINGEN, C. B. van. De Nederlandsche woorden in het Frans. [Dutch words in French.] *Neophilologus.* 17 (2) 1932: 100–110.—A review of Marius Valkhoff, *Étude sur les mots français d'origine néerlandaise* (Amersfoort, 1931). This article discusses the etymology of 29 words of Dutch origin in Valkhoff's list of 700. The influx of Dutch words into French is probably not as great as Valkhoff's list might indicate since he includes doubtful words and does not confine his study solely to modern French.—*John Paul von Gruening.*

20413. VERMOOTEN, W. H. Waarheid en verbeelding betreffende de Twentsche textielindustrie. [Truth and fiction concerning the textile industry of Twente.] *Tijdschr. v. h. Onderwijs in de Aardrijkskunde.* 9 (3) Mar. 1931: 63–68.—The author refutes the generally accepted theory that the industry of Twente re-

covered because of Flemish immigration and draws support from the study of A. Blonk *Fabrieken en Menschen, een sociografie van Enschede*. Supporting Blonk, he shows that the famous meeting of Willem de Clerq and Thomas Ainsworth in 1832 at Hengelo was planned in advance and that the stage was set for the arrival of Ainsworth and that Ainsworth was not the founder of modern industry in Twente but merely assisted in breaking up the hand industries.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

20414. SORANA, GUIDO. Elisabetta Farnese regina di Spagna. [Elizabeth Farnese, queen of Spain.] *Aurea Parma.* 14 (6) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 211–217.—The story of the marriage and the life of Elizabeth Farnese, the wife of Philip II, queen of Spain (1714–1766).—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

ITALY

20415. ABBA, GIUSEPPE CESARE. Dal "Tacquino del 1860" di Giuseppe Cesare Abba. [Extracts from the hitherto unpublished war diary of Giuseppe Cesare Abba.] *Nuova Antologia*. (1445) Jun. 1, 1932: 346-349.—W. R. Quynn.

20416. ALMAGIA, GUIDO. Garibaldi in Sicilia nelle "Memorie di un ammiraglio." [Garibaldi's Sicilian campaign in "The memoirs of an admiral."] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico*. 5 (3) Jul. 1930: 197-206.—Based on the *Diario privato politico-militare dell'ammiraglio Di Persano nella campagna navale degli anni 1860-61*.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

20417. ARGAN, CARLO. I cacciatori delle Alpi dal 18 maggio al 15 giugno 1859—studio di condotta strategica garibaldina. [The "cacciatori delle Alpi" from May 18 to June 15, 1859—a study of Garibaldi's conduct as a strategist.] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 6 (6) Jun. 1932: 981-1013.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

20418. BATTAGLIA, FELICE. Lo stato etico e l'ideologia politica della destra liberale. [The ethical state and the political ideology of the liberal right.] *Civiltà Moderna*. 1 (3) Oct. 15, 1929: 421-431.—A recent volume by Dominico Petri *Motivi del Risorgimento* (Rieti, 1929) gives Battaglia a basis for this article. Granting the identity of the Risorgimento and political liberalism, Italian liberalism would then be historically justified. If, on the other hand, one looks at the matter ideally from the angle of the ethical state and from the later positive liberalism, then one must deny even to Cavour an adequate notion of liberalism.—G. Calogero.

20419. BATTISTINI, MARIO. Lettere inedite di Giuseppe Garibaldi. [Unpublished letters of Garibaldi.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria*. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 46-55.—These letters from the Royal Library of Brussels are all addressed to Antheleme Fritz. They are very brief, written in French, nearly all from Caprera and cover the years from Nov. 14, 1861 to Feb. 21, 1881.—Gertrude R. B. Richards.

20420. BEDARIDA, HENRY. Un educatore dimenticato. Il barone di Keralio, ajo di don Ferdinando. [A neglected educator, Baron of Keralio, the teacher of Don Ferdinando.] *Aurea Parma*. 14 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 5-14.—Publication of excerpts from a book by H. Bedarida entitled *Parme dans la politique française au XVIII^e siècle* (Paris, 1930), in regard to the French education which Ferdinand of Bourbon, Duke of Parma, received from Baron di Keralio. (Bibliog.)—Maria Renata Ausenda.

20421. CASANOVA, EUGENIO. La brigata Fabrizi da Salerno a Capua. [The Fabrizi brigade from Salerno to Capua.] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico*. 5 (3) Jul. 1930: 170-180.—Consists in large part of letters or excerpts therefrom.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

20422. CURATULO, EMILIO G. Vittorio Emanuele e Garibaldi. [Victor Immanuel and Garibaldi.] *Nuova Antologia*. (1445) Jun. 1, 1932: 350-364.—Of the four great figures of the Risorgimento, Cavour, Mazzini, Victor Immanuel, and Garibaldi, the last two seem to be the only ones who were not antagonistic. This was because of the effect on Garibaldi of the king's tremendous personal charm and because Garibaldi realized that the unity of Italy depended on an alliance between the revolution and the monarchy.—W. R. Quynn.

20423. DI PALMA. Piacenza durante gli avvenimenti del 1848-1849. [Piacenza during the events of 1848-49.] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico*. 6 (4) Oct. 1931: 402-519; 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 24-204.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

20424. FERRABINO, ALDO. L'Europa in Utopia. [Europe in Utopia.] *Nuova Antologia*. (1441) Apr. 1, 1932: 341-352.—A review of a recent work by B. Croce:

Storia di Europa nel secolo decimonono (Bari, Laterza, 1932, 2a edizione).—W. R. Quynn.

20425. FORMENTINI, UBALDO. Note sui Bonaparte e sulla basilica di Sant'Andrea di Sarzana. [Some notes on the Bonapartes and their relation to the church of Sant'Andrea in Sarzana.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria*. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 10-17.—An account of the family in Sarzana and an effort to prove that they belonged to the nobility since they owned their own tower.—Gertrude R. B. Richards.

20426. GENTILE, GIOVANNI. L'originalità di Garibaldi. [Garibaldi's originality.] *Nuova Antologia*. (1445) Jun. 1, 1932: 289-294.—A comparison of the roles of the Big Four of the Risorgimento: Cavour, Mazzini, Victor Immanuel, and Garibaldi. Through Garibaldi was expressed the will of the people.—W. R. Quynn.

20427. GENTILI, FERNANDO. Pietro Gordani e un episodio della restaurazione pontificia a Bologna. [Pietro Gordani and an episode of the papal restoration at Bologna.] *Aurea Parma*. 14 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 122-131.—When, after the Congress of Vienna, 1815, Bologna and the other legations were not restored to the Holy See, Pietro Gordani, a writer, famous and much opposed for his anti-clericalism and his Italian national sentiments, was much concerned about his future, fearing that the pope would close the academy of which he was secretary, leave him without employment, and expel him from the city. Hence on July 30, 1815, Gordani made a famous address in order to celebrate the return of the legitimate government in which, however, he did not mention his hostility to the priests and to the papacy. The address created a wide sensation even abroad and Gordani had to leave Bologna. In many letters, some of which are unpublished, he opposed Austria and the papacy and shows his desire to return to Bologna. (Bibliog. and unpublished documents.)—Maria Renata Ausenda.

20428. GIACCHI, N. Giacinto Provana ministro della guerra nel 1848. [Giacinto Provana, minister of war in 1848.] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico*. 4 (3) May 1929: 189-199.—A biography of Provana. Born at Turin, 1794, attended St. Cyr, belonged to "Grande Armée," was exiled from Piedmont in 1821 for having participated in the liberal revolt, fought for Greek independence, and finally became war minister under Charles Albert.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

20429. GIACCHI, N. Il generale Zucchi. *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico*. 6 (2) Apr. 1931: 89-105.—The exploits of a military leader in the Risorgimento (1777-1863).—Robert Gale Woolbert.

20430. GIACCHI, N. Le vicende dell'esercito della Lega (1859-1860). [The army of the Central Italian League (1859-1860).] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico*. 4 (1) Jan. 1929: 5-17.—An account of the organization and activities of the army formed by the League of Central Italian states, which was created on Aug. 10, 1859, and included Parma, Modena, Romagna, and Tuscany. Garibaldi was named second in command to Fanti, with the result that unity of command was not achieved. A chart at the end of the article provides at a glance much historico-statistical information concerning each of the four contingents to the League's army. The article is based on publications of the Ufficio Storico and on unpublished documents.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

20431. GIOVANNI, ETTORE de. Il cardinale Giulio Alberoni precursore dell'unità e indipendenza italiane. [Cardinal Giulio Alberoni, forerunner of Italian unity and independence.] *Aurea Parma*. 14 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 154-161.—Criticism of Castagnoli's book *Il cardinale Giulio Alberoni*, volume 1: *Il ministro del Farnese* (Rome, 1929), which maintains that Al-

beroni was anti-German and active as an Italian patriot and forerunner of Italian unity and independence. De Giovanni shows that Castagnoli is wrong because he ascribes too much significance to certain expressions of the cardinal; nor did Alberoni understand the times in which he was living. He was merely a loyal friend and servant of Spain and of his masters, the Farnese. (Bibliog.)—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20432. GONNI, GIUSEPPE. L'ammiraglio Augusto Riboty. *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico.* 4 (5) Sep. 1929: 322-335.—The biography of one of the prominent naval figures of the Risorgimento, who was for a time minister of marine.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20433. GONNI, GIUSEPPE. La regia marina sarda sulle coste di Barberia (1830). [The Piedmontese navy on the coasts of Barbary in 1830.] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico.* 5 (2) Apr. 1930: 123-135.—Concerns chiefly Tunis. Proves that France was not ahead of Piedmont in claiming political and economic influence over the Barbary states, and that had Piedmont not been in an unfavorable international position, she might not have been shut out of North Africa so long.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20434. GONNI, GIUSEPPE. Regie navi sarde ed italiane a Tunisi (1843-44, 1864). [Piedmontese and Italian warships at Tunis in 1843-44 and 1864.] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico.* 6 (1) Jan. 1931: 31-52.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20435. GONNI, GIUSEPPE. Una squadra sardo-neapolitana a Tunisi (1830). [A Sardo-Neapolitan squadron at Tunis, 1830.] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico.* 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 331-344.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20436. GOZZI, CARLO. L'invasione della lingua francese in Italia—scritto inedito, con una avvertenza di Nunzio Vaddalluzzo. [The invasion of the French language in Italy—published for the first time with a notice by Nunzio Vaddalluzzo.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1443) May 1, 1932: 17-27.—Although a great admirer of France, Gozzi deplors the vogue of French literature and ideas in Italy in the 18th century, which he thought were corrupting both morals and the language. The numerous translations from French into a language which used Italian words, but had a French turn of phrase, were producing a hybrid language. Even the pronunciation of Italian had been affected.—*W. R. Quynn.*

20437. GRAZIOLI, FRANCESCO. Primi bagliori di un genio guerriero. [First flashes of a war-like genius.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1445) Jun. 1, 1932: 295-306.—Little is known about Garibaldi's twelve years of military and naval fighting in South America. These years contain the germ of his later exploits. It was his first military experience. All his great military qualities were displayed in miniature in these campaigns.—*W. R. Quynn.*

20438. ISOPESCU, CLAUDIO. Il viaggiatore Dinicu Golescu in Italia. [The traveler Dinicu Golescu in Italy.] *Europa Orient.* 12 (5-8) May-Aug. 1932: 250-280.—The Rumanian travellers abroad began to note the impressions of their journeys since the second half of the 17th century. Constantino Golescu, known as Dinicu Golescu, traveled in 1826 in Italy and left memoirs dealing with the description of places through which he passed.—*O. Eisenberg.*

20439. LIBRINO, EMANUELE. L'attività politica di Garibaldi nel 1861. [The political activity of Garibaldi in 1861.] *Nuova Antologia.* 275 (1414) Feb. 16, 1931: 473-487.—The condition of Southern Italy immediately after its annexation to Piedmont was very sad: brigandage and unscrupulous leaders rendered the region miserable. Garibaldi realized the situation and worked earnestly to rectify it. He recognized the good intentions of Victor Emanuel and knew that the only possibility of a unified Italy was under a monarchy. He

brought about an agreement between the provisional committees, created to free Rome and Venice, and Victor Emanuel, and fought against the Ricasoli cabinet which seemed to be the only obstacle to the realization of national ideals. The documents here published show how Garibaldi was outside of all parties and that he had only one program: the unification of Italy under the monarchy of Savoy.—*L. Quagliata.*

20440. MATTER, PAUL. Les origines du Risorgimento. Après 1815—réaction et révolutions. [Origins of the risorgimento. After 1815—reaction and revolutions.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 5-33.—This is the third of a series of studies on the origins of the *risorgimento*, this being a discussion of events and attitudes in Italy after 1815 (earlier parts in 1926 and 1928).—*H. P. Lattin.*

20441. MATURI, WALTER. La storiografia italiana nel 1929. [Italian historiography in 1929.] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico.* 5 (2) Apr. 1930: 115-122.—Maturi lists, classifies, and briefly criticizes the outstanding Italian historical studies published during 1929.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20442. MATURI, WALTER. La storiografia italiana nel 1930. [Italian historiography in 1930.] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico.* 6 (2) Apr. 1931: 106-115.—Significant works, authors, and tendencies described and criticized.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20443. MEO, GIUSEPPE de. Distribuzione della ricchezza e composizione demografica in alcune città dell'Italia meridionale alla metà del secolo XVIII. [Distribution of wealth and demographic composition in certain cities of central Italy in the middle of the 18th century.] *Ann. di Stat.* 6 (19) 1931: 91.—Distribution of incomes in Castellamare di Stabia, Foggia, and Barletta on the basis of data drawn from land records kept in the state archives at Naples. Also demographic data of wealth of families with property and without property and their dependents.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

20444. MESSINI, DON ANGELO. Savelli di Foligno e la sua attività letteraria, 1720-1799. [Savelli di Foligno and his literary activities.] *Boll. d. R. Deputazione di Storia Patria per l'Umbria.* 29 (3) 112-131.—An account of the schools founded by Savelli di Foligno and of his encouragement of education, drawn largely from a manuscript autobiography. At the close is a list of manuscript works by and about him.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20445. MICHELI, GIUSEPPE. Rifugio di esuli parmensi. Corsica. [Corsica as refuge for the exiles of Parma.] *Aurea Parma.* 14 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 240-241.—A brief note in regard to the numerous patriots from Parma who fled to Corsica during the Risorgimento.—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20446. MISCHI, BETTINO. Viaggio di un agronomo inglese in Italia nel 1789. [The travels of an English agronomist in Italy in 1789.] *Aurea Parma.* 14 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 80-83.—Excerpts of the book of Arthur Young describing Italy where he travelled in 1789.—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20447. MORANDI, CARLO. Bulletin historique: histoire d'Italie du XV au XVIII siècle. [Historical bulletin: Italian history from the 15th to 18th century.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 169 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 340-376.—The third and final installment of Morandi's bibliographical article on the recent literature on the history of Renaissance and post-Renaissance Italy. This installment covers the Reformation and Counter-reformation, the decline of Italian liberty, intellectual and religious currents in the 18th century, the origins of the Risorgimento, judicial and economic history.—*J. L. La Monte.*

20448. MUSATTI, ALBERTO. La passione nazionale di Enrico Corradini. [The nationalism of Enrico Corradini.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1442) Apr. 16, 1932: 455

468.—His life and writings centered around his desire to arouse in Italy a feeling of nationalism.—*W. R. Quynn.*

20449. MUSINI, NULLO. Un amministratore privato di casa Borbone e un carteggio inedito di Maria Amalia e di Luisa Maria. [A private administrator of the Bourbons and an unpublished correspondence of Maria Amalia and Luisa Maria.] *Aurea Parma*. 14 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 178-185.—Publication of an interesting unpublished correspondence which the Duchess of Parma, Maria Amalia, daughter of Maria Teresa, and the Duchess of Lucca, Maria Luisa of Bourbon, carried on with the banker of Parma, Carlo Formenti (1770-1826), who was the administrator of their private estates.—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20450. NASALLI ROCCA, SAVERIO. Antonio Baldissera. *Nuova Antologia*. (1444) May 16, 1932: 216-232.—Personal reminiscences of the author about General Baldissera.—*W. R. Quynn.*

20451. PALMA, CESARE di. Parma durante gli avvenimenti del 1848-49. [Parma during the events of 1848-49.] *Boll. dell'Ufficio Storico*. 5 (2) Apr. 1930: 89-114; (4) Oct. 1930: 259-317; 6 (2) Apr. 1931: 116-202; (3) Jul. 1931: 229-331.—Numerous quotations from letters, reports, and other documents are included.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20452. PO, GUIDO. L'ammiraglio Giorgio des Geneys fondatore della marina sarda ed assertore degli interessi mediterranei dell'Italia. [Admiral Giorgio des Geneys, founder of the Piedmontese navy and upholder of the Mediterranean interests of Italy.] *Boll. dell'Ufficio Storico*. 4 (3) May 1929: 200-217.—A biography of the man whose long naval career was intimately connected with the creation of the Piedmontese navy in the early part of the 19th century.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20453. PO, GUIDO. La campagna navale della marina sarda in Adriatico negli anni 1848-49. [The naval campaign of the Piedmontese navy in the Adriatic during 1848-49.] *Boll. dell'Ufficio Storico*. 4 (1) Jan. 1929: 41-62.—Accompanied by numerous quotations from official reports, with an appendix of documents.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20454. RUBRIS, MARCUS de. Vincenzo Salvagnoli nell'amicizia di Massimo d'Azeglio. [Vincenzo Salvagnoli's friendship with Massimo d'Azeglio on the basis of some unpublished letters of d'Azeglio to Salvagnoli.] *Civiltà Moderna*. 1 (3) Oct. 15, 1929: 432-453; (4) Dec. 15, 1929: 572-593.—The author discusses the friendship between the two patriots and its political value. Some apparently innocent compacts between them were in reality political agreements and the Tuscans find in this friendship the beginning of the unified and Savoyard principle of the Risorgimento.—*G. Calogero.*

20455. SASSI, FERRUCCIO. Mazzini e Solari. *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria*. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 31-45.—The Solari of Genoa seem not to have been in political association with Mazzini as at the time of the raids on the Carbonari, and again in 1832, they were not molested and were not deprived of any privileges in the city. Their enthusiasm for Mazzini seems to have been confined to his philosophy of idealism rather than to any desire for political freedom.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20456. SARFATTI, MARGHERITA G. Panzini e la storia. [Panzini and history.] *Nuova Antologia*. 276 (1417) Apr. 1, 1931: 351-358.—Alfredo Panzini, academician, is one of the first prose writers of Italy of the present day, but he is novelist, romancer, and stylist, and the least fitted to be an historian. When he attempts to write a history of Cavour, he neither understands his subject nor the forces which make history.—*E. H. McNeal.*

20457. SAVOIA, MARIA TERESA di. L'autobio-

grafia di Maria Teresa di Savoia. [The autobiography of Maria Teresa of Savoy.] *Nuova Antologia*. (1442) Apr. 16, 1932: 433-454.—*W. R. Quynn.*

20458. SCHIPA, MICHELE. L'ultimo concordato napoletano con la Santa Sede. [The last concordat of Naples with the Holy See.] *Civiltà Moderna*. 2 (1) Feb. 15, 1930: 80-89.—In regard to this concordat (February, 1818) historical judgment has been uniformly negative. A volume by Walter Maturi (*Il concordato del 1818 tra la Santa Sede e le due Sicilie*, Le Monnier, 1930) holds the opposite opinion. After an examination of all printed and unpublished materials, he holds that the concordat concluded by Ferdinand had great importance in the history of the papal states of the kingdom of Naples but, because of the disputes between the Bourbon monarchy and the government classes, it also contributed largely to the downfall of this monarchy.—*G. Calogero.*

20459. SILVA, ANGELO. Dal petrolio alla luce elettrica (appunti e ricordi). [From petroleum to electric light. An historical survey of the illumination of Parma.] *Aurea Parma*. 14 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 95-112.—From the first attempts in the 18th century in which oil lanterns were used until the modern use of electric light, based on documents from the city archives.—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20460. SPADONI, DOMENICO. Il tentativo rivoluzionario Marchigiano-Romagnolo nel 1817. [The revolutionary attempt of 1817 in the Marches and Romagna.] *Atti e Mem. d. R. Deputazione di Storia Patria per le Marche*. 3 (1) Ser 4.—In 1815 all the provinces being once more under the old papal regime, Cardinal Consalvi tried with his conciliating ways to attach people to the new form of government. The first moment of depression caused by the restoration being past, the citizens of the duchies began to form secret societies. The author deals with aims of the innumerable societies which sprang up and their principal members and leaders. He also explains the causes of the failure of the revolutionary undertaking.—*Teresa Bruni.*

20461. STANGA, IDELFONSO. Le monache del 700 a Parma. [The monks of Parma in the 18th century.] *Aurea Parma*. 14 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 113-121.—Parma was full of monasteries at this time in regard to which there are many curious episodes. Noble families sent their daughters into the monasteries in order to avoid giving them dowries. There was also then a wide-spread custom for poets to exalt monastic orders in their verses. Some interesting documents show how some philandering youth were interned in monasteries and how many honest women were locked up there because their beauty might become their ruin. The government was always very much interested in the monasteries and Duke Ferdinand of Bourbon made many gifts to them. (Unpublished documents from the archive of the dukes of Ferrara.)—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20462. TENTI, G. B. La battaglia del Volturmo. [The battle of the Volturmo.] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 6 (6) Jun. 1932: 1014-1052.—The plans of the opposing staffs, the course of the battle (Oct. 1-2, 1860), and some considerations on the same. (Charts.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20463. TOMMASEO, NICCOLÒ. Delle cospirazioni italiane; scritto inedito di Niccolò Tommaseo. [The Italian conspiracies; an unpublished writing of Niccolò Tommaseo.] *Nuova Antologia*. 276 (1417) Apr. 1, 1931: 275-306; (1418) Apr. 16, 1931: 409-429.—In 1839, Tommaseo wrote that his history of the Italian conspiracies of 1830 was sketched out, and that he expected to return soon from exile and complete it, but was determined not to have it printed in his life-time. The work is mentioned later in his correspondence, but was thought to be lost. By good fortune both the autograph sketch and a clearly written copy of the whole

work, with corrections in the author's hand, have come to light.—*E. H. Mc Neal.*

20464. TOSTI, AMEDEO. Gli studi storici in Italia nei primi 25 anni del secolo XX. [Historical scholarship in Italy during the first 25 years of the 20th century.] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico.* 4(2) Mar. 1929: 101–118.—A review and criticism of historians and historiographical tendencies in Italy since 1900.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20465. UNSIGNED. Dal diario inedito di Alessandro Guiccioli (1796–1849). [Unpublished diary of A. Guiccioli.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1449) Aug. 1, 1932: 289–309.—Towards the end of the 18th century Alessandro Guiccioli, noble Roman, economist, and student of politics and philosophy believed that he must give to Italy an enlightened and civil government. His ideal would have been a free government, representative but aristocratic. In 1796 when the French armies invaded Italy his program was established. He was living in Ferrara and the victorious armies imposed great financial sacrifices on the invaded cities. In Ravenna, a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars had been imposed. The municipality of Ferrara turned to him for help knowing him to be on good terms with the conquerors. He and Vincenzo Mas-

sari were chosen to speak to Bonaparte who gave them a letter for the directory at Paris. Napoleon soon advanced him to the highest offices. When he returned to Ravenna, he found his wife dying. But scarcely a year later he married a young noblewoman. One day in Venice he introduced Byron to his wife. From this introduction started the disagreements till at length, Guiccioli filed suit for divorce.—*L. Quagliata.*

20466. VITALE, VITO. Genova, Piemonte e Inghilterra, 1814–1815. *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria.* 6(3) Jun.–Sep. 1930: 233–242.—The conditions following the arrival of Bentinck and the gradual turning of Genoese opinion towards a union with Piedmont.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

20467. VITALE, VITO. L'insurrezione genovese del dicembre 1746. [The Genoese insurrection of December, 1746.] *Gior. Storico e Lett. d. Liguria.* 6(4) Sep.–Dec. 1930: 297–310.—The two great problems facing Genoa in the middle of the 18th century were those of the unsettled condition of Corsica and the menacing efforts of Piedmont to secure a sea-coast. Her rebellion in 1746 was prompted by a desire to maintain her freedom and to secure adequate protection from enemies behind her and in the islands.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

20468. FELDMAN, J. Bismarck wobec Kościoła Katolickiego. [Bismarck and the Catholic church.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (193) 1932: 129–154.—Bismarck's Kulturkampf resulted in the rise of nationalism among the Poles and especially among the Polish peasants.—*A. Walawender.*

20469. GAUER, W. Badische Staatsraison und Frühliberalismus um die Juliwende. *Regierungspresse und öffentliche Meinung in Baden 1830–32.* [Politics and early liberalism in Baden during the period of July, 1830. Government press and public opinion in Baden.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 45(3) 1931: 341–406.—Württemberg, Baden, and Hessen-Darmstadt represent the so-called "Third Germany," striving for their independence against Prussia and Austria. Baden had some very able statesmen, the most interesting was F. L. K. von Blittersdorf. Next to Motz he was the only man who recognized the great political significance of the Zollverein and fought it. Blittersdorf was no Liberal. But as representative of his state at the Bundestag he had to defend the new liberal press-bill passed in the Landtag (1831). The result was a fierce struggle with the Bundesregierung and the restoration of the censorship in 1832. During the years 1830 and 1832, the era of the liberal press-bill, the progress of the press was great. In 1830 there existed 4 newspapers: in Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Freiburg, and Konstanz. Two journals were founded: the *Wächter am Rhein* in Mannheim and *Der Freisinnige* in Freiburg. The freedom was misused by the liberals in the most stupid manner. They themselves played into the hands of the reaction.—*G. Mecen-seffy.*

20470. GLOCKNER, HERMANN. Hegelrenaissance und Neuhegelianismus. [The Hegel renaissance and German Neo-Hegelianism.] *Logos (Tübingen).* 20(2) Oct. 1931: 169–195.—On the occasion of the centennial anniversary of Hegel's death there are signs in Germany not merely of a renaissance of Hegel but actually of a Neo-Hegelianism.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

20471. HALL, ELSIE M. Gentile cruelty to gypsies. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 11(2) 1932: 49–56.—An account of the torture and execution of a band of gypsies at Giessen, Germany. The authorities in Europe during the 18th century first made criminals out of gypsies by the enactment of multifarious and oppressive laws

against them. Then when the gypsies in self-defence and in order merely to go on existing, stole food and fuel, took clothing and shelter, they were mercilessly persecuted, tortured and executed. (Woodcut showing the rack, the wheel, and other means of torture; also ladies of high station who had come to witness the spectacle.—*E. D. Harvey.*

20472. HEES, WILHELM. Zwischen Ideologie und Realpolitik. [Ideology and practical politics.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20(2) 1930: 183–198.—During the first half of the 19th century, the intellectual and political world were one unit, the representatives of both often being the same persons. Their relationship has grown more obscure since 1850, so that there is no authentic picture of this epoch. Men of politics and intellectuals became estranged, the latter declining to a weaker position. Historical science should turn its attention to cases where intellectuals met politicians, so as to clarify this period. Symptomatic is a letter from the German linguist, Max Müller, in Oxford, to the Prussian ambassador to the papal see, Kurd von Schlözer, dated November, 1885. The author points out its ideological elements. They are the opinions of a man for whom intellect and ideals were not mere abstractions but actual, operative forces.—*Igon Treulich.*

20473. HÖNIGSWALD, RICHARD. Gedanken zur Philosophie Hegels. [Reflections on Hegel's philosophy.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 226(2) Nov. 1931: 148–168.—A survey on Hegel's philosophical system the central idea of which is the conception of the "idea." Elements of romanticism and rationalism are combined in this.—*Hans Frerk.*

20474. KEHR, ECKHART. Klassenkämpfe und Rüstungspolitik im kaiserlichen Deutschland. [The class struggle and military policy in imperial Germany.] *Gesellschaft.* 9(5) 1932: 391–414.—A consideration of the correlation between the military policy of Hohenzollern Germany and social conditions reveals the following: (1) The strategy of Moltke and Schlieffen was the function of the lability of an unorganized capitalistic economy (the next war would have to be short because the capitalist state could no longer endure a protracted war). (2) The treatment of the question of food was the function of the great agrarian powers (nothing was accomplished because the tariff protected agrarians). (3) The military measures of 1911–13, including the tremendous rise in

shipbuilding and the increase of 300,000 in the army, are unthinkable without the militarized and feudalized bourgeoisie. As capitalism destroys itself on the economic level, so too does a militarized bourgeoisie undo itself on the social plane. There are very interesting sidelights on the influence of the great munition manufacturers. The most interesting point, however, is the revelation of a definite class policy in the army. Due to the rising power of the Socialists the bourgeoisie abandoned its opposition to the military monarchy and entered into a coalition with the dynasty and nobility for a mutual guardianship of possession, and the feudalized bourgeoisie began to supply reliable reserve officers. The increase in the army from 750,000 in 1875 to 2,000,000 in 1902 brought up the question of the Socialists. The distrust of the Socialists took the form of assigning all the required quota from the country to the army, and so manipulating the urban quotas that a portion of the latter went into the *Landsturm*.—*E. Fischhoff*.

20475. KRUG. Der Thüringer Wald einst und jetzt. [The Thuringian forest formerly and now.] *Allg. Forst- u. Jagdztg.* 108 (2) Feb. 1932: 49-56.—Reports in the archives of Gotha show that early in the 16th century the extensive forests of Thuringia were composed throughout of a mixture of hardwood and conifer species. Many and varied industries obtained their raw materials from the forest and the iron foundries, salt works and glass factories consumed large quantities of charcoal. Much damage was done by fires, wind and grazing. A crude silviculture had begun to develop, but the Thirty Years War put a stop to progress in this direction. The resulting decrease in population and industry, however, permitted the forests to recuperate. By the beginning of the 18th century the transition from hardwood to pure conifer forest had gone far, and now hardwoods are comparatively rare.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

20476. LANDSHUT, SIEGFRIED. Max Webers geistesgeschichtliche Bedeutung. [The importance of Max Weber in the history of thought.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 7 (6) 1931: 507-516.—The scientific work of Max Weber falls into two groups—his epistemological investigations of the method of the social sciences and his sociological-historical studies. The upshot of both these activities is found in the so-called *Wertfreiheit*, the utter denial of the universal validity of any norms, and the recognition of this fact as the inextinguishable prerequisite for the knowledge of man. As the social sciences broke away from the integral social-philosophy of the 17th and 18th centuries and became special disciplines, they proceeded from the supposition that the principle of authority was to be sought and found in man's being. The end of the 19th century saw the most radical reconstruction of all traditional values, life forms, and principles, and brought forth the radical disillusionment of ideologies and revaluation of values in Nietzsche and Marx. Max Weber's importance consists in this: that every possible ethical or *weltanschauliche* standpoint itself becomes the theme of investigation in which its motives, its possibility, and feasibility are analyzed. The investigator's task is to explain with understanding. There is no common or traditional gauge. The scientist recognizes no authority—creedal, moral, esthetic, economic, or political.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

20477. LENOIR, RAYMOND. Le centenaire de Hegel. [The centenary of Hegel.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos.* 5 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 352-363.

20478. LEWALTER, ERNST. Hegels Bildungsgedanke und die gegenwärtige Bildungslehre. [Hegel's concept of education and present day educational theory.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 7 (7) 1931: 603-618.—Hegel's ideal of education was a

political one. He regarded the nature of man to be such as to have the capacity of becoming at home in societal institutions. There is therefore no alternative between educating men (Rousseau, Humboldt, Schleiermacher) and educating citizens (Aristotle, Hegel). The choice is rather between educating men or eternal youths. Whoever does not submit to the world but remains in eternal dissatisfaction with it remains an eternal adolescent holding fast to subjectivity. Reform in education can only be carried out on the basis of a doctrine of man; hence if a consideration of Hegel's pedagogical theory has led us to radical reconsiderations, there is now a need for a study of Hegel's political anthropology.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

20479. LUCKWALDT, FRIEDRICH. Bernhard Fürst von Bülow. [Bernard Prince von Bülow.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 226 (2) Nov. 1931: 113-139; (3) Dec. 1931: 229-252; 227 (2) Feb. 1932: 118-142.—Bülow's *Memoirs* were largely condemned by the German public. His imputation that Bethmann's policies made the War inevitable was regarded as noxious to German political interests; his remarks on the Kaiser alienated the Conservatives, whereas those on post-war Germany did the same with the Republicans. Nevertheless the historian cannot ignore the *Memoirs* because of their important documents and their splendid portraits of many outstanding personalities, and their excellent revival of the "general atmosphere" of Imperial Germany. Bülow never understood the parts played by Austria and Russia in European politics, nor the precarious situation Germany was in by her naval, Oriental, and colonial policy. He frustrated an Anglo-German alliance, being preoccupied by his vision of a future Anglo-Russian conflict. His treatment of the Algeiras and the Bosnian crisis did not differ widely from that of the crisis in 1914 for which he greatly reproached Bethmann. He had no decisive success in internal politics either, missing the right moment to stop naval armaments, to cooperate with the Social-Democrats, and to carry through constitutional changes in the November crisis of 1908 which finally caused his resignation. The reasons for the failure of his diplomatic mission in Rome in 1914-15 are closely analyzed, as well as his various efforts to rise to power again during, and even after, the War. He was no great statesman, but he "steered the car along the edge of the precipice without going over."—*Hans Frerk*.

20480. MANGOLD, G. Die ehemalige Reichsritterschaft und die Adelsgesetzgebung in Baden vom Wiener Kongress bis zur Erteilung der Verfassung. [The former knights and the legislation for the nobility in Baden from the Congress of Vienna until the proclamation of the constitution.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 46 (1) 1932: 3-108.—Napoleon's decree of Dec. 19, 1805 authorized the princes of South-Germany to take possession of the landed property of the independent imperial knights. The duke of Württemberg was the first to lay hands on these estates, the Markgraf of Baden followed. The 4th constitutional edict abolished the independence of the gentry. The result was an embittered struggle of the nobility against the government which finally ended with the victory of the first. Deprived of judicial power, exemption from customs and military service, it looked forward to the congress of Vienna for redress of grievances. The 14th article of the *Bundesakte* restored a good deal of its rights although independence was lost for ever. But the government of Baden delayed the execution of the new order. The nobility was overburdened with taxes. On Nov. 2, 1815 a scornful address was handed to the Grand-duke. The excitement was so great that the government feared a revolt. Ringleaders were deprived of official and court functions, taxes were reduced, but the dissatisfied nobility raised the cry for a constitution. On April 23, 1818 a new edict restored

to the nobility the most important rights lost in 1807. The successor of the old duke fulfilled all the wishes of the nobility by the edict of 1819. (Documents of the *Generallandesarchiv* in Baden.)—*G. Mecenseffy*.

20481. MAYER, GUSTAVE. Friedrich Engels und die grosse Weltkrise von 1857. [Friedrich Engels and the world crisis of 1857.] *Gesellschaft*. 9 (2) 1932: 122–132.—Nothing has fortified Socialists in their conviction of the untenability of the system of free competition more than the occurrence of widespread commercial crises. Engels early asserted that commercial crises would recur every five to seven years and would gradually become more universal and devastating. Not until the latter half of 1857 did the event transpire which he had been awaiting with so much impatience, i.e. the first world crisis of that capitalistic system which in the previous decade had been producing at an unparalleled pace. Engels saw immediate prospects of the revolution. Accordingly, he began to study military tactics and practised horse riding. Marx, too, worked unceasingly to complete his economic researches before the deluge. Even when the market began to improve, Engels still expected the revolution in the following year. After the disappointment of 1857 he no longer regarded revolutions as the necessarily direct consequences of crises to the same degree as previously.—*E. Fischhoff*.

20482. MINER, JOHN R. Restrictions on marriage in eighteenth century Bavaria. *Human Biol.* 4 (2) May 1932: 286–288.—After the Renaissance, marriage came increasingly under civil rather than ecclesiastical control. Usually civil regulations referred merely to age, parental consent, and consanguinity. In Bavaria, however, it was decreed (1616, 1780) that no one could marry who could not support a family. Clergy who married such persons were held responsible for their support and for the support of their children. Those who went abroad to escape these regulations were deprived of the protection of the state and were punished as alien vagabonds. The restrictions on Jews were more stringent, usually only one child in a family being allowed to marry. But these regulations did not produce the desired result of reducing the number of beggars. On the contrary, they were among the chief causes of the high rate of illegitimacy in Bavaria.—*Jessie Bernard*.

20483. MÜLLER, KARL ALEXANDER von. Unbekannte Briefe Bismarcks an Ludwig II. [Unknown letters of Bismarck to Ludwig II.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 29 (9) Jun. 1932: 632–647.—Here are published nine hitherto unknown letters of Bismarck to King Ludwig II of Bavaria, mostly from the 1880's. They are not only personal but always discuss the great political events of the day—*Kulturkampf*, relations with Russia, France, England, and the Germanization of Alsace-Lorraine.—*H. P. Lattin*.

20484. MÜLLER, KARL ALEXANDER von. Bismarck und die Königskatastrophe 1886. [Bismarck and the disastrous end of the king in 1886.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 29 (9) Jun. 1932: 648–661.—The financial straits of King Ludwig II of Bavaria, resulting from his passion for building, brought him into conflict with his cabinet and this led the king to appeal to Bismarck, who advised the calling of the Bavarian Diet. The king, however, lacked the force to carry this through when the ministry refused to comply with his wish. The outcome of the conflict was the death of the king, perhaps by his own desire. Bismarck's stand against the ministers was due to his dislike of the bureaucratic development under Ludwig. As always, Bismarck showed himself a federalist.—*H. P. Lattin*.

20485. NEUENDORFF, OTTO. George Hesekei. *German Studien*. (125) 1932: pp. 196.—The journalistic and literary productions of George Hesekei, neglected writer and friend of Fouqué, Gerstäcker, Geibel, Fon-

tane and others, although not of the highest rank, are of considerable literary-historic interest because they express a wide variety of currents of 19th century thought.—*J. P. von Grueningen*.

20486. OEHLER, RICHARD. Buch und Bibliotheken unter der Perspektive Goethe. [With translation: Goethe's attitude toward books and libraries.] *Library Quart.* 2 (3) Jul. 1932: 233–239.—Nietzsche, Schopenhauer and Goethe all recognized that books were at once a help and a hindrance to independent thinking. Goethe read unceasingly, but he placed a higher value on facts and realities, on life and living than upon books. Goethe and the two other philosophers battled against excessive writing and excessive reading and Goethe in connection with his relations to the libraries in Weimar and Jena saw the storage problem that faced libraries even then. In 1795 Goethe recommended "virtual consolidation" of the libraries in Jena probably by means of a union catalogue. Metropolitan libraries of the future may relieve the central collections by means of storage reservoirs of little used books placed at strategic points. In these problems Goethe seems to have anticipated modern efforts.—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

20487. ONCKEN, HERMANN. Die Baden-Badener Denkschrift Bismarcks über die deutsche Bundesreform (Juli 1861). [Bismarck's Baden-Baden memoir on the reform of the German Confederation (July, 1861).] *Hist. Z.* 145 (1) Oct. 1931: 106–130.—The author has come upon an earlier version of Bismarck's famous memoir on the German national question of September, 1861. It was composed in Baden-Baden in July of the same year. While in essentials the two drafts are alike, the earlier one shows a more decided leaning towards the views of the National Liberals. During the period between July and September Bismarck had retired to his East Prussian estate and the final draft reveals the influence of his conservative Prussian associations.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

20488. RICHTER, WERNER. Goethe und der Staat. [Goethe and the state.] *Kieler Vortr.* (36) 1932: pp. 21.—Goethe's activities as privy councillor and his influence on the administration of the duchy Weimar-Eisenach.—*Igon Treulich*.

20489. RITTER, GERHARD. Deutscher und west-europäischer Geist im Spiegel der neueren Kirchengeschichte. [The German and the West-European spirit in the light of modern church history.] *Tatwelt*. 7 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1931: 115–127.—In Germany the Renaissance only slightly affected culture and education, and they remained essentially theological. Innumerable characteristics of present day German life and of German literature, and the German interest in pure science and art apart from the problems of life can be traced to the Lutheran tradition. Lutheranism kept religion out of political and social problems, in contradistinction to Calvinism of western Europe, which shared the political and social struggles of the day.—*Lina Kahn*.

20490. RÖHRER, CARL. Zur Aufhebung der Tortur in Bayern (1806). [The abolition of torture in Bavaria (1806).] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 228–238.—Maximilian Joseph I issued a decree in 1806 prohibiting torture as a mode of punishment in Bavaria. The complete edict (33 paragraphs) is cited. The material throws light upon the psychology of reform.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

20491. RÖRIG, FRITZ. Vom Werden deutscher Staatlichkeit. [The development of the idea of a German unitary state.] *Kieler Univ.-Reden.* (8) 1929: pp. 24.—*Igon Treulich*.

20492. SCHLEUSSINGER, OTTO. Zwei Augenzeugen über die Katastrophe. [Two eye-witnesses to the catastrophe.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 29 (9) Jun. 1932:

662-664.—Ferdinand von Miller has left an account of his conclusions as to the death of King Ludwig II of Bavaria, believing that Ludwig caused the death of Dr. Gudden, his attendant, and then intended to flee, but was overcome by a stroke and died in the water. The accounts of two eye-witnesses to the finding of the bodies agree in general details, but the analysis of one indicates suicide on the part of the king, while the other corroborates Miller. (Sketch of the situation.)—*H. P. Lattin*.

20493. SCHLICK, H. Die wirtschaftlichen und kulturellen Zustände der rechtsrheinischen Pfalz beim Anfall an Baden. [The economic and cultural conditions of the Palatinate on the right bank of the Rhine, when it became a part of Baden.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*. 45 (3) 1931: 407-456.—Supplement to the author's book, *Die rechtsrheinische Pfalz beim Anfall an Baden* (Karlsruhe, 1930). Agriculture then prevailed in the country, especially grain and wine. Cultivation of tobacco, madder, and hop was favored by the government. Industry and business lay in the hands of the citizens. There existed many guilds which were overcrowded. Traffic on the Rhine suffered from the long wars. The situation was better on the right bank of the river. One of the most important items of commerce was timber. Fairs were held in Mannheim, Heidelberg, and the larger towns. Market trade was organized by the *Hauptfruchtmarktordnung* of 1775. Fruits could only be bought in Mannheim and Heidelberg; smuggle resulted. Commerce with other countries was of small importance. Concerning culture, Karl Theodor's chief interest turned to art. In religion there reigned great excitement. There had been a mighty growth of the Catholics in 1698, when the three confessions received the same rights. But the *Religionsdeklaration* of 1799 was in favor of the Calvinists. Perfect freedom of conscience was proclaimed. The aim of Max Joseph was the establishment of the rule of the state over the church. Reform of the monasteries followed; some were abolished. Catholics looked forward to the cession to Baden with great disquiet. The future regent, highly esteemed by the Protestants, sought fusion of the two confessions. This was performed after his death in 1820. Education was in a deplorable state. Universities and higher schools stood on a very low level; similarly the seminaries for the training of the clergy and the elementary schools. Private schools were better; that of Jakob Winterwerber in Mannheim was famous. The government of Baden improved these things.—*G. Meenseffy*.

20494. SCHNABEL, FRANZ. Der Freiherr vom Stein und der deutsche Staat. [Freiherr vom Stein and the German state.] *Karlsruher Akad. Reden*. (1) 1931: pp. 19.

20495. SCHÜSSLER, WILHELM. Das Erbe Bismarcks. [Bismarck's heritage.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 29 (6) Mar. 1932: 408-410.—The German Empire is Bismarck's heritage. He considered England, Austria, and Russia the natural allies of Germany. Its situation in the center of Europe is the natural reason for Germany's foreign policy. Berlin and Vienna are the guardians toward the East, having far-reaching responsibilities. Bismarck considered the inner reconstruction of Germany his task. Starting with social insurance and the Economic Council, he wished to unite the insured persons in autonomous cooperative societies. The fulfillment of the social obligations to the German proletariat he considered the highest national duty. The state must direct society and its economic policies and must not be afraid to curb even the church if the latter oversteps the given limits.—*Igon Treulich*.

20496. STERNBERG, K. Aufklärung, Klassizismus und Romantik bei Kant. [Enlightenment, classicism and romanticism in Kant.] *Kant Studien*. 36 (1-2) 1931: 27-50.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

20497. UNSIGNED. The origin and development

of the Diesel engine. *Far Eastern Rev.* 28 (4) Apr. 1932: 164-168.—A technical analysis of the German engine, with diagrams and illustrations.—*Samuel Kalish*.

20498. WINDELBAND, W. Bismarck im Urteil des Auslandes. [Bismarck as judged by other countries.] *Ernte*. 13 (7) Apr. 1932: 23-30.—Windeband suggests a thorough inquiry into the changing attitudes toward Bismarck not only for the purpose of a better understanding but also in order to get the different interpretations, as they were created by the changing political situations in France, England and the U. S. Windeband gives a brief account of the attitudes toward Bismarckian policy while he held office and during the next decades.—*Robert Lorenz*.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

20499. BAKER, ADALBERT. Die Kammergrafen von Schemnitz, Anno 1365-1873. [The counts of the exchequer for Schemnitz, 1365-1873.] *Karpathenland*. 5 (1) 1932: 27-30.—A list, with elucidatory notes, of the officers who collected the revenues due the crown and performed other duties of a financial nature in the Schemnitz region of Hungary which was inhabited by Germans.—*Francis J. Tschan*.

20500. ÉBNER, SÁNDOR. A veszprémi csutorás mesterség. [The canteen-makers' craft of Veszprém.] *Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Néprajzi Tárának Értésítője*. 24 (2) 1932: 81-84.—One of the vanishing peasant crafts of Hungary is that of canteen-makers, with Veszprém as center. The Veszprém canteen-makers' guild was organized in 1734 with 14 master craftsmen. Only one canteen-maker remains to-day, 77 year-old Illikmán György. The Hungarian canteen—used principally for carrying wine—is made of maple or walnut today, though formerly yew was employed. The trunks of the trees must be used immediately after being cut. Only green wood is serviceable. The canteen-maker has a whole array of hand-fashioned tools, including the *eszterga* or turning-lathe and the *kotróvas* or scraper. With these he shapes both outside and inside of the canteen out of a solid piece of wood. Melted wax or resin is used to make the canteen waterproof, so that the water or wine which it will carry will not penetrate its walls. Only wax is used for the finer canteens, resin for the coarser ones. At markets the common resin-lined canteens were sold to peasants; finer specimens were sent to the canteen-carver who ornamented them, after that they were sold to the gentry. One canteen-carver or *csutorafaragó* still lives at Ratot.—*E. D. Beynon*.

20501. GIUSTI, WOLFGANGO. Momenti della storia ceca contemporanea. [Some glimpses into modern Czech history.] *Europa Orient*. 12 (5-8) May-Aug. 1932: 225-249.—Modern Czechs have shown a strong tendency towards reforms and moderation. In that they differed widely from other Slavonic nations, e.g. the Bulgarians, Serbs and Poles, whose political and social life is marked by revolutions and insurrections. Palacky and Havlíček wished to transform the Austro-Hungarian empire into a democratic state which would guarantee the free cultural development of its nationalities and would protect them against pan-Germanism. Palacky asserted that the struggle for liberty should not be carried out by arms but through cultural work. This tradition of moderation and reform was interrupted by the War, when the Czechs fought at the side of the Entente. After the war the old spirit of reformism reappeared. This may be explained by the existence of a numerous bourgeoisie, a rural class, a well organized proletariat and the living together of large national minorities. In their cultural life the Czechs were much influenced by France whence they took the idea of liberty and nationality. Czechs have no sympathy with abstract speculations and many philosophical manifesta-

tions resolve themselves into sociology, politics, and natural science.—*O. Eisenberg.*

20502. GROUB, M. V. La politique de l'Autriche-Hongrie dans les Balkans à la veille du Congrès de Berlin: un document inédit concernant l'occupation de la Bosnie-Herzégovine. [The policy of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans on the eve of the Congress of Berlin: an unpublished document concerning the occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue.* 70 (5) Mar. 5, 1932: 134-138.—In October, 1874, there occurred a veritable massacre of Montenegri by the Turks, which precipitated a dangerous situation in the Balkans. On Jan. 29, 1875, a crown council was held in Vienna, the minutes of which were published for the first time by Sisic in *Novosti*, Dec. 25, 1931. Part of this document is here quoted, especially Andrassy's statements. Andrassy's main points were the following. The Empire needs a rectification of the south-western frontier, so as to provide a *hinterland* for the Dalmatian coast, which could only be Bosnia-Herzegovina. A policy of open conquest, however, must be avoided, but the same end may be gained by diplomacy. Let Austria-Hungary assume the role of protector of the Balkan Christians and provoke a movement there against the Turks in the course of which an opportunity would almost surely arise to occupy Bosnia-Herzegovina. Once there, she must never leave. The occupation must have a juridical basis, but must be so carried out as to present to the Powers a *fait accompli*. In such circumstances, Russia would hardly cause trouble, and the support of Germany and Italy would be certain. Meanwhile, the existence of Turkey is an advantage to Austria-Hungary: it assures the *status quo*, and the Turks suppress national aspirations in the Balkans. The occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina should be effected without overthrowing the Sultan, and in all events the formation of a new strong state to the south must be prevented. The military authorities present wanted to occupy as far as the Balkan Mountains, but the Emperor decided in favor of the Bosna or the Drina rivers.—*B. J. Hovde.*

20503. HOCH, KAREL. Rakouská censura před rokem 1848. [Austrian censorship before 1848.] *Časopis Svobodné Skoly Politických Nauk.* 3 (2) Nov. 1930: 49-55.—Pope Paul III introduced censorship in 1542 and the Austrian government used it for the persecution of Lutheranism. Ferdinand II handed the universities as well as censorship to the Jesuits, who kept it until the time of Maria Theresa, who was opposed to Jesuit interference with the state. In 1759 the physician, Van Swieten, was appointed head of the censorial commission, and the Jesuits were abolished in 1773. The new body began to make a distinction between the educated and uneducated readers, and between the educated and non-Catholics. Books were marked: *admittitur*, *permittitur*, and *toleratur*. While Montesquieu was allowed, Lessing, Wieland, Voltaire, and Rousseau were prohibited. Joseph II decreed on June 11, 1771, that foreign books be allowed, but books against religion and especially Catholicism could not be tolerated; the censorship at home was left to scientists and in minor cases to land offices. But eventually he strengthened his policy, especially against the newspapers. After his death, all freedom was abolished, and up to 1848 all censorship was increasingly senseless, and absolutist.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

20504. D'IKLÓDY-SZABÓ, JEAN. Les idées de Louis Kossuth au point de vue de la politique mondiale. [The ideas of Louis Kossuth from the point of view of world developments.] *Rev. de Hongrie.* 42 Jan. 15, 1930: 7-20.—As a young man, Kossuth saw the attempts of Metternich to coerce the peoples of the Hapsburg lands, and these methods he quite heartily detested. He looked upon Austria and Russia as the arch-enemies of all free

peoples, and it was his constant fear lest the world might identify Hungary with Austria. As he upheld Hungary against Austria, so he espoused the cause of Poland against Russia. This embroiled him with Pan-slavism. Out of this allegiance he evolved the theory, that the way to combat Pan-slavism was to establish an independent Hungary.—*David F. Strong.*

20505. KARGER, T. Die älteste bildliche Darstellung einer Beskidenalwirtschaft. [The oldest pictorial portrayal of a pastoral economy in the Beskids.] *Karpathenland.* 5 (1) 1932: 30-33.—The pictorial ornaments of old maps have not been fully utilized as sources of cultural history. On a map of the Teschen region of Silesia, on the border of Hungary, inhabited by a German minority group, made in 1724 by Jonas Nigrini, is pictured a scene, a close study of which reveals much about the herding in this district of a certain kind of horned sheep whose milk was regarded as a curative for the gout. This pastoral occupation was introduced into the Carpathians in the 16th century by wandering Rumanian (Wallachian) herdsmen. The chart confirms data already in hand about the extent of this industry.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

20506. KUN, ANDOR. Kossúth Lajos volt a legnagyobb magyar küpolitikus. [Louis Kossuth was Hungary's greatest foreign diplomat.] *Magyar Külpol.* 12 (2) Feb. 1931: 5-6.—*Dezső Lázár.*

20507. KUN, ANDOR. Milyen volt Kossúth Lajos dunai terv? [What was Louis Kossuth's Danubian Union?] *Magyar Külpol.* 13 (4) Apr. 1932: 3-4.—Tardieu's Danubian plan was in essence borrowed from that of Kossuth; and the idea was not original with Kossuth either.—*Dezső Lázár.*

20508. SCHMIDT, LEOPOLD. Einiges über Jedermannspiel. [Notes on Everyman.] *Karpathenland.* 5 (1) 1932: 33-36.—A study of the version of this morality play as it developed out of its popular origins in the German-inhabited Kremnitz region of northwestern Hungary.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

20509. UNSIGNED. Československé časopisy za hranicemi. [Czechoslovak newspapers abroad.] *Krajan.* 1 (5) Sep. 1, 1932: 81.—Discusses the press of Vienna, the U. S., Poland, Russia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Today there are in the U. S. 122 Czech and Slovak periodicals (Czech 81, Slovak 41) and 9 dailies (6 Czech and 3 Slovak).—*J. S. Rouček.*

20510. URBAS, EMMANUEL. Noch einmal Mayerling. [Mayerling once more.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 226 (1) Oct. 1931: 20-38.—The author dissents from the opinion that Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Mary Vetsera did not commit suicide but were killed in a fight with Mary Vetsera's brothers.—*Hans Frerk.*

20511. VARADY, EMERICO. L'Ungheria nella letteratura italiana. [Hungary in Italian literature.] *Europa Orient.* 12 (5-8) May-Aug. 1932: 288-336.—The author gives a detailed outline of the first Italian sources which mention the existence of the Hungarians in Europe and surveys the Italian literature from the beginning up to the recent times dealing with Hungary. The Hungarian works translated into Italian are also enumerated.—*O. Eisenberg.*

20512. VOLF, JOSEF. Amici crucis-prátelé kříže. [Amici crucis—friends of the cross.] *Svobodný Zednář.* 6 (7-8) Aug. 30, 1932: 103-105.—The historical reports of the existence of such a society in Holland and Prague in the 18th century are based on some erroneous statements in the introductions to the biographies of Baron Frant. Ant. Šporek. The first biographer of Šporek, Ferdinand van der Roxas, used the expression "kreuzliebende Societät," which was changed by Abafi into the "Freunde vom Kreuze." The introduction is dated Sept. 17, 1715. But even the date is wrong, as the biography was published in 1717. Hence the Amici crucis as well as van der Roxas of Amsterdam of 1715 are

historically non-existent. It is just as much a legend as Sporck's Masonic lodge "By the Three Stars."—*J. S. Rouček.*

20513. WUTTE, MARTIN. Die völkische Entwicklung Kärntens mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kärntner Slowenen. [The ethnic development of Carinthia with a special consideration of the Carinthian Slovenes.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 6(4) 1931: 209-220.—Since about 1100 B.C. one people after another passed through Carinthia. About 590 the Slovenes, under the rule of the Avars, invaded the country. In the 8th century intensive German colonization began. The present population of Carinthia is the result of a mixture between Germans and Slovenes. The incoming Germans were carriers of a higher culture. The close cultural unity which welded Germans and Slovenes into one people is mirrored in the economics, standards of living, customs, and nationality. Up to the middle of the 19th century relations were friendly. The superiority of German culture and economics led to the complete Germanization of wider areas of the Slavonic population. There are 331,910 inhabitants of German speech as against 37,224 of Slovene. A continuous domain of the Slovene language with definite boundaries does not exist.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

SCANDINAVIA

20515. WALTER, EMIL. Vývoj moderního tisku v severských státech. III. [The evolution of the modern press in the northern states.] *Časopis Svobodné Skoly Pol. Nauk.* 4(7-8) May 1932: 209-215.—In the beginning of the 19th century, there were few newspapers in Norway. The only weekly was the *Intelligenssedler*. Ludvig Mariboe, born a Dane, editor of *Patrouillen* (1824-32), is considered the father of the Norwegian press. Later his co-worker was the famous Henrik Wergeland. He stood for new ideas; tradition was represented by J. S. C. Welhaven. Progressive circles had at first the weekly *Vidar* (1832-34), and then the daily *Den Constitutionelle* (1836-47), while the opposition owned the *Morgenbladet*, under Stabell and Chr. Daa. The subsequent history of the press is determined by the struggle for liberal-political reforms and against the union. The right wing had its voice in the *Morgenbladet*, under the editorship of Christian Frielegh (1857-1893). In 1878 Olav Thommesen took over the *Verdens Gang*, which became a daily in 1887; he was the best Norwegian

journalist, supporting the left. The right wing used the *Aftenposten*, which since 1887 appears in the morning and evening in an edition of 70,000. Meanwhile Thommesen founded the *Tidens Tegn*. The *Social-Demokraten* went from socialism to communism. The Finnish press began in 1771 when the *Tidningar* appeared under H. G. Porthan. Around 1840 J. V. Snellman and Zachris Topelius influenced journalism. A new epoch started with the *Helsingfors Dagblad*, in 1862, under Robert Lagerborg, a great political publicist. After 1880 about 150 Finnish periodicals appeared; in 1922 Finland had 280 Finnish and 100 Swedish papers.—*J. S. Rouček.*

20516. DAAE, LUDVIG. Stortingserindringer. [Storting memoirs.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Oslo).* 31(3) 1931: 161-240.—This third installment of Daae's memoirs continues with the Storting session of 1862-63 and covers the entries from Nov. 20 to Mar. 10. Daae came to know Birch-Reichenwald well and in these entries there are occasional disclosures of the minister's reactions to the statholder issue earlier in the decade. (See Entries 3: 9031; 13717.)—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

20517. BURR, MALCOLM. Trotsky and the revolution. *Nineteenth Cent.* 112 (666) Aug. 1932: 245-256.—A review of Trotsky's *History of the Russian Revolution* (translated by Max Eastman).—*H. McD. Clokie.*

20518. DOBROTVOР, N. ДОБРОТВОР, Н. Тульское крестьянство в революции 1905 Г. [Tula peasants in the revolution of 1905.] *Тульский Край. (Tulskii Krai.)* 3(18) 1930: 33-48.

20519. KRUTIKOV, M. КРУТИКОВ, М. К истории тульских кустарных промыслов. [Concerning home industry in Tula.] *Записки Историко-бытового Отдела Государственного Русского Музея. (Zapiski Istoriko-Bytovogo Otdela Gosud. Russk Muzeia, Lenin-gad.)* 2 1932: 5-19.—The history of the samovar industry in Tula in connection with the history of the

city and its labor, especially blacksmiths and copper-smiths since 1588-89. Some of the productions go back to the beginning of the 18th century. (3 illus.)—*Eugen Kagarov.*

20520. KULISCHER, JOSEPH. Die Leibeigenschaft in Russland und die Agrarverfassung Preussens im 18. Jahrhundert. [Serfdom in Russia and the agricultural constitution of Prussia in the 18th century.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 137(1) Jul. 1932: 1-62.—A sharp distinction exists between the Russian and the Prussian serf. In Prussia he remained a serf as long as he remained in the employment of his lord. Once in the city, he was free. In Russia the serf was always dependent on his lord, whether he was working on his estate or found employment elsewhere. The Russian serf had to meet his obligations to his lord, no matter where he was employed. Therefore the Russian land-

lord permitted the absence of his serf, if the latter was able to find elsewhere more remunerative employment. Thus the most skilful peasants were often absent from the farms, and Russian farms deteriorated. It was quite possible for a Russian peasant to accumulate a fortune. Labor conditions in Russia varied widely, and it requires may local studies to get a picture of the Russian serf.—*Robert Lorenz.*

20521. **PREDTECHENSKIĬ, A. V. ПРЕДТЕЧЕНСКИЙ А. В.** К вопросу о влиянии континентальной блокады на состояние торговли и промышленности в России. [The influence of the continental blockade on commerce and industry in Russia.] Известия Академии Наук СССР. (*Izvestiia Akad. Nauk. SSSR.*) (8) 1931: 893-920.—The continental blockade in 1807-8 greatly disturbed the flow of Russian foreign trade, since England dominated this field in Russia. The blockade brought forth unfavorable phenomena in the financial and economic life of the country (the fall of prices, etc.). The immediate effects of the blockade were not perceptible as regards manufacturing; the prohibitive tariff which depended on the blockade had more influence. But the tariff did not stimulate manufacturing enough to offset the damage done by the blockade; this damage began to be repaired only when normal trade relations with England were resumed.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

POLAND

20522. **BUKOWIECKI, STANISŁAW.** Z rozmyślań nad sprawą procesów konfiskacyjnych. [Some considerations concerning the law suits with regard to the seizure of Polish property by the Russian government after the Polish revolutions in 1830 and 1863.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 12 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-10.—The descendants of the Polish revolutionists who rose in 1830 and 1863 against the Russian oppressor and whose property was then confiscated, are claiming the restitution of those properties situated in Poland. After the revival of the Polish state, the Diet was in favor of these claims and asked the government, in 1920, to elaborate a bill in that sense. However, no legislative action has been taken in that matter. The author raises a series of objections against these claims. The claims are proscribed, as about 100 years have passed since the first seizure and over 60 years since the second. Out of the more than 100 claims made, none is by victims who had directly suffered. There are a few children and grandchildren of the injured, and the great majority of the claimants consist of lateral relatives. In view of that fact there is no moral reason for restitution.—*O. Eisenberg.*

20523. **FOLPRECHT, JOSEF.** Čechové v Polsku. [The Czechs in Poland.] *Časopis Svobodné Skoly Politických Nauk.* 3 (5-6) Mar. 1931: 146-152.—The first Czech immigrants to Poland were Bohemian Brethren, who settled around the Poznań district. The second wave came after the Battle of the White Mountain (1620). After the third partition of Poland, some Brethren moved to Żelów (south of Łódź) and to Kuców. Today Żelów has 8,000 inhabitants, with strong religious-nationalistic spirit, but no Czech school. Kuców has 3,500 Czechs, mostly Reformed Protestants, but also no Czech school. Czech is spoken to some extent only in the church. Between 1868-1874 about 15,000 Czechs immigrated to Volyn for economic reasons. There were frequent conflicts with the natives. The Russian official policy of favoring the Czechs to counteract the Polish-Catholic elements was not effective. The decree of 1892 provided that only Greek-Orthodox Czechs could own and keep land, but those who submitted were lax in their religious convictions. After 1905 the Czechs were the leading political, economic, and cultural forces of their districts. The sugar-beet was cultivated; around 1890 hops

became profitable. But the economic situation is desperate today. The Poles claim that they enjoy more freedom than under the Russians. The general cultural level of the Czechs is falling, which is also noticed by the Poles.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

20524. **GUMOWSKI, M. Djabel wenecki.** [The devil from Venice.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (191) 1931: 69-78.—The expression "devil from Venice" is very old in Poland. The author explains its origin. In Greater Poland there was a village called Venice and a Polish judge, Mikocz, lived there in his castle and was known as a devil for his misdeeds. The sources, however, also mention many good things about Mikocz. He is not represented as a vampire.—*A. Walawender.*

20525. **KUKIEL, MARJAN.** Powstanie Listopadowe przed sądem historii. [The November revolution in the judgment of history.] *Przegląd Współczesny.* 9 (104) Dec. 1930: 321-337.—The Polish revolution of 1830 has always occupied a prominent place in Polish and non-Polish historical literature. The long resistance of the Poles caused a serious crisis in Russia. The first to analyze the military history of the revolution was the German Willisen (1840). The Russians tried to explain the long struggle, as seen in the German work of Smitt (1839-48) based on Russian sources. The Polish side was covered by participants of the revolution, Mochnacki (1834), Mirosławski (1836, 45, 45-68), Barzykowski (1883-4), Prądzyński (1865, 94, 1909). These writers apologized for the defeat of Poland and accused the leaders of the revolt. At present, a revision of opinions is in full process, due to the researches of Askenazy (1907, 1908, 27), Smolka and Tokarz (1930). The revolution according to the new studies was a result of the July and Belgian revolutions, the attempt to use Polish troops in France and Belgium, the proposed occupation of Poland by Russian troops, and the intended transfer of the financial reserves to the jurisdiction of the czar. It was a deed of the younger generation. The country was less prepared for the revolt than the capital. Without Czartoryski, Niemcewicz, Lelewel and Chłopicki the revolt would never have gone beyond Warsaw. The progress of the revolt is discussed.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

20526. **MAŁACHOWSKI-ŁEMPICKI, STANISŁAW.** Karol Surowiecki w walce z wolnomularstwem. [Karl Surowiecki and Freemasonry.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (190) 1931: 95-101.—In order to illustrate the conflict between the Polish clergyman Karl Surowiecki and Freemasonry at the end of the 18th century, the author adduces many citations from Surowiecki's works.—*A. Walawender.*

20527. **TYROWICZ, MARJAN.** Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz w dobie Królestwa Kongresowego i nocy listopadowej. [Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz during the period of the Congress Kingdom and the November Night.] *Przegląd Współczesny.* 9 (102) Oct. 1930: 94-106; (103) Nov. 1930: 230-255.—During the period of the Congress Kingdom, Niemcewicz was chief secretary of the senate; his main influence however was a moral one. He was always in full contact with the official Russian world as a member of the highest social circles of Warsaw although he met with opposition, especially from Novosiltsev. The credo of Niemcewicz after the Congress of Vienna was nationalism based on political opportunism. Even under the Duchy of Warsaw he began to show his Russophile tendencies, strengthened later by the liberal policy of Alexander I and by his adherence to Czartoryski's political policies. His belief was that political independence had to be abandoned for a while in the interest of economic and cultural development. He remained loyal to the Russian government, yet he continued his criticism. The outbreak of the revolution of the night of November 29, 1830 found Niemcewicz in the ranks of the revolutionaries and he held many important positions. He was a candidate for

the office of chairman of the National Government, but failed of election in January, 1831. He continued his publicistic activities. He also undertook some diplomatic work. Niemcewicz was on the side of reform in the revolutionary government, which failed due to the unfair tactics of the opposition and which in turn led to the failure of the Polish cause. Due to his connections in England with Kosciuszko, he was sent out on a diplomatic mission to England on July 12th, with instructions to obtain the recognition of independent Poland. In London, where he was joined by Count Walewski, his conferences with Palmerstone and Grey resulted in the failure of official recognition as official representative. He began private activities through personal and publicistic contacts. He also drew nearer to Talleyrand. The events in Warsaw culminating in the fall of the capital on October 7th put an end to his negotiations. All he managed to obtain were expressions of sympathy and a few interpolations in the British parliament.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

20528. TYROWICZ, MARJAN. O podniesienie kultu przeszłości. Uwagi nad współczesnem dziejopisarstwem w Polsce. [The rise of the cult of the past in Poland.] *Droga.* (11) 1930: 869–876.—The change in Polish political and social conditions has deeply influenced Polish historiography. In the past it was the task of the historian to describe the progress out of the "dark past into the glorious future." Today the historian must describe the entire development of Poland with all its ramifications. The author explains the crisis in Polish historiography by the neglect of the historic past, by over-specialization which makes comprehensive surveys ever more seldom, and by the general crisis in the publishing business.—*A. Walawender.*

20529. WASYLEWSKI, STANISŁAW. Antoni i Julia Wojkowscy. [Anthony and Julia Wojkowski.] *Kronika Miasta Poznania.* 10 (1) Mar. 1932: 100–118.—*Frank Nowak.*

20530. ZAKRZEWSKI, STANISŁAW. Zagadnienie ustroju państwa i rządu w dziejach Polski. [The problem of government and administration in Polish history.] *Droga.* (1) 1929: 1–15.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

20531. ZAMENHOF, LIDJA. Apostles of world unity XXXII. Ludwik L. Zamenhof. *World Unity.* 9 (2) Nov. 1931: 84–88.—Born in Bialystock, in East Poland, a veritable hot-bed of quarreling Poles, Russians, Lithuanians, Jews, and Germans, Zamenhof was in-

spired by a desire to help people to better understand each other and thereby bring about peace. It was there he worked out his idea of an international language under great discouragement. His teachings find their best expression in his *Homaranismo* as a plea for greater tolerance, absolute racial justice and equality. Though slow the army of Esperantists still continue to march.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

BALTIC REPUBLICS

20532. ROTHFELS, HANS. Reich, Staat und Nation im deutsch-baltischen Denken. [The Reich, state and nation in German-Baltic thought.] *Schr. d. Königsberger Gelehrten Gesellsch. Geisteswissenschaftl. Kl.* 7 (4) 1930: 219–240.—Among the three central political concepts, namely that of *Reich*, state, and nation, the most important in German Baltic thought was that of the state, by which is understood the parliament represented by the four *curias*: the archbishop, bishops, the master, and the hierarchy of the Order. This structure originated in the 15th century, underwent some important but not radical changes between the 16th and 18th centuries, and finally functioned along purely provincial lines. The monopoly of government and the caste system continued well into the 19th century. There was also a clash between the patrician burghers and the *literati*. The organization of the towns was a highly corporate one, characteristic of the German-Baltic states, and later copied by both Latvians and Estonians. The state concept of the aristocracy showed certain parallels with that of the English aristocratic governments, with a gradual development of local autonomy and increase of power of the patrician burghers. The privileges retained by the Baltic provinces, including a personal connection with the czar in whose court, army, and officialdom the Baltic aristocracy was highly represented, served to transform Russia from an Asiatic into a European state. The Baltic idea was expressed in a union of states rather than a *Reich* and was for cultural and national decentralization. Pan-Germanism, and even irredentism were developed, but this was nationalism of the cultural, moralistic, and romanticist variety. The estrangement from Germany in the 19th century was caused by a different mode of living and thought and by the policies of Bismarck. Baltic nationalism lies midway between that of middle and eastern Europe.—*Abraham Gordon Duker.*

20534. BACILA, I. C. Tipuri și costume, vederi de la Români din Peninsula Balcanică. [Types and costumes; Rumanian evidences in the Balkan peninsula.] *Rev. Macedo-Română.* 2 1930: 84–99.—The author gives an analysis of the Album of Theodore Valerio, and of those of the Manakia brothers, instructive in that which concerns the life and habitat of the Balkan Rumanians.—*N. Bănescu.*

20535. BULAT, T. G. La correspondance du marquis de Beaulieu St. Aulaire avec Serge Cușnicov, président des divans roumains. [The correspondence of the marquis of Beaulieu St. Aulaire with Serge Cușnicov, president of the Rumanian divans.] *Arh. Basarabiei.* 4 1932: 118–142.—The marquis of St. Aulaire, a French émigré of the time of the great revolution, later secretary of the reigning prince Constantine Ipsilanti, was a fervent partisan of the Russians, for whom he composed in 1809 a memoir entitled: "On public safety in Wallachia." This memoir is published now along with some adverse letters by the marquis to the president of the Rumanian assemblies, Cușnicov. (Article in Rumanian.)—*N. Bănescu.*

20536. DARAKIR. Angahkouthian Caghapare H. H. Tashnagtzouthian Himnatirneri Medaynouthian metch. [The idea of independence in the minds of the

NEAR EAST

20533. ALBOYAJIAN, A. Hayêre yêv Debakrouthioun. [The Armenians and printing.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 10 (9) Jul. 1932: 78–90; (10) Aug. 1932: 123–140.—The first Armenian book was printed by Demorito Teracina at Venice in 1512 and in 1565 an Armenian, Apkar of Tokat, printed the second Armenian book. Thereafter Armenians founded printing establishments at Rome (1584), at Lwow (Lemberg, 1616), and at Amsterdam (1660). Besides these centers in Europe the Armenians were pioneers also in the Near and the Middle East. Ispahan's first press was founded by an Armenian in 1639 and the first Armenian press in Constantinople in 1677, while in India Armenians set up their own press at Madras in 1772 and at Calcutta in 1776. At about the same time presses were attached to the monasteries at Venice and at Vienna. In the 19th century printing found its way to the interior of Asia Minor and by 1914 there were 39 Armenian printing houses there. Even at Singapore, where there were only 50 Armenians in 1850, Armenians had their printing plant. In the founding and spreading of printing the Armenians are second only to the Jews.—*A. O. Sarkisian.*

founders of the A. R. Federation.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 10 (11) Sep. 1932: 87–103.—In the 1880's the Ottoman government decided to exterminate the Armenians within its boundaries in order to evade the execution of the reforms (stipulated in the Treaty of Berlin), while Russia was russifying the Armenians residing in the Caucasus. A group of Armenian students, mostly at St. Petersburg and Moscow, studied the history of Bulgarian liberation by the aid of Russia, and most Armenian leaders found inspiration for liberty in the writings of Kamarh Katiba (1830–92) and Raffi (1835–88). In 1890 the Armenian Revolutionary Federation was organized and its efforts were concentrated on the liberation of Turkish Armenia, which meant independence. The idea of independence was included in its first program (1892).—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

20537. D'HERBIGNY, MICHEL. Du premier congrès panislamique (La Mecque, juin 1926) au second (Jerusalem, décembre 1931). [From the first Pan-Islam congress, Mecca, June, 1926, to the second, Jerusalem, December, 1931.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général*. 211 (12) Jun. 20, 1932: 641–668.—As a result of these two Pan-Islam congresses, in spite of all their intrigues, a certain religious effect is discernible. The Moslem world is dividing, and almost all its faithful realize that internal dissolution menaces Islam. Some suspect that the Koran will not suffice much longer to defend monotheism against impious propaganda. Thirty million Russian Moslems are on the verge of succumbing to Soviet persecution, and Bolshevik propaganda has reached as far as Mecca. In Turkey it has led to the substitution of Turkish for Arabian as the religious language. This in turn has widened the gulf between the Moslem and the Mohammedan. The former submits himself to God, the latter tends to consider Mohammed more important. The outcome of Islam's fight with materialism promises to be of the greatest importance to the world. Will the Moslem world crash to ruins, or will the traditional defenders of the most noble elements of that venerable religion be triumphant?—*John J. Meng*.

20538. JORGA, N. Lettres de Dora d'Istria. [Lettres of Dora d'Istria.] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Europ.* 9 (4–6) Apr.–Jun. 1932: 134–209.—Seventy-five unpublished letters from Princess Koltzov-Massalsky, née Helena Ghica, the Rumanian writer, who, under the pseudonym of Dora d'Istria published numerous books and articles upon the Near and Far East, especially Albania, to Professor Hugo Meltzl of Cluj in Transylvania, who was editor of a review of comparative literature. The letters range from 1877 to 1887. Writing soon after the Berlin congress, she complains that the Albanians are habitually forgotten whenever there is a question of Eastern Europe. The members of the congress did not know much more about them than Gambetta and, in distributing Albanian territories to all the neighbors, they evidently imagined themselves to be partitioning "Turkish provinces." The congress accepts the principle of nationality for Montenegrins and Bulgarians, but tramples it underfoot in the case of the Pelagic nations. The partition of Albania in the 19th century will be a worthy parallel to the partition of Poland in the 18th. There are remarks on the dialect of the island of Hydra, whose inhabitants are largely of Albanian origin.—*William Miller*.

20539. PAPACOSTEA, VICTOR. Teodor Anastasie Cavallioti. [Théodore Anastase Cavallioti.] *Rev. Ist. Română*. 1 1931: 382–402.—New information on the erudite Rumanian of Macedonia whose dictionary, printed in 1770 at Venice, has been considered by scholars the foremost document in the Macedonian-Rumanian dialect.—*N. Bănescu*.

20540. RACHMATI, G. R. Ein osttürkisches Wahrsagebuch. [An East-Turkish charm-book.] *Muséon*. 42 (3–4) 1929: 177–191.—In 1328 A. H. Mulla Mirza

Ahmed published (in lithograph) at Tashkent a book of charms entitled *Fāl nâme ve gaitarma nâme ve rek nâme*. It consists of 12 pages, of which 5½ are in Turkish; the remainder is in Arabic and Persian. The Turkish section contains ten charm formulas, each prefaced by a verse from the Koran. All are of the same general nature, promising to the person employing them wealth, success in battle, recovery from illness, the return of absent friends or relatives, and so forth. Their interest lies principally in the fact that they appear to be indigenous Turkish work, and not translations or adaptations. (Text given in transliteration; translation; reproduction of first page of original).—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

20541. SMALLEY, W. F. The Wahhabis and Ibn Sa'ud. *Moslem World*. 22 (3) Jul. 1932: 227–246.—The history of Wahhabi thought traces back to Ibn Hanbal and the 2d century, through Ibn Taymiyya of the 13th and Mohammed Abdul Wahhab, who lived at the beginning of the 18th century. Throughout, it has emphasized primitive revelation and anthropomorphism. While accepting all the main tenets of Islam, it holds that the greatest of all possible sins is *shirk*, i.e., associating others and other things with God. All non-Wahhabi Moslems commit this sin, since they expect Mohammed to intercede for them, pray to the saints, and visit shrines. Almost equally sinful is the use of tobacco, other "indiscretions" being practically of no moral importance; and, finally, prayer is not a means of grace, but a force of law. Ibn Sa'ud, whose dramatic rise to power has made Wahhabism a word to conjure with, is a wise enough statesman to use other people's religious fanaticism to accomplish his own ends, and as such commands the respect of the Moslem world.—*H. W. Hering*.

20542. SOBOTKA, O. Československá větev v Jugoslavii. [Czechoslovaks in Yugoslavia.] *Časopis Svoobodné Skoly Pol. Nauk v Praze*. 4 (7–8) May 1932: 259–260.—The Czechoslovaks in Yugoslavia are divided into various groups: the Slovak branch in the lowlands, the Czech settlers in cities, and the core of the Czech minority mainly around Daruvar (Sava banovina). The beginnings of the systematic Czech colonization go back to 1826, when the military administration settled the first Czechs in Johannisdorf (today Ivanovo Selo). Later the following settlements were founded: Končanica, Brestovac, Dežanovac, Trojeglava, Veliki Zdenci, Hercegovac. In the 60's the administration of estates called other settlers in. In the 80's the settlers came because of economic stress at home—mostly from the border of Bohemia-Moravia. The neighbors disliked them for their prosperity; but later they became more Croat than the Croats themselves. But they are still considered aliens. They marry early and have many children. The neighbors have also learned more intensive economic methods from the settlers.—*J. S. Rouček*.

20543. SPRENGLING, MARTIN. Michael Naimy and the Syrian Americans in modern Arabic literature. *Open Court*. 46 (915) Aug. 1932: 551–563.—Modern Arabic literature is a significant movement in modern culture and has attracted world-wide attention. Michael Naimy, born in Syria, 1889, and educated in Russian, Syrian, Palestinian, American, and French schools and colleges, and now working and writing in New York, is a representative writer, critic, and poet in the new world of modern Arabic letters and an active instrument in infusing new life into that literature. This literary revival is characterized by an effort to abandon ancient inflexible forms and express something of the soul of the writer and of the life about him. As yet it is strongly influenced by the West. The drama has been last to develop and is beset by many difficulties. (Plate).—*M. Abbott*.

FAR EAST

20544. ANDREW, G. FINDLAY. Islam in north-west China today. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19(1) Jan. 1932: 89-100.—In Kansu province a Moslem people may be found who have been resident there for many centuries, yet who are strangers to the Chinese. Intercourse between Arabia or Persia and China has been traced as far back as the days of Babylon, and the histories of the Moslems in Kansu may be found in their legends. Many sects are always in the process of formation or dissolution, and rebellions have marked the last quarter century, in which Ma Ching Ying has been the most picturesque character.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

20545. BANASIŃSKI, EUGENIUSZ. Korea. Ogólna charakterystyka stosunków politycznych w latach 1860-1919. [Korea. A general characteristic of political relations from 1860 to 1919.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 16(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 21-31.—This article describes and analyses the strife between Japan and China in Korea, 1860-1895, the rivalry of Japan and Russia in Korea, 1895-1904, and finally the era of the Japanese protectorate in Korea, 1904-1910, and the beginning of the struggle of the Koreans for freedom which increased since 1919.—*O. Eisenberg*.

20546. CESARI, CESARE. La nostra concessione di Tien Tsin. [Our concession at Tien Tsin.] *Oltremare*. 6(2) Feb. 1932: 51-53.—This is an account of Italy's participation in the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion from which she obtained a concession at Tien Tsin.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

20547. COULTER, JOHN WESLEY. Population and utilization of land and sea in Hawaii, 1853. *Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bull.* #88. 1931: pp. 33.—In 1853 the first census of the islands was taken by the government assisted by the American Board of Foreign Missions. During this year the common people received titles to the land which they had formerly held as tenants. Population was on the decline due to epidemics of measles, whooping cough, and influenza. Agriculture was an adjustment to climate, relief and water supply, and tradition. Paro was the chief crop and mainstay of the population. Other crops included sugar cane and paper mulberry. Grazing was gaining in importance and forests occupied mountain regions. Fish was the chief protein in the diet and fish ponds were part of the possession of every chief. Of the 2,119 foreigners in Hawaii in 1853, about 1,180 lived near Honolulu, mostly traders. Because of the gold rush of 1849 California for a short time supplied a market for Hawaiian produce. The islands of Miihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe, and Hawaii are discussed in detail. In general, the distribution of population was related to food supply obtained from agriculture and aquiculture and the population was located in clusters along the coast, separated by large vacant areas.—*L. Olson*.

20548. DIX, ARTHUR. 60 Jahre neu-japanischer Wirtschaft und Politik. [The last 60 years of Japanese economy and politics.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (5-6) 1932: 193-197.

20549. HONJO, E. Population and its problems in the Tokugawa era. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(2) 1931: 60-82.—Although names of families were registered in Japan in ancient times, it was not until 1721 that the registrations were reliable. Even in early modern times the registry was in the hands of each province, and each temple issued the birth certificates for its own families. Between 1732 and 1834 the rate of increase in the population was only about 24 per 10,000 per year, which is in contrast with the rapid rate of increase at present. The rate of increase for the first half of that century was much higher than for the second half. This was a period of war, but it was followed by 250 years of peace. During this time population in-

crease was at first rapid, but later slowed down because there was little incentive to industry and no outlet for excess population. Abortions and infanticide were resorted to. Famines resulted in a heavy death rate and exerted a permanent weakening influence upon the population. Epidemics tended to destroy the weak and leave the strong, so that when they were past, food was more plentiful, wages were higher, economic conditions were good, and the population was soon replenished. These theories are substantiated by historical events at various times between 1732 and 1792. The two most important phases of the population of Japan during the Tokugawa regime were the rush to the big cities and birth control in some form. The rural exodus to the cities became so great that governmental restriction became necessary in 1788. Abortion and infanticide were found among the rich as well as the poor. Prohibition of these practices was attempted by an edict in 1767 which placed the responsibility of enforcement upon the villages. The population problem, considered in relation to the agrarian question, can be regarded as an important factor in the collapse of the Tokugawa Shogunate.—*O. D. Duncan*.

20550. HSIEH, KUO-CHING. Removal of coastal population in the early Tsing period. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 15(4) Jan. 1932: 559-596.—The Tsing or Manchu dynasty (1644-1911), after firmly establishing its rule, treated the Chinese leniently, but on account of the resistance of the rebel Cheng Chen-kung many people in the coastal provinces who were suspected of aiding him were forced to leave their homes and wander without support in the interior of China. The cruelty of the government was masked by a strict censorship of all prohibited books.—*William F. Hummel*.

20551. INOUE, KAMEZO. Entstehung und Entwicklung der japanischen Reisbörse zu Osaka im 18. Jahrhundert. [The rise and development of the Japanese rice exchange of Osaka in the 18th century.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 9(5) May 1932: 275-283.—Future trading in rice was carried on secretly for more than fifty years before the official recognition of the exchange, in 1753. The rise of the market may be placed in the first decade of the 17th century, and the development related to the growth of internal trade and to the need, particularly of the feudal lords, for a more readily convertible medium of exchange.—*W. Hausdorfer*.

20552. KEARNY, THOMAS. The Tsiang documents. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 16(1) Apr. 1932: 75-109.—In addition to documents from Chinese sources, which were translated by T. F. Tsiang and published in the *Chinese Social and Political Science Review* 15(3) Oct. 1931: 422-444, the diplomatic correspondence of Commodore Kearney and others is made available for comparison.—*William F. Hummel*.

20553. KRAEMER, AUGUSTIN. Die Entdeckung der Blanchebucht und des Simpsonhafen (Neu Pommern). [The discovery of Blanche bay and Simpson harbor (New Pomerania).] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (5-6) Jun. 30, 1931: 97-103.—Blanche bay was first visited on Sep. 9, 1767 by Carteret but he neither entered Simpson harbor nor went ashore. The names were derived from Captain Simpson of the English warship *Blanche* who visited the region after the German warship *Gazelle*. In 1929 the author, who had previously visited the island of New Britain, secured from the British admiralty notes made by Captain Simpson in 1876. These are published in German.—*L. Olson*.

20554. MORRIS, ROLAND S. The memoirs of Viscount Ishii. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 10(4) Jul. 1932: 677-687.—A review of that part of Viscount Ishii's *Gaiko Yoroku (Diplomatic recollections)* which relate to the Lansing-Ishii Declaration of 1917 concerning Japan's "special interests" in China. The Declaration grew out of the Japanese Special Mission to the

United States to congratulate her upon entry into the war on the side of the allies. While Lansing was cool and contentious on recognizing Japan's peculiar relations with China and Manchuria, Wilson was largely instrumental in rendering possible the Declaration which so satisfied Ishii and the Japanese nation. "Paramount interest" was proposed to describe Japan's interest. This was withdrawn upon strong objection by Lansing. "Special interest" was held by Ishii to mean the same thing for Japan in Manchuria and China that it meant for the United States in Mexico. The denunciation of the Declaration by America, April 14, 1923 was a severe blow to Ishii. Nevertheless, he contends, no country gave Japan its propinquity to and vital relationship with China and Manchuria, and the mere denunciation of any verbal statement relating thereto could never remove or alter the facts in the case. Japan's special interests remain unaltered.—*N. J. Padelford.*

20555. PETTAZZONI, RAFFAELE. La religione nazionale del Giappone e la politica religiosa dello stato giapponese. [The national religion of Japan and the religious politics of the Japanese state.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1373) Jun. 1, 1929: 314-330.—The history of religion in Japan develops in two great periods, the division from the national religion, Shintoism, marked by the introduction of Buddhism, in 552. Since 552 the history of religion in Japan has been determined by the varying relation between these two. Christianity, introduced in 1549 by the Jesuits was almost completely eradicated in the early 17th century. It was reintroduced by Protestant and Catholic missions in the second half of the 19th century, but it has not yet assumed great importance. The nationalist character of Shintoism is explained.—*L. Quagliata.*

20556. ROORDA, T. B. Bemerkungen über javanische Tanzkunst. [Comment on the Javanese art of dancing.] *Ostasiat. Z.* 18 (3) 1932: 130-141.

20557. SCHMID, L. A. Het 80-jarige dienstjubileum van het veiligheids-toezicht. [Eighty years safety inspection service.] *Koloniale Studien*. 16 (2) Apr. 1932: 134-151.—The work of the East Indian safety inspection service is divided into two sections, steam inspection and factory inspection. The first was established in 1852. Under a regulation issued at the time no boiler could be installed without a license and the engineer in charge had to pass a practical test given by the service. The number of steam boilers increased from 120 in 1853 to 10,075 in 1930. About 30 years ago, with the increased use of steam and gas, and later of electricity, machine production developed rapidly, and all the problems of industrialism began to make their appearance. Factory safety regulations were passed in 1905. From 1914 to 1930 the number of factories increased from 16 to 5,385, and the number of accidents from 207 to 1,044.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

20558. SEREBRENNIKOV, J. J. The Albazinians. *China J.* 17 (1) Jul. 1932: 10-13.—Between 1643-89 there was a struggle between China and Russia over Russian attempts at colonization in the Amur territory. A group of Russian colonists were carried captive to China. The emperor K'ang Hsi placed them in the military class, provided Chinese wives, and eventually this group and their descendants merged with the Chinese in language and culture—in short, in everything except religion. In keeping their religion they were aided by missionaries from Russia. These men served in the Chinese army, and aided in the intercourse between Russia and China. Although they had forgotten Russian by 1800, they still exist as a group living chiefly near the Russian mission in Peking. During the Boxer uprising a number were killed because of their religion. Unlike the Chinese, they frequently change surnames.—*J. K. Shryock.*

20559. TSIANG, T. F. The extension of equal commercial privileges to other nations than the British

after the treaty of Nanking. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 15 (3) Oct. 1931: 422-444.—Two Manchu statesmen, Ilipoo and Kiying, are given chief credit for extending most favored nation treatment to other nations than Great Britain. They were merely carrying out the Chinese tradition of the 18th century. The favorable attitude of Great Britain, as revealed by Sir Henry Pottinger at Nanking, made the Manchu statesmen feel free to carry out the traditional Chinese policy of granting equal privileges to foreigners. Commodore Lawrence Kearney raised the question for the consideration of the Chinese government and Caleb Cushing secured the adoption of the Chinese policy in the form of a treaty.—*William F. Hummel.*

20560. WATANUKI, TETSUO. Ishin-Zengo-nio-keru Ansatsu. [Assassinations in the Meiji restoration period.] *Kikan-Shakaigaku*. 3 Apr. 1932: 84-98.—Numerous assassinations characterize the social conditions of the Meiji restoration (1868 A.D.) in Japan, more than 100 important cases being recorded from the 5th year of Ansei to the 15th year of Meiji (1858-1882 A.D.). The assassination fever is the expression of the social consciousness in those days; the general approval of society encouraged and prompted the acts.—*T. Toda.*

20561. WU, JOHN C. H. The struggle between government of laws and government of men in the history of China. *China Law Rev.* 5 (2) Feb. 1932: 53-71.—Confucius favored government by upright men and social control by means of moral education. Opposed to the Confucianists were the Legists, who repudiated the idea of government of men. Borrowing heavily from Lao Tse and his followers, the Legists taught equality before the law, the impartiality of law, and its progressive development. Lord Shang seems even to have had some conception of private rights and of political checks and balances. To Confucius the aim of government was the development of human personality. To the Legists, that aim was the development of material resources and the expansion of the political and military power of the state. The Legists had an infinitely better understanding of the task of government than Confucius. But beginning with the Han dynasty, their ideas were submerged under the rising tide of Confucianism, partly in consequence of their own shortcomings. This triumph of Confucianism was a calamity. Not until the end of the 19th century did the growing infiltration of Western influence begin to emancipate the Chinese mind from the strait-jacket of the Confucian tradition.—*R. T. Pollard.*

INDIA

20562. AZIZ, ABDUL. History of the reign of Shah Jahan. *J. Indian Hist.* 11 (1) Apr. 1932: 86-113.—Chapter III of Book Two gives the organization of the imperial household and treasury.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

20563. BAILEY, T. GRAHAME. Bāqir Āgāh and the date of the name Urdū. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (2) Apr. 1932: 399-402.—Muhammad Bāqir Āgāh (1745-1805), writer in Arabic, Persian, and both dialects of Urdū, a spiritual disciple of Sayyid Abū'l Ḥason Qurbā (1705-1768), was a native of Ellore (Deccan). (Quotations).—*E. Cole.*

20564. BESSON, MAURICE. Les Indes à la fin du XVIII^e siècle. [India at the end of the 18th century.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (452) Jul. 10, 1932: 83-94.—French influence in India did not disappear with the final loss of their posts in 1793 but was continued by *partisans* or *adventurers*, whose activities could not be completely checked by the East India Company until the most important native states had been brought under their control.—*F. H. Herrick.*

20565. KOUL, ANAND. Life of Rūpa Bhawāni. *Indian Antiquary*. 61 (766) Jul. 1932: 127-134.—The

great hermitess of Kashmir, born in the 17th century, lived a meditative life of 96 years. Immortalized for her sanctity, wisdom, and occult power, her profound verses of mystic significance written in mixed Sanskrit and Kashmiri, and her revolutionary social reform—the taboo on polygamy, are still in vogue in the Valley of Kashmir.—*M. Abbott.*

20566. SEN, SURENDRANATH. Half a century of the Maratha navy. *J. Indian Hist.* 11 (1) Apr. 1932: 17-40.—III. In 1713 Kanhoji Angira was obliged by treaty to allow free passage to ships of the British settlements, but shortly commenced the seizure of ships bearing British goods alleging that they were not of British ownership. The Bombay council broke with Kanhoji in 1718 and undertook retaliatory measures which led to a war lasting 38 years. The early British operations were desultory and ineffective, but Kanhoji suddenly sued for peace only to withdraw the offer. In 1720 Kanhoji was faced by three enemies, whose various plans failed for lack of proper prosecution. An Anglo-Portuguese alliance was arranged, but the allied attack having failed the Portuguese went over to the Maratha party. A series of indecisive naval actions followed, and Kanhoji died in 1729 without witnessing further successes. IV. Sekhoji Angira succeeded his father and vigorously prosecuted the hostilities against the British and Portuguese. After a series of naval successes Sekhoji offered peace in 1733, but British acceptance was delayed by the situation at Underi which was at the moment besieged by Sekhoji, who suddenly found himself in danger of an allied attack by the British and the Portuguese. The issue was never forced, for Sekhoji died suddenly and civil war broke out among his people.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

20567. THACKERAY, C. B. Clemency Canning and his supreme council. *Natl. Rev.* 97 (593) Jul. 1932: 64-73.—At few periods of its history was the supreme council of India less well fitted to deal with a sudden great military emergency than it was in January, 1857. The governor-general, Lord Canning, was without any experience of India. With one exception—John Peter Grant—no member of the council was of great account at such a crisis. Fortunately the greatest strain was not felt in Calcutta. Twelve hundred miles away in the Punjab stood John Lawrence and, at Lucknow, his brother Henry—twin towers of strength. It was they and their lieutenants and the little army of Delhi who saved India. Long immunity had blinded even the best brains in India to the obvious dangers that surrounded them.—*M. M. Heald.*

AFRICA

20568. ADORNI, ANGELO. Due cimeli di Vittorio Böttego. [Two notes concerning Vittorio Böttego.] *Aurea Parma.* 14 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 22-27.—On March 17, 1928, 31 years after the death of the brave African explorer, Vittorio Böttego, his saber was brought back to his fatherland and deposited in the museum of the Royal University. It had been left as a gift to Mohamed Urkei, his valued companion on the first exploratory expedition of Juba, 1893, and Somalia, 1895. The knowledge which this native had of places, the authority which he enjoyed among the various tribes, his intelligence and loyalty to Europeans, were valuable aids not only to Böttego but to numerous other explorers. In 1910 Mohamed was sent by the Italian government to Dolo in order to carry on trade and to keep the town and the caravans under Italian authority. After his death Captain Ugo Ferrandi, who had saved Lugh for Italy from the repeated attacks by the Ahmara (1896), took from Mohamed, his faithful friend, the sword of Böttego and gave it to the museum of Parma. In this same museum there is an interesting document in Arabic and Italian signed by Böttego and

two natives and dated Bòram Uandù, Oct. 26, 1896. It is a contract for the transport to Lugh of 60 elephants' teeth weighing 200 kg., ordered by Böttego who was then exploring the Omo River which brought him undying glory and heroic death, 1897. (Bibliog.)—*Maria Renata Ausenda.*

20569. ALMAGIÀ, ROBERTO. Carlo Piaggia e la penetrazione italiana in Etiopia. [Carlo Piaggia and Italian penetration into Abyssinia.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 6 (5) May 1932: 343-355.—Piaggia's reputation as an explorer rests largely on his explorations in the countries of the Niam Niam, yet his first and most notable voyage on the Nile has been neglected. This expedition took him up to the Ethiopian plateau, thereby giving Piaggia the right to be considered one of the first Italian pioneers in that region. Almagià gives an account of Piaggia's explorations in Abyssinia during the middle 1870's.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20570. AURIGEMMA, SALVATORE. Una descrizione di Tripoli del secolo XVII. [A description of Tripoli in the 17th century.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 6 (3) Mar. 1932: 178-189.—This description of Tripoli is abstracted from *L'histoire chronologique du Royaume de Tripoli de Barbarie*, a two volume manuscript in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. It was written by a French surgeon who spent the years from 1668 to 1676 at Tripoli as a captive of the Barbary pirates, and it constitutes the best description of Tripoli as it was in the second half of the 17th century. (Photostats of old maps of the city of Tripoli.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20571. CERULLI, ENRICO. Tentativo indigeno di formare un alfabeto somalo. [A native attempt to form a Somali alphabet.] *Oriente Moderno.* 12 (4) Apr. 1932: 212-213.—Hitherto the literate inhabitants of Somalia have been compelled to employ Arabic in their written communications. The attempt to use Arabic characters for the Somali language has not been very successful. A young Somali scholar of the Mijourtine tribe, Isman Yusuf, has invented a new alphabet especially for the Somali language. Cerulli describes and criticizes this new alphabet.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20572. CORSELLI, RODOLFO. La battaglia di Adua secondo gli ultimi accertamenti. [The battle of Adowa according to the latest investigations.] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 4 (3) Mar. 1930: 327-374.—A composite picture of this much discussed battle, based on the recent studies of Marshall Caviglia, Alberto Pollera, and Colonel Emilio Bellavita. (Plan of battle zone near Adowa.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20573. DELOBEL, JEAN-LOUIS. L'Algérie française. Un siècle de politique bancaire. [French Algeria. A century of banking politics.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 129-140.—Paul Ernest Picard's book, (1930) *La monnaie et le crédit en Algérie depuis 1830*, is the occasion for this article. The Bank of Algeria was established in 1851. Its history is divided into four periods: (1) 1851-1870, when the bank was very conservative; (2) 1876-1905, when due to the war of 1870, it was necessary to liberalize its policy and have its charter extended; (3) 1906-1914, when operations were extended to Tunisia, where the Bank became thoroughly established. The crisis of 1912 was so severe it was necessary to raise the discount rate and the demand for credit fell. The war brought difficulties but while the French franc was so badly affected the Bank of Algeria prevented the depreciation of the Algerian franc. The Algerian banks have allowed currency to be used in economic development and in agricultural progress and have been of service to natives as well as to colonists.—*E. Cole.*

20574. FEDERZONI, LUIGI. Pellegrino Matteucci. *Nuova Antologia.* (1447) Jul. 1, 1932: 82-87.—Matteucci was the greatest and the most unfortunate Italian explorer of the 19th century. All his activity had been given to the study of medicine and natural

science but he suddenly developed an intense passion for adventure and exploration. He undertook a trip through Abyssinia. After this he crossed the whole of Africa north of the Equator, from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Guinea, that adventure in which he was to find death and immortality.—*L. Quagliata.*

20575. FOURNEAU, ALFRED. *Au vieux Congo. Notes de route d'Alfred Fourné. La mission de l'Ouest-Africain.* [In old Congo. Notes on the route of Alfred Fourné. The West-African mission.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (4) Apr. 1931: 258–266; (8) Aug. 1931: 513–518; (9) Sep. 1931: 610–617; (10) Oct. 1931: 675–682; (11) Nov. 1931: 742–751; (12) Dec. 1931: 797–810. (See Entries 3: 9068, 15473, 18799.)

20576. GROSSO, MARIO. *Cronologia della Somalia Italiana.* [The chronology of Italian Somaliland.] *Boll. dell'Ufficio Storico.* 4 (2) Mar. 1929: 135–158.—From 1876 to 1928.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20577. LABADIE and VERRY. *La colonisation rurale en Tunisie.* [Rural colonization in Tunisia.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger.* 26–29 mai. 1930. pt. 4 1931: 19–76.—The history of French colonization in Tunisia.—*M. Warthin.*

20578. LEONE, ENRICO de. *Problema indigeno e questioni sociali in Algeria.* [The native problem and social questions in Algeria.] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 6 (4) Apr. 1932: 665–668.—A history of French policy towards the natives in Algeria, together with an evaluation of the colonizing and naturalization systems employed.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20579. MAINGARD, L. F. *Lost tribes of the Cape.* *So. African J. Sci.* 28 Nov. 1931: 487–504.—This is a history of the Hottentot tribes of the old Cape Colony, beginning with the journal of Jan van Riebeeck who landed at the Cape in April, 1652. Many errors and conflicting statements are contained in the various sources. The Hottentots no longer exist. In the west they have been swamped by white settlers and civilization; in the east by the pygmy robbers and the superior culture of the Bantu. A few thousand half-breeds of Hottentot and white or slave blood are the sole remainder of this ancient people.—*E. Kenny.*

20580. RUGGIERI, RUGGIERO. *Gherardo Rohlfs.* *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 6 (2) Feb. 1932: 101–111.—From the Italian point of view Rohlfs' most interesting expedition was that to Kufra undertaken in 1878–79. He had been commissioned by the German Geographical Society to explore the northern part of the Congo basin, but was able to penetrate no farther than Kufra, due to the hostility of the Senussi. His choice of Tripoli as starting point is explained and his itinerary to and from Kufra is followed.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20581. RUGGIERI, RUGGIERO. *La battaglia d'Adowa e la scienza coloniale odierna.* [The battle of Adowa and colonial science of today.] *Ordine Fascista.* 11 (3) Mar. 1932: 232–241.—Analysis of the battle of Adowa and the causes of the disaster of Amba Alagi: (a) complete lack of preparation and organization; (b) total lack of geographic knowledge; (c) politics and public opinion demanded victory at any cost.—*L. Quagliata.*

20582. TREVIS, RENATO. *Il Capitano Ugo Ferrandi a Lugh.* [Captain Ugo Ferrandi at Lugh.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 6 (3) Mar. 1932: 190–205.—The station at Lugh was founded in 1895 with political as well as commercial aims. It was at the junction of the roads leading into southern Abyssinia along the valley of the Juba. The troops of Menelik frequently harried the surrounding tribes, since the Negus well understood its strategic importance. Ferrandi was sent to Lugh by the Filonardi company, which was exercising administrative powers on a concession granted by the government in 1893, to organize a fortified post to protect the embryo Italian colony along the Benadir coast. In this work of

defence he was aided by the natives, who were only too glad to have someone organize protective measures against the Abyssinian marauders. His letters to Giacomo Trevis and Filonardi here reproduced cover the period from Jan. 8 to Feb. 14, 1896.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20583. VIONOT, L. *Les alertes à la frontière pendant les troubles de l'Amalat d'Oudjda 1897.* [Alarms on the frontier during the uprising of Amalat d'Oudjda, 1897.] *Bull. Trimestr. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Archéol. d'Oran.* 52 (189) Sep.–Dec. 1931: 273–363.—The rebellion of 1897 was caused by the efforts of the amel, Si Driss ben Yaïch, to secure illicit profits, action on the part of the sultan to alienate the sympathies of the masses, and armed attack by the amel on the opposing chieftains. The crisis developed in January, 1897 and the Mehaia were the first to deny allegiance. Military details of the ensuing struggle are given. On Nov. 20, 1897, Si Dress ben Yaïch fled from Oudjda and 10 days later Mohammed El Abbassi succeeded him as amel. (Contemporary documents.)—*Lois Olson.*

20584. ZAGHI, CARLO. *Angelo Castelvognesi e l'esplorazione del fiume delle Gazzelle.* [Angelo Castelvognesi and the exploration of the Bahr-el-Ghazal.] *Oltremare.* 6 (1) Jan. 1932: 28–30.—Castelvognesi was born into a Jewish family at Ferrara ca. 1836. Attracted by the large profits to be obtained in Egyptian trade, he went to Khartum in 1853, where he served the British consul Petherick. He later travelled in Abyssinia purchasing wax for a firm in Cairo, and also undertook trips into Central Africa. The only one of these journeys of which we have a record is that which he made along the Bahr-el-Ghazal in 1856–57, at that time very little known to European geographers. In 1859 he accompanied Antinori on his second scientific expedition into the Sennaar. After 1859 we know practically nothing about Castelvognesi except that he died a suicide in Alexandria during 1874.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20585. ZAGHI, CARLO. *Luigi Capucci.* *Oltremare.* 6 (6) Jun. 1932: 252–254.—Capucci went to Assab in 1884 as a young engineer who had just completed his course. In company with three compatriots he went inland from Assab in 1885 along the route through the Aussa country, which had just been opened up by Count Pietro Antonelli, and reached Shoa after overcoming many difficulties. He entered the service of King Menelik, building for that monarch mills, powder works, bridges, etc. He mixed in local politics and eventually became a confidant of the Negus, in which capacity he worked unceasingly to keep Menelik well disposed towards Italy. He accompanied the Maconnen mission that visited Italy in 1889 after the conclusion of the fateful treaty of Ucciali. Capucci returned to Abyssinia with Maconnen, but his position there became more and more precarious as Italo-Abyssinian relations became strained. After Baratieri's capture of Kassala his situation became still more critical and he was soon condemned to death after having proudly confessed to the crime of smuggling coded messages through to the Italian authorities. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, but he was redeemed by ransom within less than two years. His later life (he died in 1920) was historically uneventful.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

20586. CARBIA, RÓMULO D. *El fraude de la documentación relativa al descubrimiento de América.* [Fraudulent documents relative to the discovery of America.] *Rev. Chilena de Hist. y Geog.* 65 (69) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 133–136.—The letters of Columbus of 1498 and 1501, the Toscanelli letter and the biography of Columbus by Ferdinand, were frauds perpetrated by Las Casas who wished to demolish the reports of Oviedo

which had large currency among those interested in America at the time.—*R. F. Nichols.*

20587. CRINÒ, SEBASTIANO. Un esemplare della lettera di Cristoforo Colombo del 2 aprile 1502 conservato nella Biblioteca Nazionale di Firenze. [A letter of Christopher Columbus.] *Riv. di Geog.* 12 (4) Apr. 1932: 121-125.—The letter reproduced was written on April 2, 1502 by Columbus to the Banco di San Giorgio da Sinigaglia and is now in the possession of the Biblioteca Nazionale di Firenze.—*L. Olson.*

20588. STEVENSON, E. L. Real and imaginary geographical conditions as determining factors in early discovery and exploration. *Rep. of Proc. Internat. Geog. Congr., Cambridge, Jul. 1928.* 1930: 425-432.—The best

geographical knowledge of antiquity was not wholly overlooked in the middle ages nor was there a lack of intelligent interest. As early as 1291, a Genoese fleet sailed well down the African coast and soon thereafter the Canary islands were rediscovered. Westward exploration was delayed chiefly by need for better ships, the compass, and the astrolabe. It is increasingly believed that Columbus set out definitely to find the Island of Antilia. It was not until 25 years after the landfall of Columbus that mapmakers recorded a positive conviction of the Asiatic connections of the islands discovered. Mapmakers frequently recorded as positive conviction the objects for which the explorers were searching.—*L. Olson.*

UNITED STATES

20589. ABBOTT, N. C. Lincoln: name and place. *Nebraska State Hist. Soc. Publ.* 21 1930: 4-111.

20590. ADAMS, RANDOLPH G. Portraits of George Washington owned in Michigan. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 16 (3) Summer 1932: 303-308.—A brief history of each portrait and a note concerning the artist's work. The portraits are also reproduced.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

20591. AUCHAMPAUGH, PHILIP G. The Buchanan-Douglas feud. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 25 (1-2) Apr.-Jul. 1932: 5-48.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

20592. BABER, ADIN. Early trails of eastern Illinois. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 25 (1-2) Apr.-Jul. 1932: 49-62.—(Includes map.)—*Robert E. Riegel.*

20593. BARNES, LELA. The Leavenworth Board of Trade, 1882-1892. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1 (4) Aug. 1932: 360-378.—*F. A. Shannon.*

20594. BARRY, J. NEILSON. Spaniards in early Oregon. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 25-35.—There is good evidence that Spaniards lived on the Columbia as early as 1730. One by the Indian name of Konapee married an Indian woman by whom he had a son Soto, who became a chief of the Nur-chee-ki-oo village near Vancouver, where Lieutenant W. R. Broughton saw him in 1792. Soto befriended the Astorians and Lewis and Clark. Soto's village was probably destroyed in 1810.—*W. E. Smith.*

20595. BIDDISON, PHILIP. The magazine Franklin failed to remember. *Amer. Lit.* 4 (2) May 1932: 177-180.—In his autobiography Franklin makes no mention of his publication of *The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle*, possibly because he was not desirous of reviving the criticisms which John Webbe had made.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

20596. BLEGEN, THEODORE C. The Minnesota Historical Society in 1931. *Minnesota Hist.* 13 (1) Mar. 1932: 55-67.

20597. BONE, FANNY C. LOVELL. Louisiana in the disputed election of 1876. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 15 (1) Jan. 1932: 93-116.—This is the third installment of this study. It consists of chapter IV, in which the dispute over the returns in the election of 1876 in Louisiana is discussed. The Louisiana returning board threw out 13,250 Democratic and 2,142 Republican votes and declared the Hayes electors elected. It likewise reversed the supervisors' returns on the gubernatorial election and declared Kellogg elected instead of McEnery. The reasons given for the rejection of votes were the irregularities in the form of the returns and proofs of riots, tumult, and intimidation. The investigations of two groups of visiting statesmen and of two congressional commissions, one from the senate and the other from the house, concerning the election and action of the returning board are discussed. (See Entry 4: 13131.)—*E. M. Violette.*

20598. BRAINARD, DUDLEY S. Nininger, a boom town of the fifties. *Minnesota Hist.* 13 (2) Jun.

1932: 127-151.—The rise and fall of Nininger, a Minnesota town that flourished briefly before the panic of 1857, illustrate the settlement methods, gambling in lots, railroad stock speculation, exaggeration and optimism, launching of vast enterprises without capital, capitalization of the future, and "basic idealism" "that have been common to a host of frontier mushroom cities." The leading character and promoter of Nininger was Ignatius Donnelly, who later won fame as an orator, writer, and third-party organizer and leader.—*T. C. Blegen.*

20599. BRANDON, WILLIAM P. The Galphin claim. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 15 (2) Jun. 1931: 113-141.—The term "Galphinism" in our political vocabulary, which means roughly fraudulent raids on the treasury through false claims against the government, grew out of a claim against the British government existing before the Revolution and pursued against the state of Georgia and the United States until the middle of the 19th century. The Indians were indebted to Galphin for a considerable sum of money and being unable to pay it ceded some land by treaty to the whites with the understanding that the trader's claims were to be paid out of the proceeds. Great Britain recognized the claim. Then came the Revolution and Georgia took over the lands but refused the claim. From 1835 on attempts to collect from the United States involved many prominent people, including George W. Crawford, and many arguments in congress. The claim was finally voted (1848) but interest on it was refused.—*Florence E. Smith.*

20600. BRININSTOOL, E. A. The story of Crazy Horse, Sioux chief. *Nebraska Hist. Mag.* 12 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 4-42.

20601. BROWNING, JAMES B. The North Carolina Black Code. *J. Negro Hist.* 15 (4) Oct. 1930: 461-473.—The Black Codes enacted by the southern states during the summer of 1865 gave radical Northerners the opportunity to force the congressional plan of reconstruction upon the South. The code of North Carolina serves as a fair sample of this legislation. Here the Negro was set apart from the white citizenry by a law which established racial identity on the basis of blood. Then followed a series of discriminatory regulations. Negroes could not testify against whites without the latter's consent. They might be admonished to tell the truth when on the witness stand. The law also compelled Negroes to marry by simply legalizing the concubinage under which they lived in slavery. Intermarriage with whites was forbidden, and severer penalties were prescribed for Negroes committing the same crimes as white persons. Negroes, having no visible means of support, might be arrested as vagrants and bound out for service to white planters.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

20602. BURON, EDMOND. Statistics on Franco-American trade, 1778-1806. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.*

4(3) May 1932: 571-580.—Statistical tables giving value of the various commodities exchanged in Franco-American trade.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20603. BURT, A. L. *Our dynamic society.* *Minnesota Hist.* 13(1) Mar. 1932: 3-23.—That America has developed a dynamic society while that of the old world has been relatively static is due to the westward movement. The author analyzes the leavening of the national lump by the frontier; surveys the forces that have brought about a shift in the tide of American life; and reaches the conclusion that American society, as it has lost its old mainspring and become more urban, has turned in its tracks. He doubts that the old buoyancy will continue to mark new world society as it hardens down to a more static condition. American democracy is becoming more like that of Europe. Some virtues are being lost in the transition, but there are compensations. America is standing on its own feet; its culture is "a native growth, and not just a new kind of graft."—*T. C. Blegen.*

20604. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD J. *The defaulting states of America.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 111(659) Jan. 1932: 84-90.—The facts briefly stated respecting the defaulting states, the amount involved, and the constitutional reason.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

20605. CAULEY, T. J. *Early business methods in the Texas cattle industry.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(3) May 1932: 461-486.—Marketing was the chief problem in the Texas cattle industry during the 19th century. The cattle were driven overland to primary markets. At first trail driving was non-specialized but after 1870 more capitalistic methods were introduced in financing and management, and cattlemen's associations arose.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20606. CESTRE, C. *George Washington à l'occasion du bi-centenaire de sa naissance.* [George Washington on the occasion of his bicentenary.] *Rev. Anglo-Amér.* 9(6) Aug. 1932: 537-544.

20607. COY, OWEN C. *Paper towns and easy money.* *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1928: 103-125.—Many shrewd Forty-niners made large sums of money in California real estate as towns sprang up along rivers and harbors adjacent to mining regions. Some towns never developed beyond plans on paper while others flourished only temporarily. Details in regard to many such projects.—*F. P. Weisenburger.*

20608. DAHLINGER, C. W. *The Marquis Duquesne, sieur de Manneville, founder of Pittsburgh.* *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 15(3) Aug. 1932: 219-262.—An account of the Marquis Duquesne as governor of New France and after his period of service in the New World. One of the outstanding figures in the America of his time, he was bold, capable, and resourceful. Holding office for about three years, he conducted an energetic administration. Through his leadership the militia of Canada was placed on a sound footing, and forts were erected by the French at Presq'Isle, Le Boeuf, Michault, and at the forks of the Ohio (Fort Duquesne). A dominant figure in the early stages of the French and Indian War, he retired on account of ill health in 1755. He later had a distinguished career as admiral in the French navy.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

20609. DAILY, R. P. *Finding the lost flag of Poland.* *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14(4) Dec. 1930: 303-323.—The exact design of the standard flag of the now dissolved Kingdom of Poland at the time of Pulaski's aid in the American Revolution (1779) was brought to light by the author after eleven months' research among European libraries, for centennial purposes in Savannah.—*M. Abbott.*

20610. DAVIS, EDWIN. *Lincoln and Macon county, Illinois, 1830-1831.* *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 25(1-2) Apr.-Jul. 1932: 63-107.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

20611. DEUTSCH, HERMAN J. *Disintegrating forces in Wisconsin politics of the early seventies: the*

ground swell of 1873. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 15(3) Mar. 1932: 282-296.—The forces which wrought havoc with the old political bosses and the Republican parties in 1873 were (1) a contest for political favors between the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Northwestern railroads, (2) the sudden rise of the Grangers with their protests against monopolies, (3) the contending factions of various nationalities, and (4) the lack of interest on the part of the people in the Republican party. Governor Washburn was, therefore, not far wrong when he maintained with some bitterness, "the combined powers of darkness, whiskey, beer, railroads and a sprinkling of Grangers, have been on my trail and are confident of my defeat."—*W. E. Smith.*

20612. DEUTSCH, HERMAN J. *Disintegrating forces in Wisconsin politics of the early seventies.* *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 15(4) Jun. 1932: 391-412.—Governor Taylor, farmer-Democrat, was not a graceful, genial, nor an able man. His administration attempted to straddle the railroad issue and permitted a Republican, R. L. Pottery, to secure the passage of the Potter Law which classified the roads in Wisconsin, fixed certain passenger and freight rates, created a railroad commission and prohibited discriminations and passes. The execution of the law fell to Governor Taylor while the Republicans veered to the Grangers and won the title of reformers. Hard times, quarrels over grants of land to railroads, freight rates, and kindred subjects led to the return of a Republican administration in 1875.—*W. E. Smith.*

20613. DU PRIEST, GLADYS HARSHMAN. *The Waseca County horse thief detectives.* *Minnesota Hist.* 13(2) Jun. 1932: 153-157.—A volunteer organization established in Minnesota in 1864, with a constitution and elected officers, attempted extra-legally to put an end to local horse-thieving—and horse-thieves. The society still functions, concerning itself today with the recovery of stolen automobiles and tractors.—*T. C. Blegen.*

20614. ELLIOTT, T. C. *David Thompson's journeys in the Pend Oreille country.* *Washington Hist. Quart.* 23(1) Jan. 1932: 18-25; (2) Apr. 1932: 88-93; (3) Jul. 1932: 173-176.—*W. E. Smith.*

20615. EWING, CORTEZ A. M. *Early Kansas impeachments.* *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1(4) Aug. 1932: 307-325.—The impeachment and trial of J. W. Robinson, George S. Hillyer, and Governor Charles Robinson in 1862 for alleged irregularities in the sale of state bonds. The contest was largely one between James H. Lane and Charles Robinson for political supremacy. J. W. Robinson and Hillyer were convicted but the influence of Charles Robinson was too great for the prosecution to overcome. The whole affair from the beginning of the bond sales to the close of the impeachment trials was a good example of the unscrupulous frontier politics of the day.—*F. A. Shannon.*

20616. FANT, H. B. *The Indian trade policy of the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America.* *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 15(3) Sep. 1931: 207-222.—*Florence E. Smith.*

20617. FIELDS, M. J. *The International Steam Pump Company, an episode in American corporate history.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(4) Aug. 1932: 637-664.—The International Steam Pump Company from its organization in 1899 until its reorganization in 1915 typifies the difficulties of combinations. Its promoters hoped the company would benefit from reduced competition but largely as a result of poor financial management it was forced into receivership.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20618. FLANDERS, RALPH B. *The free Negro in ante-bellum Georgia.* *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 9(3) Jul. 1932: 250-272.—Little legal distinction was made between slaves and free Negroes in colonial Georgia. The growth of the free Negro population was due almost

solely to natural increase of those declared free by the Slave Code of 1755, purchase of freedom, and manumission. In colonial days a written statement was sufficient to free a slave, but after 1801, except for the years 1815-18 when an owner might free his slaves by will, deeds of manumission save by special act of the legislature were illegal. However the courts recognized the right of the owner to remove his slaves from Georgia for manumission. Despite legal obstacles, many slaves were allowed to hire their time; and some acquired money for their own purchase. The free Negro population in Georgia increased from 398 in 1790 to 3,500 in 1860. By the Code of 1861, the free Negro was given no rights of citizenship. The slave code applied to free Negroes, unless they were specially excepted. Annual registration, certificates of freedom, the selection of white guardians and other requirements kept them under the surveillance of the legal authorities. Throughout the period they were taxed as polls by state and local authorities. Court records do not justify the contemporary opinion of the criminal propensities of free Negroes. They flourished in the trades open to them. A surprising number owned slaves and other property through their white guardians—in 1830, there were free Negro slaveholdings in 13 counties. A few free Negroes rose to prominence because of their industry and character.—*A. R. Newsome.*

20619. FOX, DIXON R. Early American snobs. *Wyoming Hist. & Geol. Soc., Proc. & Coll.* 21 1930: 128-155.—Whether America should favor or forbid a social stratification by custom was quite undecided at the close of the American Revolution. During the next quarter-century some of the most wealthy families, both old and new, strove to demonstrate their social superiority by building suburban mansions, by visiting fashionable resorts, by affecting titles of honor, by importing European arts of deportment, and by wearing clothes of bright hue or delicate fabric. The influence of the émigrés from Revolutionary France impressed polite society, but it was not universally approved. Thus the European tradition of aristocracy did persist in America but not dangerously. It was challenged in 1800 and deposed, at least politically, by 1830. In economic life there were so many opportunities for the common man to rise that labor become respectable and domestic servants relatively scarce. The general influence of the French Revolution fostered the simplification of manners and dress in America. All this tended to check the development of snobbery.—*W. A. Harbison.*

20620. GAGLIARDO, DOMENICO. A history of Kansas child labor legislation. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1 (4) Aug. 1932: 379-401.—While primarily an agricultural state, Kansas has developed a number of manufacturing and extractive industries in various parts of the state, and has had a fair share of labor troubles. Child labor legislation dates back to the apprentice law of 1855. The last act of any importance was that of 1917. In structure and enforcement of acts Kansas measures up somewhat less than the minimum standards for child welfare, set up by the federal Children's Bureau.—*F. A. Shannon.*

20621. GARFIELD, MARVIN H. Defense of the Kansas frontier, 1866-1867. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1 (4) Aug. 1932: 326-344.—The method whereby frontier communities provoked troubles, in order to secure intervention of federal troops, because of the stimulus to trade from the presence of the troops is related in this account. Apparently Indian troubles in the years mentioned were inspired by propaganda of the Wells Fargo Co. and frontier trading posts needing more government business.—*F. A. Shannon.*

20623. GIDDENS, PAUL H. Trade and industry in colonial Maryland, 1753-1769. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4 (3) May 1932: 512-538.—Industry developed through the appearance of the iron industry, the growth

of shipbuilding, and diversification of crops. Dependence on English merchants was modified by the rise of a commercial class in Baltimore. Trade was largely with the mother country. The transportation of involuntary servants became a business of importance.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20624. GRANT, ERNEST A. The liquor traffic before the eighteenth amendment. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 163 Sep. 1932: 1-9.

20625. HALEY, J. EVETTS (ed.) James G. Bell. A log of the Texas-California cattle trail, 1854. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 35 (3) Jan. 1932: 208-237; (4) Apr. 1932: 290-316; 36 (1) Jul. 1932: 47-66.—Diary of James Bell, 22-year-old member of a cattle driving outfit owned by John James, from the departure in San Antonio, Jun. 3, 1854, to the arrival on Nov. 28 at Los Angeles, California. About a week later Bell arrived at San Francisco, from where he went to Sacramento, Stockton, and Mariposa. The account relates the ordinary experiences of the cattle trail and includes the names of various pioneer settlers and ranchers, as well as descriptions of the country and of Indian tribes encountered.—*R. L. Biese.*

20626. HALEY, J. EVETTS. Scouting with Goodnight. *Southw. Rev.* 17 (3) Apr. 1932: 267-289.—Colonel Charles Goodnight was the cowboy supreme of the Texas Panhandle from 1876 to his death in 1929. From 1862 to the end of the Civil War he was a scout for Captain J. J. Cureton's company of Texas rangers stationed at Fort Belknap and forming part of the Frontier Regiment of Texas Rangers. The article explains to the uninitiated the life and accomplishments of the Indian scout, the experiences of the ranger, the method of fighting Indians, the "catching of fire," the tortures of thirst, the uses of the prickly pear, the finding of water by certain signs, the trailing of Indians and desperadoes, the imitation of animal sounds—in fact, the "technique of plainscraft."—*R. L. Biese.*

20627. HERRIOTT, F. I. The origins of the Indian massacre between the Okobojis—March 8, 1857. *Ann. Iowa.* 18 (5) Jul. 1932: 323-382.—The so-called Spirit Lake massacre in Iowa resulted from a series of antecedent factors. The general relation of the government and of the pioneer to the Indians in the preceding decades were underlying factors. The immediate causes were: (1) the Sioux Indians resented the placement of the hated Winnebagoes in the eastern portion of the Neutral Strip; (2) bitterness of the Sioux over the treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota; (3) the battle of Ash Hollow; (4) the removal of the national troops from Fort Dodge, in 1853; (5) the steady invasion of the Indian hunting ranges; (6) revenge for the murder of Sintomniduta.—*William J. Petersen.*

20628. HERTZ, EMANUEL; BORGLUM, GUTZON; RICE, HELEN H. Rare Lincolniana—No. 44. *Mag. Hist. with Notes & Queries.* 46 (1) Extra No. 181. 1932: pp. 52.

20629. HOFFMAN, M. M. The first gazetteer on Iowa. *Ann. Iowa.* 18 (5) Jul. 1932: 383-390.—In 1797 the Reverend Jedidiah Morse printed *The American Gazetteer*. It contained valuable information about the trans-Mississippi region—rivers and streams, Indian tribes and villages, and general allusions to the fragmentary events of this "vaguely mysterious" country. The region now embraced within the borders of Iowa received considerable mention. It is believed some of the material about the Upper Mississippi valley may be traced to the visit of Jonathan Carver.—*William J. Petersen.*

20630. IVES, J. MOSS. Catholic antecedents of Maryland liberties. *Thought.* 7 (2) Sep. 1932: 181-197.—The Royal Charter of Maryland has never received the attention that its importance and significance in relation to both English and American constitutional history have justified. It was the outgrowth of the de-

velopment of democratic institutions in England, and transplanted on American soil all of the great principles of Magna Charta and of the many confirmations of and additions to the charter which had been making English constitutional history for the previous four centuries. It secured all of the rights and liberties that had been wrested by English freemen from unwilling kings. An assembly of freemen was established and the laws passed by this assembly did not need the approval of king or parliament. It recognized as no other colonial charter did the principle of no taxation without representation.—*William F. Roemer.*

20631. JOHNSON, AMANDA. A state in the making, Georgia, 1783–1798. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 15 (1) Mar. 1931: 1–27.—Georgia from 1783 to 1798 is an interesting laboratory for the study of the laying of the foundations of a new state. In the political experiments which she made with a powerful legislature and weak executive, property qualifications for voting and holding office, and compulsory voting, one may see the problems facing those who were making a new state.—*Florence E. Smith.*

20632. JOHNSON, J. G. The founding of Spanish colonies in Georgia and South Carolina. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 15 (4) Dec. 1931: 301–312.—*Florence E. Smith.*

20633. KEDZIE, FRANK S. Sugar production in Michigan. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 16 (3) Summer 1932: 297–303.—A brief history of the sugar industry in Michigan. The use of sorghum as a sugar-producing source failed, even though subsidized by the state, because of the lack of any simple means to separate the crystallizable sugar from the syrup. The first sugar beet factory was erected and operated in 1898 in Bay City, Michigan, and from that time the industry has enjoyed a conservative growth. Some of the major problems of the industry are the need for seasonal labor and the great competition of Michigan beans as a cash crop. [Table giving the tonnage of beets produced in Michigan by years from 1911 to 1928 with estimated tonnage from 1928 to 1931].—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

20634. KINGSTON, C. S. Buffalo in the Pacific Northwest. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 23 (3) Jul. 1932: 163–173.—Although there was a beautiful region of rolling grass lands, a pleasant climate, plenty of water, and an abundance of food for buffalo, there were none on the Pacific coast. The distribution of buffalo in North America depended upon a number of factors: the normal length of life of the species and the rate of reproduction; the amount of available food as affected by soil, temperature and rainfall; such major obstacles as mountain chains, dense forests, deep canyons and areas of the extreme desert type; predatory animals and human enemies. The Columbia Basin was almost destitute of buffalo because of a curious and rather intricate problem of biological distribution and physiographic difficulties. The great herds east of the Rockies maintained themselves in spite of the wasteful hunters only because of the vastness of the rolling prairies and abundance of grass, but the broken, barren areas afforded no such haven to the hunted animals on the Pacific slope.—*W. E. Smith.*

20635. LANG, ALDON SOCRATES. Financial history of the public lands in Texas. *Baylor Bull. (Baylor Univ. Waco & Dallas, Texas).* 35 (3) Jul. 1932: pp. 262.—This study covers primarily the period from 1835 to 1929, but goes back to 1731 for Spanish and Mexican land grants. The introductory chapter limits the treatment to a history of the public lands as a source of public revenue; Part I deals with the unappropriated public domain; Part II discusses the appropriated public domain; Part III contains 25 statistical tables and a critical summary and conclusions. The constitutions and laws of Texas, the reports of various officials and departments, and judicial decisions were included in the research. The main objective of the study was the deter-

mination of the efficacy of public land "as a source or system of public revenue." The conclusions of the study are essentially favorable to the main objective, but also unfavorable, especially in regard to the alienation of the public school lands. (Extensive bibliog.)—*R. L. Bieseke.*

20636. LARSON, HENRIETTA M. E. W. Clark and Co., 1837–1857. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4 (3) May 1932: 429–460.—E. W. Clark and Co., of Philadelphia, established in 1837, became a strong domestic exchange house and dealt in investments. It sold Mexican War bonds and, in the 50's, railroad and western state and municipal bonds. It survived, with difficulty, the panic of 1857.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20637. LAWRENCE, HENRY W. The misused Washington. *Sewanee Rev.* 40 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1932: 326–334.—Many there are who in seeking a "shelter for outworn institutions and ideas" misuse the name and fame of George Washington. They proclaim him as a steadfast political conservative. Indignantly they deny the assertion that he was a liberal, a "revolutionary quite as truly as Lenin and Gandhi were revolutionists."—*Marguerite B. Hamer.*

20638. LONGMIRE, JAMES. Narrative of a pioneer of 1853. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 47–61; (2) Apr. 1932: 138–150.—An interesting story of the trek of a Hoosier to Puget Sound.—*W. E. Smith.*

20639. McCORKLE, G. K. Communications and the national conventions. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11 (3) Jul. 1932: 203–215.—The constitutional requirement that presidential electors shall meet in their respective states, the interval between election and inauguration, and the long wait between election and the first session of a new congress were all due to difficulties of travel. These also precluded national conventions before 1832—early presidential nominations and platforms being determined by congressional caucus. National conventions are still held months before election because of the tradition that grew up when travel and communication were slow and difficult. Andrew Jackson chose Baltimore for the first national convention, 1832, because the new B. & O. R. R. between there and Washington afforded the quickest communication then available. First telegraph line in America announced nominations of Henry Clay and James K. Polk in 1844. News of Lincoln's nomination in 1860 was carried West by the pony express, but in 1861 this was superseded by the telegraph. First special telegraph wires for reporting a convention were used by Associated Press in 1868. The telephone (then only local) was used in connection with a convention first in 1880. The public address system was first used for convention purposes in 1920. It solves the problem of hearing in huge auditoriums. In 1908 Roosevelt in Washington listened to the Chicago convention over a special telephone circuit. In 1924 broadcasting of conventions began. Bell System wires linked 181 radio stations for broadcasting the 1932 conventions. In 1924 the Bell System method of transmitting pictures by wire was first used for convention photographs. The telephone, telegraph, teletypewriter, radio broadcasting, telephotograph, lapel microphone and public address facilities at the 1932 national conventions are described in some detail. Frontispiece shows broadcasting and loud-speaker arrangements in the convention hall.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

20640. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. Pioneer printing in Minnesota. *Natl. Printer Journalist.* 50 (2) Feb. 1932: —.—The first printer in what is now Minnesota was James M. Goodhue, who got out the first issue of the *Minnesota Pioneer* at St. Paul in April, 1849. A second St. Paul newspaper appeared about a month later—the *Minnesota Chronicle*, by James Hughes, from Ohio. In July came the *Minnesota Register*, under John P. Owens and Nathaniel McLean. The *Minnesota Register* and *Chronicle* was a consolidation, in August, by

Hughes and Owens. St Anthony was the second printing point, with the *St. Anthony Express*, by Elmer Tyler and Isaac Atwater, in May 1851. There was a missionary press at Cass Lake, the third printing point, later in 1851. Fourth was Minneapolis, with the *North-Western Democrat*. Stillwater was fifth, also in 1854, when F. S. Cable and W. M. Easton began the *St. Croix Union*, and seventh came Winona, with the *Winona Argus*, in December, 1854. Attention is given to the career of Jane Grey Swisshelm, abolitionist, pioneer feminist, and militant newspaper woman.—*Leland D. Case*.

20641. MARTIN, GASTON. Commercial relations between Nantes and the American colonies during the War of Independence. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(4) Aug. 1932: 812-829.—Shows especially the part played by Nantes in helping the American colonies in its varied efforts to protect its own trade from England's restrictive policy.—*Henrietta M. Larson*.

20642. MILLAR, MOORHOUSE F. X. Hauriou, Suarez, and chief justice Marshall. *Thought*. 6(4) Mar. 1932: 588-608.—The United States as an institution was brought into being and now stands based on a theory definitely in keeping with that laid down by Suarez. This is clear not only from the facts but also from the judicial interpretation of Chief Justice Marshall. In the procedure adopted for the ratification of the constitution, every ethical requirement was conformed to so as to meet the demands laid down by Suarez. Marshall in the famous case, *McCullough v. Maryland* takes judicial notice of the facts.—*William F. Roemer*.

20643. MORROW, RISING LAKE. Early American attitude toward the doctrine of expatriation. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 26(3) Jul. 1932: 552-564.—Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian controversy over the respective relations of government and individual extended to the subject of expatriation. The former school opposed the free right of expatriation, whereas the latter undertook to justify it by an appeal to "universal law." While the issue was clearly joined, lack of legislation kept the matter from assuming political importance. In the end, extensive migration and political expediency united to create a national sentiment in favor of expatriation.—*Norman J. Padelford*.

20644. MULLIN, CORA PHOEBE. The founding of Ft. Hartsuff. *Nebraska Hist. Mag.* 12(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929 (printed Mar. 1931): 129-140.

20645. ORRILL, L. A. Christopher Gist. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 15(3) Aug. 1932: 191-218.—This well documented article gives an authoritative account of Christopher Gist, well-known guide and backwoodsman of the colonial era. Gist figured prominently as the agent of the Ohio Company and as Washington's guide to Fort Le Boeuf in 1753, and as a pioneer settler in western Pennsylvania. He also saw service in the French and Indian War, during which he had many adventures. He died in 1759.—*W. F. Dunaway*.

20646. PATRICK, GEORGE T. W. Founding the Psychological Laboratory at the State University of Iowa. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 30(3) Jul. 1932: 404-416.—This is an historical sketch of laboratory development between the years 1887 and 1897.—*J. A. Swisher*.

20647. PETERSON, HAROLD F. Early Minnesota railroads and the quest for settlers. *Minnesota Hist.* 13(1) Mar. 1932: 25-44.—To pioneer western railroads the problem of promoting land colonization was second in importance only to that of the original financing and construction of the roads. In meeting it, as illustrated in Minnesota, they cooperated closely with the state, created land departments and emigration bureaus, established European agencies, made arrangements with steamship companies, advertised extensively in newspapers, distributed pamphlets and other printed materials, gave special railway rates and land terms to

settlers, built immigrant receiving houses, sponsored towns, granted rebates for the breaking and cropping of land, purchased cut timber from farmers on wooded lands, and took various other steps. The railroad quest for settlers proved an important factor in the occupation of the land.—*T. C. Blegen*.

20648. PORTER, KENNETH WIGGINS. Trends in American business biography. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(4) Aug. 1932: 583-610.—Traces the development of the writing of biographies of American business men from about 1830 to the present.—*Henrietta M. Larson*.

20649. REGIER, C. C. An immigrant family of 1876. *Soc. Sci.* 7(3) Jul. 1932: 250-266.—The history of the Regier family, Mennonites of Texas.—*J. S. Rouček*.

20650. REZNECK, SAMUEL. The rise and early development of industrial consciousness in the United States, 1760-1830. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(4) Aug. 1932: 784-811.—Traces the spread of interest in developing industry in the United States up to 1830, as shown by work of individuals, periodicals, societies, fairs, etc.—*Henrietta M. Larson*.

20651. SIEBERT, WILBUR H. Ohio's aid to fugitive slaves as a contributing cause of the Civil War. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 4(3) Aug. 1932: 5-18.—Partly because the state contained a variety of anti-slavery elements, but particularly because of its paramount participation in underground operations, Ohio helped bring on the Civil War. Ohio afforded the most direct access to Canada for the slaves of the South, chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. Ohio had probably more underground routes than all the other Northern states combined. Cincinnati became a central station for receiving and forwarding fugitives from across the river. This city was also the home of many influential anti-slavery leaders—the Stowes, the Beechers, Levi Coffin, Salmon P. Chase, Rutherford B. Hayes, the publishers of one of the leading anti-slavery papers, and other active agitators. Ohio did more to nullify by the unofficial acts of its citizens the Fugitive Slave Laws than any of the other free states.—*M. Abbott*.

20652. SMITHER, HARRIET (ed.). Diary of Adolphus Sterne. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 36(1) Jul. 1932: 67-72.—This is the 24th installment of the diary, covering the period from June 23 to July 23, 1843. Many names are mentioned and some business of the Masonic Grand Lodge is discussed. On July 8 Sterne was elected justice of the peace at Nacogdoches, Texas.—*R. L. Biesele*.

20653. SNYDER, ALICE L. Galena, looking back. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 25(1-2) Apr.-Jul. 1932: 108-118.—Some incidents in the history of Galena from 1700 to 1860 by the daughter of an American pioneer.—*Robert E. Riegel*.

20654. STEPHENSON, NATHANIEL W. An illustration of the frontier as seed bed. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1928: 56-66.—Unlike the westward movement in the North, which was one of discontented classes, that in the South, at least after 1820, was one of social expansion of contented portions of the older communities. Radicalism in the South between 1800 and 1850 found an outlet in the free Northwest. At the same time Southerners received leaders from the North such as J. A. Quitman and S. S. Prentiss, who sought to maintain the plantation system because they liked it. Mississippi is the most complete illustration of social expansion on the southern frontier. Statistics show there: (1) an unequivocal attachment to the plantation system; (2) settlements all-southern in character; (3) complete southernizing of northern settlers; (4) vigorous acceptance of slavery as basis of social life. More important is the fact that the frontier in the South exerted a generalizing effect upon the State Rights man: he became a southern nationalist. In the South Carolina Convention of 1852, secession

was prevented by Cheves, Barnwell, and A. P. Butler, ardent secessionists, who wished to wait until all Southern states would join. Jefferson Davis' struggle in the Confederacy with true States Rights men shows the strength of his southern nationalism. Movement for southern independence was a joint movement of: (1) those devoted to political independence of individual states; (2) those considering political devices a means to maintaining a social order.—*F. P. Weisenburger.*

20655. STRUNSKY, SIMEON. "Czar" Reed: speaker of the House. *Current Hist.* 34 (1) Apr. 1931: 58-62.—Speaker Tom Reed was in his innermost being an aristocrat who lived up to his own lofty conception of a people's representative with proud independence. His innovations in the House have been largely undone, and his widest fame today is not that of statesman and party leader but of a personality. His pungent wit, brutal frankness, terse epigrams, and brilliant literary style are well remembered.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

20656. TAIT, SAMUEL W. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch. *Amer. Mercury.* 22 (88) Apr. 1931: 403-417.—An evaluation of the men who have promoted the liberalism and independence of the paper, including Joseph Pulitzer, Jr.—*E. Cole.*

20657. TAYLOR, GEORGE ROGERS. Wholesale commodity prices at Charleston, South Carolina, 1796-1861. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4 (4) Aug. 1932: 848-876.—Traces the course of prices, illustrating by means of charts and tables.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20658. TAYLOR, WALTER FULLER. William Dean Howells and the economic novel. *Amer. Lit.* 4 (2) May 1932: 103-113.—Howells was the first American novelist to combine industrial criticism with high artistic excellence. He was critical of complete individualism in economic affairs and wanted an ideal socialistic monopoly.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

20659. UNDERHILL, W. M. The northern overland route to Montana. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 23 (3) Jul. 1932: 177-196.—This route from St. Paul to Fort Benton, scantily noticed by historians, deserves notice for it was the most important of the trails in the emigration from Minnesota to Montana. Records to show how many used it do not exist. The trail was heavily used during the Civil War.—*W. E. Smith.*

20660. UNSIGNED. Autograph letters and documents of George Washington now in Rhode Island collections. *Hist. Publ. (Rhode Island State Bur. Infor.).* (6) 1932: pp. 171.

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

20668. GAY CALBÓ, ENRIQUE. Nuestra literatura. [Our literature.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 30 (1) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 59-61.—A résumé of the leading historical and critical expositions of Cuban literature.—*L. L. Bernard.*

20669. HARLAN, HARRY V. White Indians in Panama. *J. Heredity.* 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 319-322.—The author, in commenting on the occurrence of albinos in the native population of Panama, gives some interesting quotations from *A new voyage and description of the isthmus of America* by Lionel Wafer (1699), an account of observations made in 1681. (Three figures.)—*L. M. Dickerson.*

20670. LOGAN, RAYFORD W. Education in Haiti. *J. Negro Hist.* 15 (4) Oct. 1930: 401-460.—Little was done to educate the Haitians under the French régime. Many of the wealthy mulattoes sent their children to France to be educated. The first attempt at public instruction began in 1804, but no serious effort was made in this direction until 1816, when the constitution of that year proclaimed free public education for all. Al-

20661. UNSIGNED. Diary of Dr. William Fraser Tolmie. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 23 (3) Jul. 1932: 205-208.—A description of the Fort Nisqually region in 1833.—*W. E. Smith.*

20662. WEISSERT, CHARLES A. The Indians of Barry county and the work of Leonard Slater, the missionary. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 16 (3) Summer 1932: 321-333.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

20663. WELLMAN, PAUL I. Some famous Kansas frontier scouts. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1 (4) Aug. 1932: 345-359.—The careers of Abner T. Grover, William Comstock, Charles A. Reynolds, William Dixon, S. E. Stillwell, James Butler Hickok, William F. Cody, William Mathewson, Christopher Carson, and William Bent are considered—all incidentally or mainly connected with Kansas affairs.—*F. A. Shannon.*

20664. WENDER, HERBERT. The Southern commercial convention at Savannah, 1856. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 15 (2) Jun. 1931: 175-191.—The commercial convention held at Savannah in 1856 was one of a series held in the South from 1837 to the Civil War. Here were discussed various plans for the prosperity of the South. The propriety of reopening the slave traffic with Africa was discussed but no decision was reached. No disunion plans were even presented.—*Florence E. Smith.*

20665. WESLEY, EDGAR B. The government factory system among the Indians, 1795-1822. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4 (3) May 1932: 487-511.—Beginning in 1795 a chain of stores was established by the United States for carrying on trade with the Indians. The War of 1812 and private traders and fur companies brought strong competition, and the factories were abolished in 1822. While not successful in profit-making, they proved helpful in Indian diplomacy and in checking unscrupulous traders.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

20666. WHITING, M. A. The father of gadgets. *Stone & Webster J.* 49 (5) May 1932: 302-315.—The American is notorious for supplying gadgets to the rest of the world. In this respect, Thomas Jefferson was perhaps the first typical American. Descriptions are given of the experiments and inventions by Jefferson which range from adjusting a dumb-waiter to conceiving a great university. Jefferson is described as a farmer and horticulturist, inventor, mathematician, and architect.—*Charles M. Thomas.*

20667. WILLMAN, LILLIAN M. Fort Kearny: founding, history, abandonment. *Nebraska State Hist. Soc., Publ.* 21 1930: 211-318.

though little was accomplished up to 1840, by 1895 Haiti boasted of 773 schools with 44,543 pupils. Progress was so slow, however, that when the United States took control of Haiti in 1915, 92% of its inhabitants were illiterate. Under American rule several changes occurred in Haitian education. The law and medical schools were reorganized, and emphasis was shifted from cultural and academic instruction to vocational training. The undue stress placed upon manual training, and the bringing in of American teachers, who receive larger salaries than native instructors, have caused much dissatisfaction among the Haitians.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

20671. LOUGHRAN, E. WARD. A Mexican millionaire philanthropist. *Thought.* 7 (2) Sep. 1932: 262-278.—The source of Villaseca's great wealth was rich silver mines in the state of Hidalgo. The list of his benefactions is imposing and we know but a small portion of the total. At various times during his life he gave to European causes the following donations: \$40,000 to the Holy Land; \$40,000 to the poor of the parish in Spain to which he had belonged; \$10,000 for the redemption of captives in the war with the Turks; \$150,000 for the building of Saint Peter's and for the poor of Rome, and \$60,000 to repair the damages done

by the Turks in the siege of Malta. These benefactions were small beside his donations in Mexico where he gave bounteously to many worthy causes.—*William F. Roemer.*

20672. PINTO, A. D. O município de São Jeronymo. [The municipality of São Jeronymo.] *Rev. do Inst. Hist. e Geog. do Rio Grande do Sul.* 12 (1) 1932: 43-49.—The town of São Jeronymo was named after Captain Jeronymo de Almeida. A chapel was authorized in 1847. An image was brought for it from Santo Amaro. The first municipal elections were not held until 1861. The first school was organized in 1846.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

20673. PONTE DOMÍNGUEZ, F. J. La personalidad política de Saco. [The political personality of Saco.] *Rev. de la Habana.* 1 (9) Sep. 1930: 133-162.—José A. Saco was perhaps the ablest statesman of Cuba in the 19th century, as well as a philosopher of history and sociologist, concerned primarily with the history of slavery. He was remarkable for his literary style, his honesty and courage politically, and his patriotism. He was an opportunist reformer rather than a radical republican and revolutionary. Like his master, Felix Varela, he opposed independence and sought a favorable adjustment with the mother country (Spain) which would give Cuba a chance to be prosperous and develop her interests with a local self-governing council. When he saw this could not be obtained he favored, as second best, independence for Cuba, but recognized the island's unpreparedness for self-government. He believed that the large proportion of uninstructed Negroes in the population rendered the problem of self-government especially difficult. While he opposed energetically the slave trade and advocated gradual emancipation of the Negroes he did not believe that immediate enfranchisement was practicable. The third part of his program was annexation to the United States, in case Cuba separated from Spain but was unable to maintain her independence. In his old age he vacillated considerably and was actually hostile to the revolution of 1869. Most of his political life was spent in exile. (Documentation.) (See Entry 4: 16579).—*L. L. Bernard.*

20674. QUELLE, O. Die afrikanisch-südamerikanische Völkerwanderung. [African-South American immigration.] *Ibero-Amer. Arch.* 5 (1) Apr. 1931: 16-35.—Negro slavery was already well established in the Iberian peninsula before the discovery of America. Its introduction into America was therefore quite natural. In a period of 350 years over 4,000,000 Negroes were brought to South America from Africa. Most of these Negroes—3,700,000—were shipped to Brazil, but their distribution was determined by climatic and industrial factors. (Statistical résumé of distribution by states). When the importation of Negro slaves into Brazil was abolished the character of the new immigration was markedly changed and whites began to come in. Since 1872 the Negro population of Brazil has markedly declined. The importation of Negroes into Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile was relatively unimportant. They were brought to Peru chiefly as house servants, mostly to Lima. They were introduced into Ecuador in the 17th century but are now dying out. Colombia was the first to receive Negroes—in the first half of the 16th century—and retains the largest proportion today. Intermingling of races is diminishing their number in Venezuela, where they inhabit the warm coastal areas. Negroes were brought into Guiana when the first white settlements began. Nowhere has race mixture taken place more extensively than here. In contrast to the situation in the U. S., the Negro population of South America has steadily declined since the abolition of slavery. Economic differences play some part in this, but not all. The color line is practically absent in South America, giving rise to a large mixed population.—*Jessie Bernard.*

20675. RICARD, ROBERT. La periode coloniale de l'histoire du Mexique d'après les publications ré-

centes. [The colonial period of Mexican history according to recent publications.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 169 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 604-614.—A review article discussing the material on the history of colonial Mexico which has appeared in 1931. Publication of sources, the conquest, establishment of missions and Indian folklore are the subheadings under which the new publications are discussed.—*J. L. La Monte.*

20676. SOUZA Y RODRIGUEZ, BENIGNO. Máximo Gómez y la invasión del '95. [Maximo Gomez and the invasion of '95.] *Rev. de la Habana.* 1 (10) Oct. 1930: 13-40.—A vivid account of the military operations carried out by the Dominican leader, Maximo Gomez, in the last War of Cuban Independence in 1895. There is also a good account of other prominent Cuban generals, such as the famous general Antonio Maceo, one of the most outstanding figures in Cuban history.—*Elk Johns.*

20677. UNSIGNED. La influencia de la universidad en el progreso intelectual de Cuba. [The influence of the university on the intellectual progress of Cuba.] *Rev. de la Univ. de la Habana.* 3 (3) Feb.-Mar. 1930: 31-82.

20678. VALVERDE, ANTONIO L. Jurisconsultos cubanos: Manuel Martínez Serrano y Vélez, 1793-1846. [Cuban jurisconsults: Manuel Martínez Serrano y Vélez, 1793-1846.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 29 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 392-406.—After being graduated from the College of San Carlos in Havana, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1815, but did not attain civic distinction until he became chairman of the board of directors of the Royal Economic Society of Friends of the Country, which office he held 1833-34 and 1841-44. In this position he came into conflict with the governor general, the count of Villanueva, because he opposed the expulsion of the British consul, Turnbull, from the Society. For a large money consideration paid by Great Britain, Spain had agreed to abolish the slave trade in Cuba, but had failed to do so because of the profits to the traders and the large landed proprietors in Cuba. Turnbull had exposed this violation of contract on the part of Spain, and Martínez Serrano had prepared a report favoring the suppression of the trade in the interests of the masses of the country, proposing to replace the slaves with white immigrants and to punish severely infractions of the agreement with Great Britain. This brought the powerful planters and merchants, with the governor general, into strong opposition to him. He was falsely and maliciously accused of treason, imprisoned, and released only after such injuries to his health that he died soon after his exculpation and discharge.—*L. L. Bernard.*

20679. VALVERDE, ANTONIO L. Jurisconsultos cubanos: Prudencio de Hechavarría y O'Gavan, 1797-1846. [Cuban jurisconsults: Prudencio de Hechavarría y O'Gavan, 1797-1846.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 30 (1) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 79-89.—He was a bachelor of arts at the age of 18 and a doctor of law from the University of Havana at the age of 21. While still in his early twenties he was a professor in the college of San Carlos. He held many offices in Cuba and in Spain (especially in Aragon, Valencia, Murcia, and Barcelona), and was a representative of his native province, Santiago del Estero, to the Cortes of Spain, where he stood for liberal policies in Cuba. He possessed an unusual memory, was learned in the laws of Cuba, Spain, and Rome, was an unusually effective speaker, a poet and a lover of letters. Early he wrote a satire on the worship of the Roman law in Spanish countries, and he stood for other educational reforms. His most conspicuous public service, perhaps, was the secularization of the administration of the University of Havana, which had been controlled exclusively by the Dominicans. He was also one of the leaders in social thought in Cuba.—*L. L. Bernard.*

THE WORLD WAR

20680. APPIOTTI, GIACOMO. Guerra di movimento in montagna—appunti sulla campagna di Transilvania. [A war of movement in the mountains—notes on the Transylvanian campaign.] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 4(3) Mar. 1930: 375–406; (4) Apr. 1930: 579–614; (5) May 1930: 757–795.—The author examines the Transylvanian campaign of the summer and autumn of 1916, and particularly the period from Sept. 17 to Nov. 21, which is considered by the Germans as a type example of mountain warfare. The first part of this study supplies the general background of the strategic elements involved in the operations, and then proceeds to describe the military preparations on each side. This part closes with a treatment of the original Rumanian offensive and subsequent counter-offensive by Falkenhayn. The second part takes up the battles of Hermannstadt and Brasov, the Rumanian preparations to defend the Carpathian passes and the initial stages of Austro-German penetration into Rumania. The last part concerns the crumbling of the Rumanian defense in the mountains and the result and irruption of the Austro-German armies into the Rumanian plain. (7 sketch-maps and a bibliography.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20681. BERCHTOLD. Quelques réflexions sur les mémoires de M. Sazonoff. [Some reflections on the memoirs of Sazonoff.] *Acad. Diplom. Internat., Seances et Travaux.* 6(1) Jan.–Mar. 1932: 20–24.—Sazonoff's belief in the inevitability of a conflict between Austria and Russia was characteristic of Russian policy. In Vienna, on the other hand, there was a constant search for some formula of agreement. When Aehrenthal was compelled to assume the "odious" responsibility of annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, he took steps to agree beforehand with Isvolsky. At Buchlau the two ministers did not simply indulge in "general discussions," but agreed upon concrete arrangements. Austria feared a conflict over the Balkans. But the union of the Balkan states, sponsored by Russia, was on Sazonoff's admission directed against the Austrian empire; and the precautions then taken were not an appeal to force. Sazonoff should be regarded with reserve as an historian of events preceding the Great War. Little reliance can be placed upon his estimate of Austrian policy. But on Russian policy he is competent to speak, and posterity may be grateful for his revelations, perhaps unintentional, of the springs of Russian action. [See Entry 4: 20330.]—*M. B. Giffen.*

20682. BUSINELLI. La guerra coloniale 1914–1918 nell'Africa Orientale Tedesca. [The colonial war in German East Africa, 1914–18.] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 5(2) Feb. 1931: 209–236.—The operations of the British Belgians, and Portuguese against the Germans.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20683. FALL, ENDRE. A revizio útja 1930-ban. [The trend of revision in 1930.] *Magyar Külpol.* 12(1) Jan. 1931: 11–12.—*Dezső Lázár.*

20684. GELOSO, CARLO. Il piano di guerra dell'Italia contro l'Austria. [The Italian war plan against Austria.] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 47–59; (2) Feb. 1931: 169–193.—The first part is devoted to a survey of the military, economic, political, and diplomatic position of Italy in 1915—a survey which demonstrates the heavy disadvantages under which Italy entered the war. In the second part comes the exposition of the Italian war plan against Austria. Geloso deplores the reticence of the Italian authorities concerning the "secrets" of Italy's part in the World War. His main thesis is that Cadorna's plan of concentrating on the east toward Slovenia rather than on the Trentino was the correct one and that the final victory was achieved because Cadorna's plan was adhered to by his successor.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20685. GIACCHI, N. Il reggimento garibaldino nella Argonne. [The Garibaldian regiment in the Argonne (1914–1915).] *Boll. dell' Ufficio Storico.* 5(3) Jul. 1930: 181–190.—After fighting gloriously in the Argonne in January, 1915 and suffering terrific casualties, the Garibaldians (commanded by Peppino) were first sent to rest billets and then disbanded on March 7 at Avignon in view of the impossibility of reestablishing the regiment's efficiency.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20686. GRAVINA, MANFREDI. Il terzo volume delle memorie di Bülow. [The third volume of the Memoirs of Bülow.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1415) Mar. 1, 1931: 78–90.—*L. Quagliata.*

20687. HORVÁTH, JENŐ. A háborús felelősség kérdése. [The question of war responsibility.] *A Háborús Felelősség.* 1(3) Jan. 1929: 161–181.—This article covers the first of three periods (1901–10). The Mediterranean alliances, England's overtures to Germany and Russia, the development of the Entente, the Anglo-Japanese treaty (which included Germany in the first draft), etc., are dealt with.—*Dezső Lázár.*

20688. KRISZTICZ, ALEXANDER L. An inquiry into the historical background and causes of the World War. *A Háborús Felelősség.* 1(4–5) Apr.–Jul. 1929: 314–347.—With the Franco-Prussian war as a starting point the author follows the path of foreign diplomacy through the maze of Bismarckian and European alliances and all that they involved up to the Boulanger crisis.—*Dezső Lázár.*

20689. MOWAT, R. B. La réconciliation de l'Allemagne. [The reconciliation of Germany.] *Esprit Internat.* 6(21) Jan. 1932: 75–85.—Analysis of the famous "war guilt" article, 231, of the Treaty of Versailles shows that it is not a criminal indictment of Germany as the sole nation responsible for the war, but a declaration of civil responsibility to make reparation for damages incurred during the hostilities which were begun by Germany. To delete the article would be dangerous; but a statement by the victorious powers of their understanding the article as merely a declaration of civil responsibility would greatly improve the European situation.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

20690. RAVENNI, ANGELO. L'azione italiana in Macedonia. [The Italian participation in the Macedonian campaign.] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 4(7) Jul. 1930: 1063–1096.—A chronicle of the 35th division (Petitti and Mombelli) and the role it played as part of the army of the Orient. Sidelights on inter-allied politics in the Balkans.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20691. SANTORO, CESARE. La responsabilità du gouvernement serb dans l'attentat de Sarajevo. [The responsibility of the Serbian government in the Sarajevo crime.] *A Háborús Felelősség.* 1(1–2) Jul.–Oct. 1928: 74–81.—*Dezső Lázár.*

20692. SCHOENBORN, WALTER. Enthält der Artikel 231 des Versailler Friedensvertrages ein Urteil über die Verantwortlichkeit Deutschlands am Kriege? [Does article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles contain a verdict on the responsibility of Germany for the war?] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10(8) Aug. 1932: 736–751.—A summary of the controversy and an affirmative answer by a German lawyer.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

20693. SEYDOUX, RENÉ. Juillet 1914. *Rev. de Sci. Pol.* 53(1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 140–147.—A review of Emil Ludwig's book of that name.—*E. Cole.*

20694. UNSIGNED. Falkenhayn's plan for 1915. The German official history. Vol. VII. *Army Quart.* 24(2) Jul. 1932: 280–287.—Von Falkenhayn had planned to press the campaign in the West in the spring of 1915, but the desire of the government for an easy victory to impress Italy and Rumania, together with the prestige of Tannenberg, caused his plan to be set aside. *A Süd-*

armee was made up and was sent to relieve the Austrians in the Carpathian region. A new plan for attack on the northern part of the western front was devised, but never carried out because of the failure of Enver's Caucasus campaign, the pressure on the Dardanelles

which required more active effort against Serbia, the menacing attitude of Italy, and the refusal of Rumania to cooperate in the forwarding of supplies to Turkey. The volume concludes before Second Yres.—Howard Britton Morris.

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

20695. ALLEN, R. G. D. The foundations of a mathematical theory of exchange. *Economica*. (36) May 1932: 197-226.—In order to construct a general theory of static exchange equilibrium three sets of assumption are necessary, (1) relating to the actions of the individual as a free consumer, (2) pertaining to the mutual relationships of individuals on a market, and (3) being necessary for the discussion and development (but not the construction) of the equilibrium position. (Mathematical treatment.)—T. J. Kreps.

20696. ARIAS, GINO. L'economia sociale corporativa nella storia del pensiero politico. [The social corporative economy in the history of political thought.] *Economia*. 9(5) May 1932: 489-520.

20697. BÖHLER, E. Zur Problematik der freien und gebundenen Wirtschaft: Ideologie und Wirklichkeit. [The problems of the free and the "limited" economy.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 68(2) 1932: 161-175.—The usual antithesis sees the characteristic of the free economy in the decision as to economic processes by individuals, and the characteristic of the "limited" economy in decisions by collective organs. Each concept merely states a tendency—toward liberalism on the one hand and socialism on the other: the reality has always been a limited economy as long as there was any social economy. The individual in fact is not the sole master of his economic fate, nor is the collectivity in the position of sole master of the individual. There is no social final stage which will give perfection. All social and economic progress is attained only by the solution of concrete problems. Progress is possible only by means of experiment.—R. M. Woodbury.

20698. BOUSQUET, G. H. Une application erronée des mathématiques à l'économie politique. [An erroneous application of mathematics to political economy.] *De Economist*. 81(2) Feb. 1932: 140-145.—With a reply by W. J. van der Woestijne. A criticism of the "false application of mathematics to political economy" inherent in the appendix to Mr. van der Woestijne's article on rationalization in the previous October number.—*Econ. J.*

20699. CONTENTO, ALDO. Ancora sulla realtà dell' "homo oeconomicus." [The reality of the economic man.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47(4) Apr. 265-285.—Reply to criticisms of Arias, Ferri, and Consiglio.

20700. CROSARA, ALDO. Esposizione e critica della teoria dei prezzi politici del Pantaleoni. [Critique of Pantaleoni's theory of political prices.] *Economia*. 9(6) Jun. 1932: 627-652.

20701. DAS GUPTA, AMIYA KUMAR. Some remarks on value and cost, with special reference to their relation to rent. *Indian J. Econ.* 12, pt. 4 (47) Apr. 1932: 520-541.

20702. DICH, JØRGEN S. Vaerdilaeren hos Marx og hans Modstandere. [The theory of value of Marx and his followers.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 70(3) 1932: 146-165.

20703. DUTHOIT, EUGÈNE. La conception chrétienne de l'ordre économique international. [The Chris-

tian concept of the international economic order.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*. 3(4) Jul. 1932: 489-525.

20704. ECKERT, CHRISTIAN. Staat und Wirtschaft. [State and economy.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35(2) Apr. 1932: 357-385.

20705. EINARSEN, JOHAN. Kritische Bemerkungen zur wissenschaftlichen Grundlage der Ausbeutungslehre. [Critical remarks on the scientific foundation of the doctrine of exploitation.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 3(4) May 2, 1932: 538-551.—The author gives the content of the doctrine and places it in the social sphere of economic theory. Fundamentally the problem belongs to ethics and not to economics. The relations between the doctrine of exploitation and the theory of interest on capital are discussed. The author raises the question of the social justice of a permanent income from interest.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

20706. FANNO, MARCO. Correlazioni tra prezzi e curve statistiche di domanda e offerta. [Correlations between prices and statistical curves of demand and supply.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat., Econ. e Finanza*. 4(2) Jun. 1932: 223-237.

20707. FASIANI, MAURO. Di un fenomeno di attrito. [A phenomenon of friction.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat., Econ. e Finanza*. 4(2) Jun. 1932: 248-281.

20708. FAY, C. R. Mr. Wells' wealth of nations. *Econ. J.* 42(167) Sep. 1932: 407-414.—(Review of H. G. Wells' *The Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind*.)

20709. GARINO CANINA, ATTILIO. Le modernità delle dottrine del Romagnosi in politica economica. [The modernity of the doctrines of Romagnosi in political economy.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47(6) Jun. 1932: 436-439.—It is the especial merit of Romagnosi to have considered with calm judgment the problem of economic liberty and competition in a period when in other countries ultra liberal ideas prevailed. Author of *Free universal competition in the social and economic order* (1845). (*Della libera universale concorrenza nell'ordine sociale della ricchezza*.)—R. M. Woodbury.

20710. GENECHTEN, R. van. De wet der verminderde meeropbrengsten ten opzichte van het kapitaal. I. [The law of diminishing productivity with respect to capital.] *De Economist*. 81(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 503-516.

20711. GILBOY, ELIZABETH WATERMAN. Studies in demand: milk and butter. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(4) Aug. 1932: 671-697.—When certain facts are known in advance about the relation between demand and supply schedules, the derivation of a theoretical demand curve from market data of prices and quantities becomes possible. The usual case is that in which the price-quantity points lie on a path of equilibrium, and not on either demand or supply schedule. A line fitted to these points is not a demand curve, except for a commodity group, such as agricultural goods, in which it may be assumed that supply is the active or dependent factor and demand is constant. If, for instance, the demand curve has been relatively stable, and the supply curve has moved, the price-quantity data are points on the stable demand curve. This hypothesis was tested empirically by the use of market data on whole milk which seemed

to meet its requirements. If the supply is a fixed quantity within a period of time, then supply becomes a dependent variable, the movements of which result from the action of demand, and the price-quantity data are points on a negatively inclined line, which may be assumed to be a constant demand schedule. This was tested by the use of market data on butter.—*M. Keller.*

20712. GRAZIADEI, ANTONIO. Le teorie del valore e l'economia politica. [Theories of value and political economy.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(11) Nov. 1931: 765-775.—The concept of value the author links up with exchange, and through this, to utility and cost. The partial theories which assume a cause of exchange value are insufficient. The theory of equilibrium stabilizes only certain quantitative relations between the elements of the market, while the true scientific laws of prices are those with respect to their variations. Finally, the relatively neglected social and collective aspects of the value problem are considered.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

20713. GROSSMANN, HENRYK. Die Wert-Preis-Transformation bei Marx und das Krisenproblem. [The value-price transition in Marx and the crisis problem.] *Z. f. Sozialforsch.* 1 (1-2) 1932: 55-86.

20714. HAGENAUER, SELMA. Das "justum pretium" bei Thomas von Aquino. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der objektiven Werttheorie. [The "just price" in Thomas Aquinas. A contribution to the history of the objective value theory.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Sozial. u. Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Beiheft* #24. 1931: pp. 115.

20715. HARROD, R. F. Decreasing costs: an addendum. *Econ. J.* 42(167) Sep. 1932: 490-492.

20716. HAYEK, F. A. von, and SRAFFA, PIERO. Money and capital. A reply—a rejoinder. *Econ. J.* 42(166) Jun. 1932: 237-251.

20717. HEIMANN, EDUARD. Kapitalismus, Organwirtschaft, Sozialpolitik und ihre theoretische Erfassung. [Capitalism, organic economy, social policy and a theoretical view of these.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34(1) Jun. 1931: 250-264.

20718. JANKOWSKI, JÓZEF. Ekonomja społeczna Hoene-Wrońskiego. [The system of social economy of Hoene-Wroński.] *Droga.* (3) 1931: 220-230; (4) 1931: 333-345.—Hoene-Wroński (1778-1853) was the creator of the philosophical system known as Polish Messianism. On the principles of his philosophy he founded also a system of social economy.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

20719. KALDOR, NICHOLAS. A case against technical progress. *Economica.* (36) May 1932: 180-196.—The case against technical progress, as developed by the German economist Lederer, does not go beyond establishing that some technical inventions may cause unemployment and depression, although Lederer seems to think that this result is inevitable. Here he fails to distinguish between technical changes which are dependent and those which are independent variables, and hence does not realize that the two phenomena—technical changes and unemployment—need not necessarily be cause and effect, but both might arise from a third cause such as monopolistic interference with the price system, either from the side of capital or from the side of labor. Technical progress may bring temporary dislocations, and the more rapid the technical changes the more flexible must the price system be to keep in balance.—*H. LaRue Frain.*

20720. KNIGHT, FRANK H. The newer economics and the control of economic activity. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40(4) Aug. 1932: 433-476.—A review of *Modern Economic Society*, by Sumner H. Slichter, the reviewer utilizing the book as a basis for discussion of the general question, "whether any serious attempt to discuss any social phenomena in a really objective way can be more than a waste of effort or even less than a serious menace." Since Slichter's book deals with economics especially from the standpoint of control, the possibility or desirability of control is the particular social phenomenon

with regard to which the question is here raised. There are limits to the value of objective study. Action, and discussion leading to action, are also necessary. An objective analysis of the problem of social control, based on "facts, truth, and understanding," would seek to clarify such aspects of the problem as reasons for control, the factual conditions of control, results to be aimed at, possible alternatives as to agencies and methods of procedure, and probable consequences of control. But the public attitude is antagonistic to objectivity. It prefers to adopt what are essentially religious principles or ultimates. In the newer economics, the control of economic activity is such an ultimate. *Modern Economic Society* is not concerned with such an objective analysis of the problem of social control as is outlined above.—*B. F. Haley.*

20721. LEDUC, GASTON. Les manifestations récentes de la doctrine sociale du Saint-Siège. [The recent pronouncements of the Holy See on social doctrine.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 46(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 29-73.

20722. MAJEROTTO, SERAFINO. Un nuovo metodo per la determinazione empirica delle curve di domanda e offerta. [A new method of determining empirically the curve of demand and supply.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 3(4) Jul. 1932: 528-539.—(Discussion of Jakob Marschak, *Elastizität der Nachfrage*, 1931.)

20723. MARSCHAK, J. Zur Rundfrage über "Substanzverluste." [The questionnaire on capital losses.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67(6) Aug.-Sep. 1932: 673-684.

20724. MASCI, GUGLIELMO. Metodi statistici per lo studio dell'equilibrio general dinamico. [Statistical methods for the study of general dynamic equilibrium.] *Economia.* 9(4) Apr. 1932: 375-400.—The dynamic development of the series of prices and of the quantities of consumption and production has been the object, in the last few years, of many inductive statistical analyses with the purpose of distinguishing in them the various kinds of fluctuations and of obtaining the empirical laws of demand and supply. Such researches have been made especially in the United States by H. L. Moore. He proceeds from the abstract equations of Walras, expressing the conditions of equilibrium of exchange and of production in a static market and on the basis of various hypotheses seeks to determine the real concrete form that such functions assume, and to outline a system of dynamic equilibrium developing along the line of secular trend. But in reality Moore's method permits the determination, for example, of the variations of demand in function of price, not in function of time; he gives, therefore, the static law of demand, not the dynamic; only indirectly can it furnish some notion of dynamics as long as several successive periods are observed. But even apart from this and from the arbitrary character inherent in the interpolative method of determining the trend and in the choice of the form of the function representing the law of demand, Moore's system does not succeed in giving any explanation of the cause of dynamic factors acting in the time and the place studied. Still less can it give a valid universal explanation of dynamic fluctuations, an outline of the way according to which economic reality can develop. Yet this is the object of economics, an object which can be reached only with deductive reasoning. Thus, statistical researches like Moore's, even though very useful, cannot presume to be a substitute for abstract economic science.—*Roberto Bachi.*

20725. MEHTA, J. K. The nature and intensity of demand. *Indian J. Econ.* 12, pt. 4 (47) Apr. 1932: 501-506.

20726. MORET, JACQUES, and FRISCH, RAGNAR. Méthodes nouvelles pour mesurer l'utilité marginale. [New methods of measuring marginal utility.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 46(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-28.—

Review and restatement of four methods of measuring marginal utility. (1) The method of isoquanta, used by Ragnar Frisch to find the first curve of marginal utility of income, (1926). (2) Irving Fisher's method, developed in courses from 1912 and published in 1927, places the marginal utility of income as a function not only of the nominal income but also of each of the prices that make up the cost of living. (3) The method of variation of the quantity (1930): utilizes the method of varying the quantities in conjunction with the Engel curves. Each Engel curve relates to the family budgets for a given locality. With the relationship of the cost of living and the price of the good used for comparison of one locality in terms of another, one can derive the curve of the marginal utility of income. (4) The method of translation. By using logarithms, the problem resolves itself into the question of determining merely the position of the Engel curve, its form being already given. (A criticism by Frisch of Marschak's formula for deriving a demand curve from a budget curve is included.)—*R. M. Woodbury.*

20727. MUHS, KARL. Das Gesetz der fallenden Profitrate und die Zusammenbruchstendenz des Kapitalismus. [The law of decreasing rate of profits and the tendency of capitalism to break up.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 135 (1) Jul. 1931: 1-29.

20728. NEISSER, HANS. Zur Rundfrage über "Substanzverluste." [The questionnaire on capital losses.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (6) Aug.-Sep. 1932: 685-692.

20729. NEUBAUER, JULIUS. Die Entwicklung des Kapitalbegriffes und seine Beziehung zum Vermögen, Reichtum und Einkommen. [The development of the concept of capital and its relation to property, wealth, and income.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (3) Jun. 1931: 27-53.

20730. NURUDDIN EL ANESI, ALY. Il pensiero economico di Ibn Khaldûn. [The economic thought of Ibn Khaldûn.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 6 (2) Feb. 1932: 112-127.—That which most strikes the reader of Ibn Khaldûn is the importance he assigns to the economic factor in the interpretation of history. The basis of the wealth of a country he held to be its population. Property is a necessary basis for man's struggle for existence. To acquire property the state imposes taxes, while the individual has recourse to hunting, fishing, agriculture, animal raising, labor, and commerce. Ibn Khaldûn had a low opinion of the moral status of the merchant. Labor he divides into two classes: special (artisans) and generic. His concept of labor did not include the possibility of any other system than that to which he was accustomed. His ideas on the division of labor were more technical and more exact than those of the classical writers. The strength of the state resides in its armed forces and its cash income. If either of these is lacking, the state decays, but if taxation becomes oppressive or if state monopolies are created, the state itself will suffer through the collective impoverishment of its citizens.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20731. PETERSEN, JØRGEN. Gunnar Myrdals Kritik af Nationaløkonomien som Videnskab. [Gunnar Myrdal's critique of economics as a science.] *Nationalökön. Tidskr.* 69 (3) 1931: 136-150.

20732. RICCI, UMBERTO. Può una curva di domanda esser crescente? [Can a demand curve be an increasing one?] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47 (4) Apr. 1932: 197-240.—The curve of demand has an increasing segment and a decreasing segment; the increasing segment is one of unstable equilibrium. The true curve of demand, economically valid, commences from the point where the curve begins to decrease. The true curve of demand is generated from the curve of utility. Errors have arisen from (1) confusing increasing demand with increasing cost; (2) confusing the case of constant price for the successive units of a good with the case of vari-

able price proportional to the utility of each unit; (3) confusion of the simple curve of demand with the dynamic curve of utility, or the static curve with the historical curve of demand.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

20733. ROSSI, LIONELLO. Il monopolio dell'intermediario. [Monopoly of the middleman.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (10) Oct. 1931: 697-705.—Under monopoly of the middleman, the middleman adjusts supply to demand in such a way that the monopoly profit, M , which he takes, is a maximum. The situation is compared with those under producer's and under consumer's monopoly, where $M+S$, (S —the producer's or consumer's surplus) is made a maximum. Measuring in utility terms, society suffers more loss from the monopoly of the middleman than from that of the consumer, and likewise more than from monopoly of the producer, except that in case of decreasing costs the loss from monopoly of the middleman is equal to that from monopoly of the producer.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

20734. ROY, RENÉ. Les lois de la demande. [The laws of demand.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 1190-1218.

20735. SAHA, K. B. Rent in relation to price. *Indian J. Econ.* 12, pt. 4 (47) Apr. 1932: 507-519.

20736. SCHNEIDER, ERICH. Das Verteilungs- und Kostenproblem in einer vertrusteten Industrie. [The distribution and cost problem in a cartelized industry.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56 (3) 1932: 41-72.—(Mathematical and graphic treatment.) The necessary condition for a distribution of production on the principle of obtaining a maximum total profit is the equalization of the marginal costs, in the equilibrium position, for all n establishments belonging to the trust. The trust cost curve in case of total production equal to X has a smaller rate of change than the cost curves of the individual establishments for the total production of X corresponding to the individual production of x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n . A general solution of the distribution and cost problem is presented for the 3 cases, increasing costs, constant costs, and costs decreasing to a given point and then increasing, and finally the conditions for the most favorable amount of total production.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

20737. SENSINI, GUIDO. Le equazioni dell'equilibrio economico nei regimi corporativisti. [The equations of economic equilibrium in the corporative regime.] *Stato.* May 1932: 350-357.—*M. Comba.*

20738. SOMMER, ALBRECHT. Die Fiktion in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften. [The hypothetical in economic science.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 136 (5) May 1932: 641-675.

20739. STACKELBERG, HEINRICH von. Grundlagen einer reinen Kostentheorie. [Foundations of a pure cost theory.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 3 (4) May 2, 1932: 552-590.—(See also entry 4: 16592.)

20740. THEIL, MALET du. Un économiste au XVIII^e siècle. Henri de Bertin (1720-1792). [An economist of the 18th century. Henri de Bertin (1720-1792).] *Nowv. Rev.* 108 (431) Jul. 15, 1930: 81-96.

20741. THEISS, EDWARD. Time and capitalistic production. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40 (4) Aug. 1932: 513-531.—Equations are deduced, akin to those of Walras and Pareto, to show the relation between the simultaneous demand for consumption goods and the supply of the primary factors of production, expressing the general interdependence of economic variables. But in addition, these equations take into consideration the time element inherent in capitalistic production, thus taking account of the principal results of the work of Jevons, Böhm-Bawerk, Wicksell, and others. Due attention is given in the equations to such factors as the length of the productive process, the quantitative conditions of minimum costs, the optimum durability of machinery and general equipment, and the distinction between working and fixed capital.—*B. F. Haley.*

20742. VOELCKER, A. Die Tableau économique Quesnay's und seine Erklärung. [The tableau économique of Quesnay and its interpretation.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (5) Oct. 1931: 73-86.

20743. VLEUGELS, WILHELM. Ertragswert und Kostenwert. [Yield value and cost value.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 3 (5) Jul. 1932: 692-703.—Corrects a part of the theory of cost of the Austrian school, which the author holds true only in a certain number of possible cases, in insisting on the fundamental thought of Wiesner's definition of costs. The central idea of this argument is the distinction between two values: the minimum value (the potential cost value before a change of the situation has taken place), and the maximum value (the value after this change) and finally the difference between them, which will be determined by competition.—*Z. f. Nationalökon.*

20744. WAFFENSCHMIDT, W. G. Cournotsche Gleichungen für beschränkten Wettbewerb. [Cournot's equations for partial monopoly.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (5) Jul. 1932: 513-530.—Cournot's equations are elaborated with graphic representations. After the strictures of Edgeworth and Pareto and the defense by Amoroso have been set forth it is found that the causes of the differences of opinion lie not in the formal conditions of equilibrium but in the variety of practices governing different types of industry.—*Walter E. Roloff.*

20745. WEAVER, D. The double taxation of savings: a fallacy. *Econ. J.* 42 (167) Sep. 1932: 495-498.

20746. WEINBERGER, OTTO. Die mathematischen Methode und die österreichische Schule der Volkswirtschaftslehre. [Mathematical methods and the Austrian School of economic theory.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 137 (2) Aug. 1932: 189-197.

20747. WRIGHT, HENRY W. Objective values. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 42 (3) Apr. 1932: 255-272.—Objective values are based on objective relation when the relation referred to is objective in the double sense of (1) existing objectively, and (2) holding between existing objects themselves and not between existing objects and the needs or desires of human individuals or groups. There are at least three distinct types. Wright calls the corresponding objective values "truth," "practical efficacy" or "power," and "beauty." Where other ideal systems fail to indicate the real connection between moral and social values and the modern machinery of social interactions, this theory brings to our attention the fact that mechanical inventions and appliances are the extension into the outer world through physical instrumentalities of those bodily organs and activities by which the three objective values are realized and communicated.—*Raymond T. Bowman.*

20748. UNSIGNED. Rundfrage der Redaktion über das Problem der Substanzverluste. [Questionnaire of the editor on the problem of capital losses.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (6) Aug.-Sep. 1932: 670-672.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

20749. ANEKY, MICHAEL. Neue Richtlinien für die Wirtschaftspolitik der UdSSR. [New paths for the economic policy of the USSR.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (30) Jul. 24, 1931: 1307-1309.—The changes in economic policy announced by Stalin on June 23 must not be interpreted as a turning away from communism, but rather as an attempt to adapt its abstract methods to the characteristics of human nature. In the first half of 1931 production had been running behind schedule in certain key industries, notably coal mining, smelting, and transportation. In coal mining, despite a large increase in capital equipment, production actually re-

mained on the level of the preceding year, and in the Donetz basin the average monthly output per worker fell from 15.3 t. in the first half of 1930 to 13.6 t. in the corresponding period of 1931. The explanation may be found in the very high rate of labor turnover prevalent in nearly all industries and amounting to 30-40% per quarter. Workers are continually moving about in search of better working and living conditions, and hence it is impossible to train and retain a body of skilled workers in any one industry. The new wage policy is designed to counteract this migratory tendency. It breaks definitely with the principle of equal pay for all. In future wage rates will be fixed in accordance with the extent and quality of output or service. The reintroduction of the 8-hour day in industries where the 7-hour day has brought with it a decrease in output, and the modification of the continuous 5-day week, are also remedial in nature.—*A. C. Gernand.*

20750. BACHFELD, H., and CAHNMANN, E. Die Entwicklung der Weltvorräte an Rohstoffen in den letzten Jahren. [Development of world supplies of raw materials in recent years.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 11 (2) 1932: 130-135.

20751. BAJKOV, ALEXANDER. Několik ukazatelů provedení pětiletého plánu SSSR v oblasti průmyslu. [The execution of the five year plan of USSR regarding industry.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13 (5-6) Aug. 1932: 398-400.—Estimates are difficult as the Soviet press lacks statistics; those published are usually summaries, which differ from those that had been published by the reorganized commissariats. The plan of industrial production in 1932 will not be fully executed. For such realization, the total growth of production should be 36%, while in the past it has been only 21-23%. (Statistics.)—*J. S. Rouček.*

20752. BERKENKOPF, PAUL. Zur Lage der Sowjetwirtschaft. [The position of Soviet economy.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56 (2) 1932: 51-76; (3) 1932: 23-40.

20753. BIRLA, G. D. Notes on the situation in India. *Econ. J.* 42 (167) Sep. 1932: 485-489.

20754. BLANCHARD, G. La seconde phase de la crise égyptienne. [The second phase of the Egyptian crisis.] *Égypte Contemp.* (135) Apr. 1932: 291-333.—The general economic depression has affected Egypt with unusual severity because of the unprecedented fall in the price of cotton during the past decade. Since September, 1931, conditions have been still further aggravated as a result of the depreciation of the Egyptian pound which, because of its intimate connection with sterling, lost one-third of its value in international exchange when England abandoned the gold standard. Besides offering the usual palliatives of expanded credit facilities and moratoria to harassed private debtors, the government is applying more enduring remedies. For agriculture, these include forced reduction in the cotton acreage and official encouragement of the production of other staples than cotton. Industry is to be aided by subventions and by publicly maintained research laboratories. Special attention is being given to the revival of cotton spinning. Subventions are also to be given to vessels of Egyptian registry to stimulate the growth of the merchant marine. It is expected that the deflation of land values, incidental to the depression, will ultimately stimulate acquisition by the fellahen and thus bring into being a landed peasantry.—*Arnold J. Zurcher.*

20755. BOBCHEV, K. Bulgarskoto stopanstvo prez 1931 godina. [The Bulgarian economy during 1931.] *Spisanie na Bulgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 31 (2) Feb. 1932: 95-105.—Tables.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

20756. BRAILSFORD, H. N. The myth of England's recovery. *New Repub.* 71 (920) Jul. 20, 1932: 251-253.—Refuting the American supposition that England has recovered, are the figures showing decline in em-

ployment (23% are unemployed), shipping decline, railway receipts, and industrial profits. The tariff, the abandonment of the gold standard, and "economy" measures, while in theory good, have as yet told only in contrary directions. The depression is less devastating in Great Britain than America mainly because of the differences in history and economic structure of the two countries—particularly respecting banking, agriculture, and employment. Where bank failures destroyed confidence in America, England's banking system was its stronghold; where the effect on agriculture in America submerges half the population, England is instead an industrial country and the effect is indirect; where America's unemployed suffer, the dole maintains them in England and they consequently count appreciably in the demand.—*M. Abbott.*

20757. BRAUN, MARTHA STEPHANIE. Gegenwärtige Probleme der österreichischen Wirtschaftspolitik. [Present day problems in Austrian economic policy.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (5) Jul. 1932: 561-578.

20758. BURGMAN, HERBERT J. German capitalism at a dead end. *Current Hist.* 36 (5) Aug. 1932: 534-539.—German capitalism is no longer individualistic and free but collectivized and restricted in every direction. Cartels eliminate competition in manufacture. Industrial and agricultural prices are indirectly fixed by the tariff, rents by law, wages by the government. Business corporations, mines, farms, and forests, and such industries as railways, public utilities, banking, broadcasting stations, theaters, hospitals, etc. are in part, if not wholly, owned or operated by the Reich, state, or local governments. The present order must either be restored to genuine capitalism, or reorganized according to a system of rational economic planning, making Germany practically self-sustaining, placing foreign trade under government supervision, eliminating waste of labor and materials, creating work for everyone, decentralizing rather than centralizing production—in short, a reversal of the capitalist system.—*M. Abbott.*

20759. COPLAND, D. B. New Zealand's economic difficulties and expert opinion. *Econ. J.* 42 (167) Sep. 1932: 371-379.

20760. COPLAND, D. B. The New Zealand economic problem, a comment. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne)*. 8 (14) May 1932: 88-91.—This is a rebuttal to Fisher's criticism of the New Zealand Economic Committee Report. The Committee had to face the issue of allocating losses that had occurred to the community. In a period of depression, the only method of sustaining the price level is action through the exchange rate. If this action is accompanied by reductions in money costs, including wage reduction, as was suggested by the committee, it is possible to restore some degree of prosperity to the export industries; to equalize the external and internal purchasing power of the currency, and to avoid some of the worst features of the rapid fall in national income that follows acute deflation. (See also preceding entry and entry 4: 20766.)—*Igon Treulich.*

20761. COURTIN, RENÉ, and DIETERLEN, PIERRE. L'activité des institutions économiques internationales. [Activity of international economic institutions.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 46 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 149-189.

20762. DEBENHAM, P. K. The situation in France. *Econ. J.* 42 (167) Sep. 1932: 380-390.

20763. DELAISI, FRANCIS. Proposal of a European economic plan. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 8 (1) Jan.-May 1932: 23-41.

20764. EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM. How real was our prosperity? *Current Hist.* 36 (5) Aug. 1932: 550-556.—Higher wages for workers, increase in the number of savings accounts, the growth of insurance of all kinds, the buying of stocks by wage-earners in the companies by which they were employed, enjoyment by the work-

ing class of hitherto prohibitive luxuries such as the automobile, bathtub, and radio, all combined to give rise to the myth of prosperity in America. In reality prices were proportionately as high—even higher when compared to the European ratio. The great increase in the number and total amount of savings accounts reported by banking associations, overlooked the velocity of turnover, and at best, diminished the ratio per capita to total deposits. In insurance, in terms of real money the value of the average policy actually declined; moreover, for every policy that matured normally more than two were surrendered or lapsed; in workers' insurance the ratio was still higher, one to eight. In respect to holding stocks in their own company, the workers' total share in American industry amounted to but 1%.—*M. Abbott.*

20765. FARBMAN, MICHAEL. The decline of capitalism in Germany. *Contemp. Rev.* 141 (794) Feb. 1932: 155-162.—If capitalism depends as its exponents say upon the free operation of price and interest then Germany has already deserted the capitalist system. The Fourth Emergency decree issued by Brüning on Dec. 8, 1931, for safeguarding the national economy and finance and for the protection of internal peace ordered a complete reduction of prices. Prussia had just previously ordered a moratorium of farmers' debts. Wages have been cut, rents reduced by halving the mortgage interest.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

20766. FISHER, A. G. B. The New Zealand economic problem—a review. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne)*. 8 (14) May 1932: 74-87.—The New Zealand Economic Committee made the following recommendations: maintenance of an exchange rate unspecified higher than the present 10% premium on sterling; a 20% reduction of fixed charges, interest and rent; a further 10% reduction of wages and salaries; the removal of undue limitations regarding working conditions; and the temporary financing of budget deficits by treasury bills to be taken up by the banks. The dependence of New Zealand on world conditions is stressed, and it is suggested that the essential expansion of production be brought about by causing the profits of enterprise to increase. The general purport of the report is (1) slight inflation, and (2) reduction of costs via wages, rent, interest, and fixed charges. Why not avoid (2) by carrying (1) a step further? (See also entry 4: 20760.)—*Igon Treulich.*

20767. FLINK, SALOMON. A survey of Jewish life in Germany. *Jewish Forum.* 15 (5) May 1932: 148-153.—During the years 1918-28 the economic position of German Jews was weakened. Caught in the maelstrom of currency inflation they have found their savings wiped out. The tendency to organize cartels, which spread rapidly through Germany, left little room for the class of middlemen, which claims a high Jewish representation. Since 1928, these economic factors were enhanced by a rising tide of anti-Semitism.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

20768. GUBKIN, I. M. Die Naphtavorkommen in der Sowjetunion. [Naphtha resources in the USSR.] *Sowjetwirtschaft. u. Aussenhandel.* 11 (10) May 1932: 8-16.

20769. HOFFHER, La crise économique et les formules de mise en valeur de l'Afrique. [The economic crisis and the plans for the development of Africa.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine.* 15 (4) Dec. 1931: 263-275.—(Conference held at the Exchange of Casablanca, Oct. 27, 1931.) An international plan of public works on a large scale should be worked out in Africa in accordance with the recommendations made in September 1931 by the Assembly of the League of Nations. The development of Africa would procure new markets for European industry and change the African natives into consumers whose purchasing power would increase progressively. The author recommends the organization of corpora-

tions for this purpose, which would insure the participation of the states in private enterprises, like the Katanga Committee in Belgian Congo or the Cherifian Mining Bureau in Morocco, and reviews briefly the projects for the development of Africa suggested by Georges Valois, Antonelli, and B. de Jouvenel.—*Marcel Larnau*.

20770. HULSHOFF, POL. De economische toestand van Nederlandsch-Indië in 1931. [The economic position of the Dutch East Indies in 1931.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten*. 17 (852) Apr. 27, 1932: 335-337.—The export surplus of the Dutch East Indies has decreased from 1930 to 1931 from 269 to 194 millions of guilders. In normal times the Dutch East Indies has to pay large amounts as interest and royalties; these amounts have considerably diminished at present, which partly compensates for the decrease of the export surplus. The index figures for necessities of life of the natives show a decrease from 131 to 88 during 1931. The index figures for costs of living of the Europeans have decreased only from 155 to 134 during 1931, the use of expensive foreign articles tending to retard the decline.—*Cecile Rothe*.

20771. INOMATA, TSUNAO. Dokusen shihonshugi to Man-mo no kiki. [Capitalistic monopoly and the Manchurian crisis.] *Chuo Koron*. 46 (11) Nov. 1931: 2-36.—The capitalists who faced the economic crisis took four counter-measures: (1) pay cut and dismissal of the laborers; (2) lowered the price of the raw material; (3) increased the price of the finished products; and (4) demanded and received the government help. The first two measures were carried out at the expense of the already suffering working class and farmers, and the third at the expense of the consumers. All the industries that are monopolized by the capitalists have not shown any actual loss except in the case of dockyards; other, non-monopolized, industries suffered severely. Capitalistic monopoly is not only in Japan but also extends to the colonies. More than 98% arable land in Formosa belongs to the Sugar Refining Company. In Korea two large companies backed by the government drove millions of Korean farmers out of their land and now the rice they produce are driving millions of Japanese rice growers into desperate conditions.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

20772. JENNESS, DIAMOND. The population possibilities of Canada. *Univ. Toronto Quart.* 1 (4) Jul. 1932: 387-423.—Canada has in normal years a surplus of agricultural food-products valued at about \$500,000,000 and a surplus of meat and dairy produce worth about \$80,000,000; but because she imports similar foods to the value of about \$140,000,000, the net balance in her favor is really \$440,000,000 or a little less. Of other products, excluding the tourist trade and the interest on capital borrowed abroad, her exports and imports are around \$700,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 respectively, giving an unfavorable balance of some \$300,000,000. Foreign capital invested in Canada exceeds Canadian capital invested abroad by over \$4,000,000,000, and the annual interest on this amount comes to about \$240,000,000, or \$50,000,000 more than she gains from the tourist traffic. On these counts, then, she has an unfavorable trade balance of \$350,000,000, which is swelled by various miscellaneous items until it approaches the favorable balance of \$440,000,000 derived from her agricultural exports. It is only by the export of about 40% of her whole agricultural production that she is able to balance her visible and invisible exports and imports. Today wheat contributes three-fourths of the revenue Canada derives from her agricultural exports. With additional revenue to be derived from increased mineral profits, increased tourist business, and cheap hydro-electric power, Canada could maintain the same living standards as to-day and increase her population to about 35,000,000.—*Alison Ewart*.

20773. KALINOV, T. Stopanskata i kreditna kriza. [Economic and credit crisis.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo*. 31 (1) Jan. 1932: 24-38.—*V. Sharenkoff*.

20774. KATAYAMA, TETSU. Nomin sonhitsu hoshō to kyōin hōkyū no jinushi futan. [On the relief of the peasants and the salaries of teachers.] *Kaizo*. 12 (9) Sep. 1930: 91-93.—According to the statistics of the Bureau of Social Studies, between 1923-28, 30 to 40% of the factory workers and 10 to 15% of the miners returned to farming, but already the overcrowded farm population is on the verge of starvation. All the farm products and raw silk are so far down in price that their produce is not enough to support them. The government encouraged the silk culture, and in 1930 there was an increase of 42%. There are more than 2,300,000 farmers who are engaged in this, but a hard season's labor brings only an average of 69 yen. The government which financed the bankers and raw silk merchants will not do anything to help the peasants. They cannot pay the rent, so the farms are taken away from them. They are unable to pay the taxes, so the teachers are unpaid. Now the rent should be greatly reduced or cancelled entirely. The burden of education should be placed on the land-owners, and a moratorium for over 5 billion yen of farm debts should be declared.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

20775. KÖRMENDY-ÉKES, ALEXANDRE. Les problèmes économiques de la Hongrie. [Economic problems of Hungary.] *Nouv. Rev. de Hongrie*. 25 (2-3) Feb. 15-Mar. 1, 1932: 146-158.

20776. KOZELKA, RICHARD L. Business fluctuations in the Northwest. *Univ. Minnesota Employment Stabilization Res. Inst., Bull.* 1 (4) Apr. 1932: pp. 29. (U. S.)

20777. LESTSCHINSKY, JAKOB. דער קאנאמישער חורבן פון דייטשען אידענטום [The economic upheaval of German Jewry.] *צוקונפט*. 37 (7) Jun. 1932: 323-328.—The changes in the economic structure of German life with the greater tendency towards collectivism and the added factor of anti-semitism, has resulted in the economic ruin of large sections of the native German-Jewish population. Relief for this situation can only be brought about by directing Jewish economic activity into more productive occupations, by creating a greater Jewish proletariat and by carrying on a struggle to secure the employment of a greater number of Jews as communal and government officials.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

20778. LEWANDOWSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Drogi rozwoju gospodarczego Polski w latach 1926-1931. [The economic development of Poland 1926-1931.] *Droga*. (9) 1931: 654-666; (10) 1931: 717-764.—*Marian Tyrowicz*.

20779. LÜTKENS, CHARLOTTE. Über Kapital und Arbeit in den Vereinigten Staaten während der Krise. [Capital and labor in the U. S. during the crisis.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft u. Socialpol.* 67 (3) May 1932: 350-371.—For a number of years after the war the economic life of the United States was visualized in Europe not as it really was but as something to strive for and as American self-deception and deliberate propaganda by interested groups represented it to be. Even at the time of the greatest industrial expansion a comparatively large proportion of the laboring population remained unemployed. Unemployment statistics are misleading; they do not show what the conditions really are, as they do not take cognizance of those who are only partially employed, working perhaps only one or two days a week; they disregard also the movement of a certain part of the population from cities back to the farms, the farms which are not able to support them. After the crises of 1921-22 there arose in the United States the theory of high wages. American industry geared as it is for large scale production and rapid turn-

over is dependent upon high purchasing power of large masses of people. The march of events since the collapse of 1929, notwithstanding optimistic predictions that prosperity was soon to return and notwithstanding administrative attempts to commit the industrialists to the maintenance of high wages, has led to a gradual breakdown of the high schedules of wages. Agitation for national planning, for the creation of a National Economic Council, has been gaining momentum.—*Simon Litman*.

20780. MINAKHORIAN, V. Nor Tourkioy Den-dasagan Vijake. [New Turkey's economic position.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 10 (5) Mar. 1932: 155-156; (6) Apr. 1932: 128-140; (7) May, 1932: 135-150; (8) Jun. 1932: 141-152; (9) Jul. 1932: 104-116; (10) Aug. 1932: 107-116.—In Turkey's budget of 1910-11 the income from taxes amounted to 80% of the total revenue but in 1928-29 the percentage rose to 86%. Direct taxes have been reduced to some extent but indirect taxes have been increased greatly—to an almost prohibitive amount on certain necessities such as soap, sugar, matches, etc. In 1910-11 the income from indirect taxes made up 17.7% of the budget, in 1928-29 it was 35.2%. In 1910-11 the income from direct taxes constituted 50.5% of the revenue while in 1928-29 it shrunk to 23.3%. Tithes and tenths were abolished in 1925 and this left an opening of 27,500,000 liras (about \$13,000,000) in the total revenue. Land taxes have been increased and a consumption tax has been imposed, in addition to the personal and income taxes. 40-47% of the total expenditures during the past years have been expended on unproductive enterprises, such as national defense and unnecessary public works, while the sums allotted to education, agriculture and commerce have been reduced. Her main exports are raw materials and her best customers, are Italy, Germany, France, and England in the order named. The medium of export trade is in the hands of foreign establishments. Many of Turkey's industries have received some setback, such as raisin, silk, and olive produce. In theory, imperialists cannot function in Turkey; actually foreign capital controls the most important enterprises, though under strict governmental supervision. Over 85% of the country's population are peasants and their average income is about 150 Turkish pounds (\$68).—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

20781. MITCHELL, C. H. Canada's resources in development. *Univ. Toronto Quart.* 1 (4) Jul. 1932: 424-445.—Agriculture is and for many years will be Canada's premier industry. A significant feature of this industry today is the rapid change now being caused by the introduction of mechanized farm equipment. In the storage and milling of wheat Canada has made great advances. Her total storage capacity is now about 360 million bushels. The rapid expansion of the paper industry has now made it Canada's second greatest industry. The mining industry in Canada is not much more than 35 years old. Canada stands first in the production of nickel and second in the production of gold. Coal mined at both coasts and in the vicinity of the Rocky mountains has been a factor in Canadian development, and Canada's future in respect to fuel lies largely in the economic utilization of her low grade coals. Her oil resources promise to be large. Transportation by sea, rail, inland water, canal, road, and air has made tremendous progress in the last century. The total power for which equipment is installed in Canada today is 6,670,000 hp. The manufacturing industries have made marked progress in 50 years.—*Alison Ewart*.

20782. MRÁZ, JOSEF. Svobodný Stát Irský. [Irish Free State.] *Stat. Obzor*. 13 (5-6) Aug. 1932: 375-383.—Agricultural statistics in the Irish Free State are taken annually. It was the first state to present its statistics to the International Institute of Agriculture. The

state covers 6,889,467 ha. (68,895 sq. km.), with 2,950,000 inhabitants. 6,214,302 ha. (90.2%) of territory is used for agricultural purposes. The peasants nearly all own their land (97.5%) and only 2.5% is rented. 38.5% of peasant properties are those 6 to 20 ha. with an average of 12 ha. Irish agriculture is primarily interested in cattle raising. In Irish agricultural establishments one third of the employees are women; in the smaller ones they number 40%, and in the large estates 21%.—*J. S. Rouček*.

20783. MYRDAL, GUNNAR. Sverige och krisen. [Sweden and the crisis.] *Nationalökon. Tidskr.* 70 (1-2) 1932: 1-21.

20784. NOVELLIS, LYDIA de. L'economia dei Paesi del Levante Mediterraneo sotto mandato francese. [The economic life of the countries of the Mediterranean Levant under French mandate.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (2) Feb. 29, 1932: 181-194.—(See also entry 4: 13196.)

20785. PALYI, MELCHIOR. Wandlungen der Weltwirtschaft. [Changes in world economics.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (3) May 1932: 343-349.—(Review of Felix Somary's *Changes in World Economy*.) The most pronounced tendency noted by the author has been the substitution of narrow nationalistic aims for the liberalism and internationalism of the 19th century. This tendency has been largely the result of a large increase in the number of private and public monopolies. Concurrently with this increase there took place the downfall in Europe of the liberal middle class expropriated by war, by inflation and by revolutions. To this phenomena should be added the spread of bureaucratic control over economic activities and the ever increasing authority of the state. Somary's book completed in the summer of 1929 overestimated the superiority of the United States as a competitor in international trade. Its outstanding value lies in the fact that the author foresaw clearly the approaching of the time when the only way for the repayment of old European debts would be the contracting of new ones, the alternative of which would be the "freezing up" of credits.—*Simon Litman*.

20786. PLUTYŃSKI, ANTONI. Polska na tle światowego kryzysu finansowego. [Poland in the light of the world financial crisis.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 16 (3) Mar. 1932: 85-99.—Studying Poland's crisis from the point view of the unequal repartition of gold and of the inadequate international credit policy, one sees that her economic depression is not due simply to the world crisis. The main cause is to be attributed to the exhaustion of her basic economy, i.e. agriculture. This exhaustion is a result of the unwise monetary policy at the time of stabilizing the Polish money, which consisted in a hasty passage from the paper money to the gold-covered money and in the stabilization of the money at a too high rate with the inevitable consequence of making Poland then the most expensive country in Europe. At present, the volume of currency should be increased and this can be done without any danger of inflation by granting loans pledged by bonds of landed property and through a proper organization of public works.—*O. Eisenberg*.

20787. POTEPAŁOV, N. ПОТЕПАЛОВ, Н. Рас-сечение китайского крестьянства в свете бюджетных обследований. [Differentiation among the peasants of China in the light of budget inquiries.] *Проблемы Китая. (Problemy Kitaia.)* 2 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 136-180.—The author analyzes a series of problems which arise through the differentiation of Chinese peasantry. The available budget investigations serve as the basis of his inquiry. Due to the peculiarity of the Chinese countryside the analysis is carried out regionally. It tends to show the existence of classes in the Chinese village. It discusses the rapid process by which

the peasants are beginning to lose possession of the land. The poor households, since they own insufficient land, are dependent more and more on their landlords. The inequalities of income in the villages are great and the sources of income are varied accordingly. The standard of about half of the rural population is miserably low. Only about 40 to 50% of the goods produced are traded. Wages depend on the extent of development of the particular section. Better economic conditions produce larger families, which tends to show the lack of desire for great accumulation of wealth. In many districts the peasant-landlord is appearing. The peasantry is exploited by three specific groups: (1) the parasitic group (officials, military, etc.), (2) the landlord group, and (3) the employers of agricultural labor.—*Lazare Teper.*

20788. POUYANNE, HENRI. *La vie économique en Angleterre.* [Economic conditions in Great Britain.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 46 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 134-148.

20789. RIST, CHARLES, et al. *La France économique.* *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 46 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 513-1170.—(Covers population, births, deaths, and marriages, prices, balance of payments, budgets, fiscal legislation, money market, banks, stock exchange, capital flotations, savings banks, insurance, agricultural and industrial production, commerce and transportation, and social questions.)—*R. M. Woodbury.*

20790. RAO, B. RAMCHANDRA. Can India become a creditor country. *Indian J. Econ.* 12 pt. 3 (46) Jan. 1932: 225-242.—If India is to change her debtor status to one of international creditor, the immediate problem is to build up a proper financial structure—specifically, to provide ways of mobilizing dormant money balances now scattered over the country, thus taking care of domestic demands for capital and reducing the dependence on outside markets for funds. In addition to creating a banking system, capped by a central reserve bank, India must develop a national economic policy directed toward industrial development and such improvements in the capacity of the natives for management as to facilitate the substitution of Indians for foreigners. In 1929-30 India paid out in interest and for services rendered by foreigners 5,574 lakhs of rupees. In the same year there was an inflow of 3,912 lakhs representing for the most part government receipts from reserve balances in London, proceeds of new government borrowings, and services rendered the outside world. This unfavorable balance of invisible trade was of course met by a favorable merchandise balance.—*R. P. Brooks.*

20791. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ-E. *La crise allemande et ses remèdes.* [The German crisis and its remedies.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 24-3 (1) Jul. 1932: 7-48.—The reparations problem is the only one of Germany's problems which has been solved. The monetary situation remains the center of difficulty with both advocates of inflation and deflation urging their solutions. Of interest among these is the Wagemann plan for removing small notes and token money from the gold standard and increasing their issue while leaving notes of large denomination protected by the gold reserve. In the year ending May, 1932 the circulation of "small money" increased from 963 million marks to 1,140 million. Recent efforts to deal with the unemployment problem by rural colonization in East Prussia promise to have significant economic or social results if the movement continues to gain in volume. Other aspects of the crisis include the need for a reorganization of production and the reduction of prices (state price-fixing decrees), the adjustment of private debts and the liquidation of capital, the problem of economic self-sufficiency, and the state of the budget.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

20792. SCHRUIZ, WILLIAM L. Cuba's economic isolation. *Current Hist.* 36 (5) Aug. 1932: 545-549.—Principally dependent upon her export of sugar to the

U. S., Cuba now finds herself confronted with keen competition, hostile tariffs, and her own industrial limitations. Tariff protection encourages sufficient sugar production in Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Louisiana; similarly tropical fruits, early vegetables, and tobacco are produced within tariff walls, American interests dominate not only the sugar industry in Cuba, but public utilities, hotels, amusements, and her other industries. Cuba's chief course of relief lies in limiting her sugar output and diversifying her production in the direction of greater economic independence, and developing trade with countries other than the United States.—*M. Abbott.*

20793. SMITHE, LEWIS S. C. Rural reconstruction ideals and methods. III. Security for world's poverty (China). *Chinese Recorder.* 13 (8) Aug. 1932: 477-482.—The chief causes of poverty in China are: (1) inadequate education, too much of a literary type; (2) large families; (3) early marriage; (4) high child mortality; (5) extremely high rate of interest; (6) apprentices unpaid for the first three years; (7) old age; (8) disease; (9) the extremely small size of the family farm, a result of overpopulation; (10) the recent flood; (11) the lack of development of sufficient power machinery and natural resources for a congested population; (12) lack of a sufficient balance of trade; and (13) unequal distribution of resources. In the West not so large a percentage of the population lives so near the subsistence line as in China. A survey by the University of Nanking of the loss of farm families by the recent flood in the Yangtze and Husi rivers gives the result that 4,250,000 families suffered an average loss equivalent to their entire income for a year and a half.—*Homer H. Dubs.*

20794. SMITS, R. E. De economische situatie in Japan na het verlaten van den gouden standaard. [The economic situation in Japan after the abandonment of the gold standard.] *Econ. Weekblad v. Nederlandsch-Indie.* 1 (1) Jul. 8, 1932: 4-7.—The abandonment of the gold standard in Japan has not resulted in an improvement of the economic situation as was expected. The price level has risen considerably; especially the import articles showed a quick advance of prices, an advance which exceeded the depreciation of the yen, for example that of some textile goods and yarns. Neither the labor possibilities nor exports have improved by the depreciation of the yen. Since Sep. 1931 exports to China have decreased owing to political troubles with that country. The financial situation of the Japanese banks has deteriorated, and they have narrowed their credit facilities. The position of the Bank of Japan has been altered in the last few months. The maximum amounts of banknotes to be issued have been raised from 120,000,000 yen to 1,000,000,000 yen. All import duties have been increased 50%. (Figures.)—*Cecile Rothe.*

20795. STURROCK, H. N. Economic conditions in Yugoslavia, May, 1932. *Gt. Brit., Dept. Overseas Trade, Rep.* #521. 1932: pp. 36.

20796. TZANKOV, AL. Stopanskata i sotzialna kriza. [Economic and social crisis.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 31 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-24.—Being an agrarian country, the crisis in Bulgaria consists in a fall of prices of the agrarian products. The Bulgarian village is crowded with men. More than 50% of all agricultural holdings have to support 5-10 persons, and more than 60% of the holdings are less than 50 da. Bulgarian agriculture is not very profitable. Farmers are in debt 9 billion *lev* to banks, cooperative societies, and private persons. Bulgaria has lost her Turkish and Greek markets, and is seeking buyers on the western European market.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

20797. UL'IANOVSKIĬ, R. УЛЬЯНОВСКИЙ, Р. К вопросу о современном аграрном кризисе в Индии [The present agrarian crisis in India.] Аграрные

Проблемы (*Agrarye Problemy.*) (1-2) 1932: 79-105.—The reign of British imperialism and the feudalistic remnants which deepen the economic crisis in India; the attempt to transfer the whole burden of the crisis on the shoulders of the peasantry, the proletariat and the petite bourgeoisie; immense taxes, overproduction in colonial raw material and the catastrophic fall in prices for colonial raw products; the reduction of sowing area and the replacement of jute culture by rice growing which just saves the peasantry from starvation; the indebtedness of peasants to usurers,—all these are the main factors of the present agrarian crisis in India. The agrarian crisis forms here a common front with the labor movement.—*Eugen Kagarov.*

20798. UNSIGNED. Machinery in the factory and on the farm. *Conf. Board Bull. (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board.)* (67) Jul. 20, 1932: 533-536.

20799. UNSIGNED. Native progress in the British Empire. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25(6) Jun. 1932: 806-812.

20800. UNSIGNED. Der zweite russische Fünfjahresplan. [The second Russian five year plan.] *Baltische Monatsh.* 63(4) Apr. 1932: 209-223.—Owing to the fact that the result of the first five year plan did not come up to expectations—the rapid progress of agricultural collectivization had to be stopped, measures of individual farm management had to be reintroduced; agriculture as a whole proved incapable of paying for industrial reconstruction; and serious drawbacks in the fields of industry and finances—the second five year plan resolved upon by the Party Conference from January 30 to February 4, 1932, provides no new experiments in the economic field. It proclaims the end of technical reconstruction and the accomplishment of technical bases for all branches of social and economic life. Special attention is paid to the supply of food for the population, which was not provided in the first plan. Class war is advocated, but the private sector of economics from the end of 1932 amounts to 10% only.—*Hans Frerck.*

20801. WINKLER, WILLI. Russia during the third year of the five year plan. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 8(1) Jan.-May 1932: 42-56.

20802. WINKLER, WILLI. Russia's second five year plan. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 8(1) Jan.-May. 1932: 57-68.

20803. VERVIERS, EMILE. Economische noodpolitiek tot vermeerdere van koopkracht. [An economic emergency policy for the increase of purchasing power.] *De Economist.* 81(6) Jun. 1932: 440-473.—In the present article the writer confines himself to economic emergency measures as called for by domestic conditions in the Netherlands. His two points are balanced production and capital investment. (See also Entry 4: 21125).—*Adelaide Hasse.*

20804. VIKULIN, K. ВИКУЛИН, К. Кара-Калпакская Автономная ССР. [The autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of Kara-Kalpakia.] *Советское Строительство (Sovetskoe Stroitel'stvo.)* 5(70) 1932: 101-106.—On March 20, 1932 the former autonomous district of Kara-Kalpakia has been transformed into an autonomous socialist soviet republic forming a federative part of RSFSR. The new republic is located in Central Asia between 41° and 46° N. Lat. and 56°-60° E. Long. The total population on January 1, 1932 was 390,330 of which 38.1% were Kara-Kalpakians, 28.2% Kazaks, 27.6% Uzbeks, 1.6% Russians (census of 1926). Agriculture is here the leading industry; cotton culture and animal breeding (caracul sheep) are particularly prominent. Collectivization of agriculture shows great progress during the past two years; the number of collectivized farms rose from 35% in 1931 to 75.7% in 1932. Industrialization is still in its beginnings.

The percentage of literates is 22 in 1932 against 2.3% in 1931. (Statistical data).—*Eugen Kagarov.*

20805. VRIES, E. de. Beschouwingen over de Indlandsche landbouw en het loonpeil op Java en Madoera. [Views on native agriculture and wage levels in Java and Madura.] *Koloniale Studien.* 16(3) Jun. 1932: 265-279.—Because of the dense population, and not because of a poorly productive agriculture, the soil of Java renders a limited income per capita. The social conditions are such that there is very little differentiation in income between different strata of the population, but a very great geographic differentiation. The salaries of government officials by contrast show a small geographical and a wide social differentiation. The tax burdens rest very heavily upon the land holders of Java. These factors, especially for Java, have caused a great disparity between the income levels in the cities and in the rural districts, as a result of which there is an excessive drift to government positions, which in turn is causing an intellectual drainage of the rural communities.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

20806. YAMAMOTO, JOTARO. A five year plan for Japan. *Contemp. Japan.* 1(1) Jan. 1932: 45-51.

20807. ZANCHI, ANDREA. Note di economia sovietica. [Notes of Soviet economy.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22(6) Jun. 30, 1932: 698-703.—(Production, balance of payments, second five year plan.)

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

20808. AUHAGEN, OTTO. Die russische Agrarrevolution und ihre Lehre für die deutsche Landwirtschaft. [The Russian agricultural revolution and its lessons for German agriculture.] *Jahrb. d. Bodenreform.* 28(2) Jun. 1932: 65-89.

20809. B., H. The position of agriculture in the Free State of Saxony as deduced from accountancy results for the farming years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 23(7) Jul. 1932: 207-209.—This is a review of the first report published in 1927 in connection with the Institute for Agricultural Economy of Leipzig University. The bureau was established to study the conditions of farming in the Free State of Saxony. Farm accounts kept for three years on 1,731 farms comprising 4.17% of the area of Saxony under cultivation, were made available to the bureau. In none of the three years under review was a positive net return secured in agriculture, on the contrary an average annual deficit of 23.84 marks per ha. was shown. Of the farms on which accounts were kept, 46% were paying enterprises and 54% showed loss for the three year period. The net income of the farming family from agriculture is ascertained to be 47.85 marks per ha. If a 5% interest on the family capital is deducted the wage claim of the farming family stands at 21.65 marks, if on the other hand, the wage claim is deducted, there is an interest on the family capital of 88.21 marks per ha. The amount of the social income from agriculture becomes less as the size of the farm is increased. It is only in farms up to 30 ha. that there is a share for the farming family.—*W. W. Armentrout.*

20810. BAADE, FRITZ. Verbrauchereinkommen und Landwirtschaft. [Consumers' incomes and agriculture.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch., Spec. No.* (28) 1932: 5-19.—The index number of agricultural prices in Germany during the past four or five years has been steadily going down in spite of increased tariffs and other measures to increase consumption of home products and reduce importations. The German for-

foreign trade balance from 1927 to 1931 shows a considerable reduction of the import surplus in money value, due to a larger extent to reduced amounts imported than reduced prices. Statistical material available on the consumption of several agricultural products allows the conclusion that consumption of agricultural products has not decreased, and that the reduction of the import surplus is due to increased home production favored by a series of good crops, an increase in agricultural productivity, and a comparatively slow increase in population. Germany is approaching a state of self-sufficiency where tariffs are of secondary importance and where prices are largely influenced by consumers' incomes. Such a state has almost been reached as far as meats are concerned (99% in 1931). Reduction of consumers' incomes reduces prices for producers more than for middlemen because the middlemen's margin is two thirds either fixed or connected with the amount sold. With approaching complete self-sufficiency agricultural income may be increased (reduction of costs of production not considered) in two ways: increase of consumers' incomes, and decrease of the margin between producer's and retailer's price. (Supplement: Table of foreign trade balance for different kinds of food stuffs 1927-31).—*Hedwig Neubert Maevors.*

20811. BADING, H. Strukturwandlungen der Agrartechnik und ihre Folgen. [Changes in agricultural technique and its consequences.] *Arbeit.* 9(3) Mar. 1932: 172-184.—From 1913-1928, population increased by 10% and the total food production by 16%. Nevertheless, by the introduction of machinery, the large grain-growing countries, America and Australia, were able to put their products on the market at a lower price, and thus meet the fall in demand without restricting production until 1930. In Germany, economies were in the main effected by rationalization. Machinery is still on trial, and it is to be expected that a more extensive use of it will increase the number of unemployed who can no longer be absorbed by the towns. The plan of breaking up large farms into settlements can only be successful if they remain large enough to allow the introduction of machinery, but this does away with the idea of thus providing work for an almost unlimited number of unemployed.—*M. E. Liddall.*

20812. DOLINSKI, N. V. Krizata v bulgarskoto selско stopanstvo. [The crisis in Bulgarian rural economy.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 30(1) Jan. 1931: 27-36.—The crisis in rural Bulgarian economy is rooted in the national economic structure. Its characteristic features are: lack of capital, small size of holdings, primitive cultivation, and excess of human labor. Agricultural production of grain is very unprofitable for small households with too many members. The cure lies in cutting grain production to an amount just sufficient for the needs of the Bulgarian population, and cultivating other industrial and oil-yielding plants which require no machines and more human labor and which can find good market abroad. (Tables).—*V. Sharenkoff.*

20813. GAYSTER, A. Die sozialistische Umgestaltung der Landwirtschaft in der Sowjetunion. [The socialistic transformation of agriculture in the USSR.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 11(16) Aug. 2, 1932: 12-19.

20814. HANTOS, ELEMÉR. Die mitteleuropäische Lösung der Agrarkrise. [The central European solution of the agricultural crisis.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 14(1) 1930: 45-60.

20815. KEMPSKI. Die Modernisierung der argentinischen Landwirtschaft. [Modernizing of Argentine agriculture.] *Tropenpflanzer.* 36(7) Jul. 1932: 282-290.

20816. KRISTENSEN, K. J. Landmaendenes Indtaegter og Skatter i de sidste ti Aar. [Agricultural in-

come and taxes in the last ten years.] *Nationalökon. Tidsskr.* 70(3) 1932: 101-112. (Denmark.)

20817. KRUTSCHKOWA, A., and PLETTNER, E. Agrarkrise und Bauernbewegung in Japan. [Agricultural depression and the peasant movement in Japan.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 3(1-2) 1930: 217-225.—The spread of the agricultural depression throughout Japan is outlined with special reference to the production of rice and silk. Wages have decreased and unemployment has increased. At the same time rents for leased land have gone up, and this has led to rioting, not only on the part of individual tenants, but in the form of organized uprisings engineered by unions. One method of bringing the landlord to terms which is usually effective is for the tenant to give him back his land, generally before harvest time, leaving him to lose his rice crop for lack of help to harvest it.—*A. M. Hannay.*

20818. MOSER, C. O. (CH.); WESTBROOK, S. J.; BRIGHAM, ELBERT S.; WALL, NORMAN J.; CAMPBELL, J. PHIL.; THOMSON, E. H.; NETHERLAND, WOOD. Credit problems in the readjustment of land utilization and farm organization. *Proc., Natl. Conf. Land Utilization, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19-21, 1931.* May 1932: 202-239.

20819. SAID RAUF. Probleme der türkischen Landwirtschaft. [The problem of Turkish agriculture.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 14(1) 1930: 1-43.

20820. SCHLOSSER, ERNST. Entwicklung und Methoden der landwirtschaftlichen Verschuldungstatistik. [Development and methods of agricultural indebtedness statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 22(2) 1932: 229-241.—Two major questions are raised in an attempted accurate statistical analysis of German agricultural indebtedness: (1) the actual extent of indebtedness and (2) the economic circumstances connected with the indebtedness. Total farm indebtedness affords no insight into the economic status of the debt, since it may rest on either prosperous or poor farms. Nor does it give any indication of the time of incurring the debt, the reasons for borrowing and the interest rates involved. Geographic location of indebted farms, soil structure, ownership and inheritance rights, taxes, methods of farming and many other factors must be considered in an accurate evaluation of farm indebtedness. Considerable progress has been made in various communities in Germany to obtain detailed statistical data of short-term and long-term indebtedness for those farm units which keep no accurate accounts. Records of mortgages give only an incomplete picture of farm indebtedness, since they do not include personal and short-term obligations. Income tax returns offer the opportunity to compile more complete debt statistics, since tax subjects normally record every legitimate deduction for debts and debt charges. But income tax returns afford no insight into the types of indebtedness, whether short-term or long-term obligations. The unreliability of accounting procedure, and the incompleteness of accounting on individual farms, make this direct source of information on farm indebtedness unsatisfactory. Recourse must, therefore, be had to indirect methods of statistical compilation, and an annual record of farm debt statistics, such as was begun in Baden in 1928, is recommended by the author.—*Karl Scholz.*

20821. SERPIERI, ARRIGO. Le condizioni presenti dell'economia agricola Italiana. [The present situation of Italian agriculture.] *Nuova Antologia.* 280 (1436) Jan. 16, 1932: 184-207.

20822. SERPIERI, ARRIGO. Economia corporativa e agricoltura. [Corporate economy and agriculture.] *Economia.* 9(5) May 1932: 521-540.

20823. SHISHMANOV, KHR. Konferentsiyata na zemledelskite strani v Sofia. Predvaritelni belezhki. [The conference of the agrarian countries in Sofia. Preliminary notes.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhe-*

stvo. 30 (10) Dec. 1931: 641-648.—The second conference of the agrarian states held in Sofia December 10-13 is the supreme organ of the so-called bloc of the agrarian nations of eastern and central Europe. There were represented at Sofia conference Bulgaria, Estonia, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. There will be a permanent governing committee, and a quarterly journal, *Agriculture in Eastern Europe*, will be published.—V. Sharenkoff.

20824. YANCHULEV, B. Agrarnata kriza v neinite mezhdunarodni proyavi i v Bulgaria. [Agrarian crisis in its international manifestations and in Bulgaria.] *Spisane na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo*. 29 (5) May 1930: 245-272.—V. Sharenkoff.

20825. YARANOV, A. Nashata zemledelska politika. [Our agricultural policy.] *Spisane na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo*. 30 (1) Jan. 1931: 5-26.—Bulgaria must make more efforts for improving the living conditions of her 4,500,000 farmers, by pursuing a stronger agrarian policy. Climate, geographical position, fertility of soil represent excellent conditions for agriculture in Bulgaria. On the other hand, too small holdings, lack of capital, agricultural machines, and cultural backwardness are obstacles. Vines, fruit trees, roses, tobacco, vegetables, silk-worms, and industrial and oil yielding plants should be substituted for grain cultivation. The state should increase the means of communication, improve seed, create a good foreign market, facilitate credit for agriculturists, and help in improvement of techniques. In general, the policy must be directed toward producing agricultural products in which other countries do not compete or in which Bulgaria's product excels in quality.—V. Sharenkoff.

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

20826. AQUINO, EUSTAQUIO G. Some problems of agricultural land utilization. *Philippine Soc. Sci. Rev.* 4 (2) Apr. 1932: 136-141.

20827. CAL, L. E. (CH.); KNIGHT, H. G.; LIPMAN, J. G.; TOLLEY, H. R.; HOLMES, C. L.; BLACK, JOHN D.; WILSON, M. L.; WARBURTON, C. W. Adjustment in farming in the better farming areas. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Land Utilization, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19-21, 1931*. May 1932: 153-202.

20828. DOLINSKI, N. V. Budashteto na drebnoto selsko stopanstvo. [The future of the small village holdings.] *Spisane na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo*. 29 (9) Nov. 1930: 535-543.—V. Sharenkoff.

20829. H., C. Land tenure problems in east Africa. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 23 (3) Mar. 1932: 65-73.—The general policy in east Africa is for agricultural segregation, that the native owned lands be apart from those owned by Europeans. Native customs and usages must be considered in handling land problems. The principal of family or clan control tends to restrict rights of the individual but inheritance develops into private ownership. Cultivation rights may be acquired in various ways but are unstable. European immigration has brought modifications of existing systems such as native reserve boundaries, growth of population due to protection by the government, introduction of money, and better crops. Any system of land tenure is precarious under the tribal theory. It seems preferable that the natural evolution of land tenure should work itself out. However, some regulation is becoming apparent.—A. J. Dadisman.

20830. HEARST, CHARLES E. (CH); PETERSON, WILLIAM; COOPER, THOMAS P.; LADD, C. E.; GRAY, L. C.; SHOENMANN, L. R.; MUMFORD, H. W. Land: its use and misuse. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Land Utilization, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19-21, 1931*. May 1932: 37-77.

20831. LEAKE, MARTIN H. Studies in tropical

land tenure. (2) The West Indies. *Tropical Agric.* 9 (9) Sep. 1932: 272-276.

20832. McCALL, FREDERICK B. The Torrens system—after thirty-five years. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (4) Jun. 1932: 329-350.—(North Carolina.)

20833. MRÁZ, JOSEF. Estonsko. (Estonia.) *Stat. Obzor*. 13 (5-6) Aug. 1932: 383-396.—The agricultural census was taken June 5-10, 1929, and was limited to farms one ha. or more. Of the total area of Estonia (4,522,036 ha.), there are 133,357 farms comprising 3,093,749 ha. of land, (68.4% of the territory of the state), and including 2,651,871 ha. of agricultural soil. The remaining 1,428,287 ha. (31.6%) cover state forest, state territory, properties of less than 1 ha., roads, etc. The most numerous are farms of 10 to 20 ha. Large estates cover 3.2% of agricultural land, they average 245.4 ha. including 180 ha. of agricultural land. Pastures and meadows predominate in Estonia (52.3% of agricultural properties); cultivable soil covers 32.6%; and gardens 0.2%. Of the non-agricultural land (14.3%) the forests cover 5.2% and swamps 4.9%.—J. S. Rouček.

20834. N-SKAÏA, I. H.-СКАЯ, И. К. Вопросы о классовой дифференциации в Персидской деревне. [Problems of class differentiation in the Persian village.] *Аграрные проблемы. (Agrarnye Problemy.)* (1-2) 1932: 132-146.—Agrarian conditions in Persia are based on the one hand on large estates of semi-feudalistic owners and on the other hand on the usufruct of the small peasant (tenant). The land is the property of a few rich owners; the nobility, the merchants, the functionaries, and the clergy. The peasants of a Persian village are divided into the following groups: (1) rich peasants who own land, lease land in order to sub-lease it, keep shops, and often also lend money at interest; (2) middle class peasants, i.e. peasants who own or lease rather small parcels; (3) tenants who own no land nor cattle nor an inventory and therefore receive but 20 to 60% of the revenue as wages; and (4) semi-proletarians who partly earn their living as wage earners.—Eugen Kagarov.

20835. PEARSON, R. A. (CH.); OLSEN, NILS A.; MEAD, ELWOOD; STONE, JAMES C.; HYDE, ARTHUR M. Land utilization and the farm problem. *Proc., Natl. Conf. Land Utilization, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19-21, 1931*. May 1932: 1-36.

20836. UNSIGNED. Land settlement in Scotland. *Scot. J. Agric.* 15 (3) Jul. 1932: 245-252.—A discussion of land settlement operations of the Department of Agriculture of Scotland in the years 1912-31. In that period, 5,905 individual settlements either of new or of enlarged holdings were accomplished involving 610,273 a. In carrying out the program laid down in various legislative enactments, the department has handled 24,897 applications. The years, 1914, 1919-24 are outstanding in the large number of applicants established on small holdings. In providing for an applicant, the department first acquires the land in large tracts, then arranges it into small holdings usually less than 50 a., and improves each holding with buildings, fences, and water facilities. The total amount spent or committed by the Department since 1912 totals £3,300,000.—W. G. Murray.

20837. VÖCHTING, FRIEDRICH. Bäuerliche Eigentumsbildung in der römischen Campagna. [Peasant property holdings in the Roman Campagna.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 136 (3) Mar. 1932: 382-426.

20838. YOUNG, G. E. Economic utilization of land for pasture in southern Indiana. *Indiana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #359. 1932: pp. 24.

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

20839. BENEDICT, M. R. The opportunity cost basis of the substitution method in farm management.

J. Farm Econ. 14(3) Jul. 1932: 384-405.—Costs as computed under the cost accounting technique used in commercial and industrial enterprises have little relation either to supply or to price in a competitive economy, and may be a very poor guide in an attempt to rationalize the farm business either individually or nationally. Costs in the sense of resistances to continued or expanded production are made up of several types of cost elements which behave differently under the pressure of reduced prices for products or under the stimulus of increased prices. Behavior with respect to several of these cost elements is discussed in detail. (5 graphs.)—*S. W. Mendum.*

20840. CASE, H. C. M. Readjustments in organization in view of the outlook for agriculture in the corn belt. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(3) Jul. 1932: 433-441.—Leading farmers in Illinois are making adjustments by adopting practices that reduce cash costs, practices that add to the current farm income but require little expense, and, in fewer cases, practices that add to the income but require several years of time or the outlay of new capital. Necessity for reducing cash expenses is receiving paramount consideration, for the actual cash outlay in operating typical corn-belt farms in 1931 exceeded the income at current prices. There is also a tendency for the better farmers to intensify their production.—*S. W. Mendum.*

20841. DAVIES, J. LLEFELYS. Labour requirements of crops on Welsh farms. *Welsh J. Agric.* 8 1932: 26-36.—This study analyzes the labor requirements on 16 Welsh farms for the cropping cycles extending from May 1925 to December 1927. The average man and horse labor requirements of the following crops are given: cereals, root crops, potatoes, hay, and pasture. Many of the figures given are high as compared with similar figures in English areas and particularly in other countries. This is partly due to the comparatively small plots and fields on which the various crops are grown. It is also partly due to the system of exchanging labor between farms which still exists, under which the actual needs of the various processes (particularly harvesting) do not always bear a close relation to the labor utilized.—*Edgar Thomas.*

20842. FORSTER, G. W. Readjustments for southern agriculture in view of the outlook. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(3) Jul. 1932: 429-432.—*S. W. Mendum.*

20843. GERCHIKOV, M. ГЕРЧИКОВ, М. В. борьба социалистические зерновые фабрики. [The struggle for the Socialist grain factories.] *Вольшевик. (Bol'shevik.)* (5) Mar. 15, 1931: 38-48.—In 1928, Stalin's suggestion for the mechanization and industrialization of the Soviet grain factories met with bitter opposition and great skepticism. Today, the Soviet grain factories are playing the leading role in introducing large scale production of grain, mechanization, and collectivization into the rural districts of the Soviet union. They are the most successful producers of grain in the country, act as outstanding examples to the collective peasant farms, and form the most important units for communist propaganda in the village.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

20844. GRAAFF, A. de. De Rijkseenheid en de suikerindustrie. [The unity of the state and the sugar industry.] *Rijkseenheid.* 3 (32) May 11, 1932: 247-248.—Three parts of Dutch territories are sugar producing: the Netherlands, Java, and Surinam; in Surinam only a small amount of sugar is produced. With the present low prices sugar cannot be produced in any country without loss; in the Netherlands, the government subsidizes the sugar beet industry. In Java this industry is exclusively for export and an export or production premium under present circumstances would have involved too great expense. In the Netherlands the area in sugar beets has decreased in the last few years, much of the beet area having been planted with wheat. The

consequence is that in the coming year some 20,000 t. of sugar will have to be imported. The author suggests an arrangement between the Dutch and the Dutch East Indian government by which this sugar would be obtained from Java.—*Cecile Rothe.*

20845. HOLMES, C. L. Readjustment in organization for production in view of the outlook for agriculture. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(3) Jul. 1932: 406-428.—Out of the present situation some very significant changes in U. S. agriculture, both in the geography of production of individual commodities and in the forms of organization for production, will issue. Potentially desirable readjustments, sweeping as they may become when opportunity arrives to make them actual, must now be held in abeyance. Reduced prices have stayed, for the time being, a large part of the envisioned progress in farm efficiency. There is no opportunity at present for the outflow of surplus agricultural labor into other lines of employment. The extremely low prices of products have arrested progress in mechanization and increased farm efficiency because of its influence upon the nature of farming costs. Farmers are finding it the wise policy to adjust through sloughing off of cash expenses at the same time that they drastically reduce their scale of expenditure for consumption. All these things combine to arrest for the present any major movement toward agricultural readjustment in terms of major changes in crop and livestock production programs, in production practice, or in economic organization of farms.—*S. W. Mendum.*

20846. JOHNSON, SHERMAN E. Readjustments in organization in the northern great plains area in view of the outlook for agriculture. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(3) Jul. 1932: 442-446.—A thorough reorganization of farm financing will be necessary. In the eastern part the best paying farm organizations of the next 10 years will be built around livestock as major enterprises. In the western drier part there may be some farm abandonment for a time followed by grazing, but the more productive lands will remain in wheat production.—*S. W. Mendum.*

20847. LADD, CARL E. Land planning in the Empire State. *New Repub.* 71 (922) Aug. 3, 1932: 306-308.—With agriculture at its lowest ebb it has become increasingly important for the states to evolve workable land policies to prevent any attempts to produce crops or livestock on improper soil or under unfavorable climatic and market conditions. New York state has perhaps developed its land policy more definitely than has any other state. Two pieces of legislation have been enacted. The first provides state aid to counties for reforestation work; the second provides for a 15-year program, appropriating a total of \$20,000,000 to purchase and reforest over a million acres of land. There are three steps which should be included in a program of land utilization: (1) the land should be classified; (2) as soon as an area is deemed unfit for agriculture, it should be transferred to public ownership and used for growing trees, recreational purposes, water-supply protection, or other public purposes; and (3) the land that is suited for permanent agriculture should be developed as highly as possible, with hard-surfaced roads, good schools, health facilities, and rural electrification.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

20848. POND, GEORGE A., and WILCOX, WALTER W. A study of the human factor in farm management. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(3) Jul. 1932: 470-479.—Farm management investigators have felt the need for an evaluation of the personal and family influences that affect farm success. This first definite study in such a field had for its purpose development of a methodology for studying the human element in farm management. A group of farmers in southeastern Minnesota whose business records were available as a result of coopera-

tive projects were each asked to rank in order of importance the ten personal factors he considered most significant in determining his financial success. Farm experience, wife's cooperation, ambition to succeed, and liking for farm work were given first place by these farmers in the order mentioned. These and other facts obtained were related to the farmers' earnings.—*S. W. Mendum.*

20849. PRYSE-HOWELL, J. Further study of some factors of efficiency in milk production. *Welsh J. Agric.* 8 1932: 3-26.—This article is based on data collected during the course of a special investigation into the financial costs and returns of milk production in Wales. The two years' results of 26 cases, each case representing one herd for one year, are analyzed so as to show the influence of the following important factors on the results obtained: method of feeding and sources of foods, labor requirements, method of herd maintenance, and period of calving. Over the two years the amount remaining for management and profit after all other expenses (including interest on capital) had been met was £13. 8. 10 per cow or 5.21d per gallon.—*Edgar Thomas.*

20850. SIVOGRIVOV; NIKISHIN; VOÏNILOVICH; OSTAPENKO; MENSIN; SEDOV. СИВОГРИВОВ, НИКИШИН, ВОЙНИЛОВИЧ, ОСТАПЕНКО, МЕНСИН И СЕДОВ. Нормы выработки и организации сельскохозяйственного производства. [Standard rates of output and organization in farm production.] Социалистическое переустройство (*Sotsialisticheskoe Pereustroistvo*.) 2 (14) 1932: 65-84.—Standard rates are of great importance when organizing large socialistic farms. These standard rates include three elements: volume, quality and time. The rate of production is the maximum of productivity attainable within certain organizational, technical, and natural conditions. Methods of determination include empirical (experimental) work, theoretical calculations and examples of shock groups. A working day is the amount of regular medium-heavy work done by a collectivized farm worker (*kolhoz*) during a normal working day. The rates differentiate with respect to the lot, character and time of work, etc.—*Eugen Kagarov.*

20851. WHITTAKER, E. An experiment in the interpretation of farm profits. *Scot. J. Agric.* 15 (3) Jul. 1932: 320-329.—(An experiment in statistical method undertaken in an attempt to solve an important problem of economic advisory work.) The information used in this case was taken from financial accounts kept on individual farms. The method followed involved multiple correlation analysis as developed by Ezekiel. A close correspondence was secured between actual profits and those estimated by calculation.—*W. G. Murray.*

20852. WOODWORTH, H. C. Readjustments in farm organization in New England. *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (3) Jul. 1932: 447-452.—There are still thousands of good small farms which seem to be as permanent a part of our agriculture as the larger farms. On these small farms it has seemed easier to adjust personnel to the farm than to reorganize the farm to fit the needs of men. Many of the present orchards must be made larger in order to take advantage of low cost methods. In poultry raising, technical skill and freedom from disease have been more important than mere organization in determining success. The New England dairyman cannot compete with the dairymen of the north central states through any factory system of milk production when the margin of milk prices over butterfat prices is slight; he must drop back toward the low cost point. The highly specialized fruit, poultry, or dairy farms in New England must reorganize by shifting factors within the one enterprise and not through adjustments with other crops and other enterprises.—*S. W. Mendum.*

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

20853. ANOSOV, G. A. АНОСОВ, Г. А. Казакстан—новый район сахарной промышленности. [Kazakhstan—a new regime for the sugar industry.] Народное хозяйство Казакстана. (*Narodnoe Khoziaistvo Kazakstana*.) 1 1932: 52-62.—The geographic and economic conditions in south Kazakstan are very favorable for the development of the sugar industry. Capital investments for 1932 amounted to 64,500,000 rubles.—*Eugen Kagarov.*

20854. BENNETT, M. K.; FARNSWORTH, HELEN C.; DAVIS, JOSEPH S. Survey of the wheat situation, December 1931 to March 1932. *Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst., Wheat Studies.* 8 (7) May 1932: 377-407.—One of the Food Research Institute's periodic analyses of the world wheat situation. Contains sections on international trade; changes in the supply position; wheat consumption, 1931-32; wheat price movements; some aspects of the outlook. (7 charts, 13 appendix tables.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

20855. BENNETT, M. K.; FARNSWORTH, HELEN C.; DAVIS, JOSEPH S. Survey of the wheat situation, April to July, 1932. *Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst., Wheat Studies.* 8 (10) Sep. 1932: 469-502.—One of the Food Research Institute's periodical analyses of the world wheat situation. Contains sections on wheat crops of 1932; international trade; visible supplies and outward carryovers; wheat price movements; some aspects of the outlook. (6 charts, 4 text tables, 12 appendix tables.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

20856. BENTON, A. H. Wool marketing. *North Dakota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #252. 1931: pp. 46.—Statistics and charts are included showing the number of sheep, wool production, and population of the United States by years, 1870-1930; production, imports, and consumption of wool in the United States by years, 1921-1930; annual per capita consumption and prices of grease wool excluding carpet wool, cotton, rayon yarn, and raw silk in the United States, 1921-1930; number of sheep, production of wool, and farm price of wool in North Dakota, 1920-1930; and prices for medium and fine grades of wool in Boston and London, 1921-1930. Wool marketing methods in the United States, the marketing classes of domestic wool, and the factors—grade, condition, and character—determining market value of wool are described. The origin, organization, method of operation, and marketing costs of the North Dakota Cooperative Wool Marketing Association are described and discussed, and wool shrinkage tables and a glossary of wool terms are appended.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

20857. BRANDON, H. G. Proefneming voor machinele hoeve-rijstcultuur op de plantage Guadeloupe in Suriname in 1925-1926. [An experiment with a mechanical rice industry on the estate of Guadeloupe in Surinam in 1925-1926.] *West-Indische Gids.* 14 (3-4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 81-98.—A plan of a small farm in Surinam with rice and maize cultivation, carried out with application of modern machinery, and the results of experimental farming of this kind on the plantation "Guadeloupe." The author concludes from these results, that on the clay soils of Surinam an average annual yield of 3,400 to 4,000 kg rice (unhusked) and 2,000 to 3,000 kg maize (dry) can be obtained. Cattle for tractive power seems preferable to tractors. For use on a large scale floating cable plowing machines seem quite practical in this low country where the land is divided into small beds for drainage purpose.—*Cecilie Rothe.*

20858. DAVIS, JOSEPH S. The world wheat problem. *Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst., Wheat Studies.* 8 (8) Jul. 1932: 409-444.—Persisting surplus characterizes the current world wheat problem. For four years world wheat stocks have been excessive, by 200 to 300 mil-

lion bushels or more. Available supplies have continuously exceeded annual consumption plus normal carry-overs, even after large diversion into low-price outlets. Margins between export surpluses and import requirements have been abnormally wide. Wheat prices in many countries have fallen distressingly low. The bumper crop of 1928 was mainly responsible for the emergence of huge surplus. The deepening economic depression since 1929 has contributed to its persistence; but extensive government policies, adopted without regard to their bearings on the world situation, have been more largely responsible. A rational approach to solution lies through expansion of consumption and temporary contraction of production, supported by a re-orientation of national policies toward consumer interests. (6 charts and 1 text table.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

20859. EASTMAN, M. G. An economic study of dairy farming in Grafton County New Hampshire, 1930. *New Hampshire Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #260. 1931: pp. 102.

20860. GURSKI, J. H. Stosunek cen wytworów i środków produkcji w rolnictwie. [Production and the means of production in agriculture.] *Rolnictwo.* 3 (2) May 1932: 25-39.

20861. HENDRICKSON, C. I. An economic study of the agriculture of the Connecticut valley. IV. A history of tobacco production in New England. *Connecticut Agric. Exper. Station (Storrs), Bull.* #174. 1931: pp. 65.

20862. JONESCO-BRĂILA, C. La production des animaux d'élevage en Roumanie. [The production of breeding animals in Rumania.] *Corr. Econ. Roumaine* (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 1-33.—The value of the production in animals of Rumania for the year 1928, was 58,600,000,000 lei.—*Ioan Adămoiu.*

20863. LIGTHART, TH. De invloed der huidige wereldstromingen op de Java-suikerindustrie. [The influence of the present world tendencies on the Java sugar industry.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 17 (864) Jul. 20, 1932: 566-568.—(A consideration of the proposal of the *Nederlandsch-Indische Handelsbank* and the *Nederlandsch-Indische Landbouwmaatschappij* concerning the establishment of a cooperative society of Sugar Producers in Java.) The situation of the Java sugar industry is serious. In two important import countries, viz. British India and Japan, the production was increased so much that a great part of the Dutch East Indian sugar trade with these countries has been lost. It is probable that only a part of the Java sugar industry will be able to rise again, the weak producers falling off. But it is not clear what should be expected of the government; it cannot save industries which are not able to produce economically.—*Cecile Rothe.*

20864. LUYTELAER, TH. van and TINBERGEN, J. De koffie-valorisaties, geschiedenis en resultaten, [Coffee valorizations, history and results.] *De Economist.* 81 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 517-538.—(A historical survey of the coffee policy of the Brazilian government in the last decades.) An endeavor is made to analyze mathematically the effect of coffee valorization and coffee destruction on the price and consumption of coffee. To this purpose the connection between the general economic conditions of the world and the consumption of coffee and between price fluctuations and this consumption are figured out. The authors calculated that the first mentioned conditions caused before the war an average increase of 0.3 million bags per year and after the war an increase of 0.7 million bags, assuming that the market price remained the same. They conclude further that before the war a fall of one cent in market price caused an increase in sale of 0.4 million bags and after the war an increase of sale of 0.2 million bags. The authors further discuss the "monopoly price" of coffee in Brazil, i.e. the price which gives the highest profit to the planter, taking into consideration that with the

rising of the market price the sale decreases. They conclude that the valorization policy has been unable to bring the market price nearer the monopoly price and they consider the disadvantages of the policy greater than the advantages.—*Cecile Rothe.*

20865. MACGREGOR, J. J. A study of livestock movements in Cornwall and Devon. *Seale-Hayne Agric. College, Pamph.* #38. Jul. 1932: pp. 70.—This statistical study is based primarily on railway station records of livestock carried during the year 1930, these records being substantiated by statistics of market entries and slaughterhouse killings during the same year. Complete tabular statements are given of the movements of cattle by rail out of and into the two counties of Cornwall and Devon as well as between districts within their borders. The result gives a fairly complete picture of the movements of cattle, calves, sheep, and pigs during one year in an important livestock district.—*Edgar Thomas.*

20866. MANSCHOT, H. J. De invloed van het buitenlandisch kapitaal op de ontwikkeling van de cultures ter Oostkust van Sumatra. [The influence of foreign capital on the development of agriculture on the East Coast of Sumatra.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 17 (849) Apr. 6, 1932: 272-274; (850) Apr. 13, 1932: 296-298.—The tobacco industry has always been chiefly a Dutch industry, at present 96½% of the capital invested is Dutch. In the rubber industry in 1914 only 39% of the capital was Dutch, in 1918, 30%, in 1930, 38%, and in that year the shares of England and the U. S. were respectively 28 and 16½%. The tea industry was started in 1910; in 1920, 25% was Dutch capital, in 1927, 52%, in 1930, 61½%; the English share was 32% in 1930. In 1919 the development of the palm oil industry started; in the first five years French-Belgian capital played an important part, at present it is a chiefly Dutch industry. The sisal industry has always been exclusively Dutch. The total amount of investments in the agricultural industries is calculated at 650,000,000 guilders at the end of 1930 (1914-173,000,000).—*Cecile Rothe.*

20867. MARESCALCHI, ARTURO. Le condizioni presenti dell'economia agricola Italiana. Il problema viticolo. [Present conditions of Italian agriculture. The vine-growing problem.] *Nuova Antologia.* 280 (1435) Jan. 1, 1932: 81-92.

20868. MIKUSCH, G. Schatting van de Europeesche suikerproductie in 1932. [Estimation of the European sugar production in 1932.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 17 (870) Aug. 31, 1932: 679-680.—Estimated figures of the area planted with sugar beets and of beet sugar production in the various European countries for 1932. The total production is estimated to amount to 7,397,000 t. including that of the USSR at 2,000,000 t.—*Cecile Rothe.*

20869. PAVLOV, T. K. Spadaneto na tzenite na zurnenite khрани v Turtziya i ruskiya iznos. [The fall of grain prices in Turkey and Russian exports.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 30 (1) Jan. 1931: 45-48.—Tables. The fall in price of grain in Turkey resulted in an acute economic crisis; one of the chief causes was Russian dumping.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

20870. PREWETT, F. J. Milk production on arable land. *J. Ministry Agric.* 39 (6) Sep. 1932: 537-541.—The investigation described here was carried out by the Oxford Economics Research Institute on 205 Cheshire dairy farms, a large number of which were known to be run on arable lines. The object was to discover whether arable dairying as here practiced was more productive of milk than grass dairying. The results were unexpected although conclusive and showed that the cash income per cow and its relation to total income and expenditure remained constant for all proportions of arable land to grass.—*Edgar Thomas.*

20871. TAYLOR, ALONZO E. Corn and hog surplus of the Corn Belt. *Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst.,*

Misc. Publ. #6. 1932: pp. 658.—The hog surplus, which is considered roughly as the volume of hog products exported, is expected to continue. It will not disappear as did the surplus of cattle and sheep. Most of the hog surplus is in the form of lard. Lard has no distinguishing physical or chemical qualities and is therefore exposed to severe competition from vegetable and marine fats and oils, the production of which has increased greatly in recent years. The Corn Belt farmer can not be considered as a low cost producer of fat nor is the fat he produces of exceptional qualities. The foreign outlet for both lard and pork probably will become more restricted in future years. Prices of both corn and hogs in this country are determined largely by domestic conditions and not by foreign supply and demand conditions of these commodities. The equalization fee probably would raise hog prices for one or two years if expertly managed, but since hog production could not be controlled the plan would not work for a longer period of time. The expert debenture plan is inapplicable to hogs because of the many forms in which hog products are merchandised. Even though it should stimulate prices initially, the higher prices would cause increased production and eventual failure of the plan. The farm allotment plan (as proposed originally by Spillman and Black) is not applicable to corn and hogs. "Internal" methods of relief, which include technical improvements, a better utilization of the land and the adjustment of supply to demand, offer considerable opportunity for improving the economic position of Corn Belt farmers.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

20872. TERMOHLEN, W. D., and MILLER, P. L. A survey of Iowa's poultry industry. *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station, Circ.* #133. 1931: pp. 32.

20873. THOMAS, EDGAR; BISSET, G. B.; PRINGLE, C. Financial results of dairy farming in the Blackmore Vale 1931-32. *Reading Univ., Agric. Econ. Dept., Finan. Accounts Studies (Mimeographed)*. 1 Aug. 1932: pp. 6.—This summarizes the financial results obtained on 20 grassland dairy-farms in the Blackmore Vale district of Dorset in 1931-32. It forms the first of a series of studies on the financial results of groups of farms in the south of England.—*Edgar Thomas.*

20874. TZANKOV, ASEN. Padaneto na tzenite i bulgarskoto selско стопанство. [The fall of prices and Bulgarian rural economy.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhество*. 31 (2) Feb. 1932: 73-94.—Since 1929 when prices of agricultural products began to fall, Bulgarian agriculture began to improve, with increasing yield. However, with the fall of prices, rural purchasing power is falling. In 1930 and 1931 it had dropped to about 30% below 1928. The big production and low prices help Bulgarian foreign trade to increase in volume. Exports and imports are increasing, new markets are sought and found. Agriculture is becoming more intensive. (Tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

20875. UNSIGNED. Onze groote cultures in 1931. [Important crops of East Coast of Sumatra in 1931.] *Mededeel. v. de Handelsvereen. te Medan*. 18(5) Mar. 1932: 1-4.—The acreage of rubber, palm oil, and tea increased annually until 1931. The tobacco acreage remained nearly stationary. Rubber production of 1931 was 78,216 t., of which 26,605 t. were produced on Dutch estates, 2,155 on American, and 18,077 on British. Tobacco was almost entirely produced by the Dutch (17,779 t.). Oil palm cultivation has increased considerably, the total production of oil and kernels being 67,380 t., over half of which was produced by the Dutch. Of the tea, 6,805 t. were produced on Dutch and 4,691 t. on British estates. The normal increase of capital investments stopped in 1931.—*Cecile Rothe.*

20876. UNSIGNED. Die Preise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte im Jahre 1931. [The prices of agricultural products in 1931.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft*. 68 (2) 1932: 264-283.

20877. UNSIGNED. Relation of daily prices to the marketing of hogs at Chicago. *New York Agric. Exper. Station (Ithaca), Bull.* #534. 1932: pp. 97.—Day to day changes in the prices of hogs affect the number of hogs marketed. An advance of 25 cents in the price of hogs from Saturday to Monday increases the receipts of hogs on the following Thursday by 30%. On all days of the week, advances in price stimulated the movement of hogs to market, and declines in price retarded the movement of hogs to market. Price advances stimulated the movement of hogs to market more in the winter months than in the summer months. Two successive price advances stimulated the movement of hogs more than an advance following a decline. (108 figures.)

20878. UNSIGNED. Tiende berichtgeving bevolkingsrubbercultuur. [Tenth report on native rubber industry in the Dutch East Indies.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 22 (21) May 27, 1932: 533-537.—The fall of rubber prices in the first quarter of 1932 has again caused a considerable decrease in the production of native rubber in the Dutch East Indies. Production during the first quarter of 1932, compared with that of the first quarter of 1931, showed a decrease of 31%. As an example of the prices the natives got for their rubber, it may be mentioned, that in Bankinang (West Coast of Sumatra) in January, 1932, f. 2.50 was paid per picul (61 kg.), in February f. 2, in March f. 1.50 and later f. 1.—*Cecile Rothe.*

20879. VINK, G. J.; EILAND D JO JODIHARDJO; BRAND, M. J. van den. Ontleding van de rijstcultuur in het gehucht Kenep, residentie Soerabaia. [Rice cultivation in Kenep, residency of Surabaia, Java.] *Landbouw*. 7 (6) Dec. 1931: 407-435.—An analysis of the labor performed on the rice fields and of rice production; the inquiry included: (1) fields planted with rice before the sugar crops and (2) those planted immediately after the sugar crop. Most of the labor is carried out by the family of the farmer. Average expenses are calculated at 33 guilders per ha., the wage demands of the family at 51 guilders per ha. for the second kind of rice fields; for the first kind of rice fields these amounts are, respectively, 46.5 and 68 guilders. The income of the farmer, viz. wage demand plus farmer's gain plus rental value of the ground, has been calculated for the two kinds of rice fields at 159 and 203 guilders per ha. The farmer's income (without the wage) is closely related to production. With the increase of production the income increases regularly and the costs increase little.—*Cecile Rothe.*

20880. VOLZ, A. Javasuiker en de crisis. [Java sugar and the crisis.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten*. 17 (867) Aug. 10, 1932: 614-615.—The Society of Java Sugar Producers (VISP) has been a subject of much criticism on account of its selling policy of the last few years, which is considered to have stimulated the present sugar crisis. In former years the sugar crop was always wholly sold before the milling campaign. In 1929 however the VISP abandoned this system and decided to keep a stock of 200,000 t. in order to raise the prices; however the price declined and at the beginning of the new crop, the stock had not yet been wholly sold. In 1930 the export to Europe decreased considerably in consequence of the abolition of the price reduction granted to Java sugar shipped to the Netherlands; in 1931 the reduction was instituted again in order to be able to compete with Cuba. If the VISP had followed the old selling system, the stocks would not have grown as they have done. It may be desirable to keep these stocks out of the export market and to use them for home consumption; the quality would decline in course of years but the measure would have a good influence on the price of following crops.—*Cecile Rothe.*

20881. WALKER, A. L.; LANTOW, J. L. PICKRELL, K. P. Economics of sheep production in western

New Mexico. *Agric. Exper. Station, New Mexico College Agric. & Mech. Arts, Bull.* #204. May 1932: pp. 51.

20882. WYLLIE, JAMES, and HEWISON, N. V. Financial results on the college farms. II. Milk production over five years 1926-27 to 1930-31. An example in building up a tuberculin-tested herd. *So. Eastern Agric. College, Dept. Econ. Rep.* #14. 1932: 36-73.—This is the second of a series of reports dealing with the financial results of the Wye College farms. A description is given of the general management of the dairy herd, with particular reference to the steps taken since 1927 to establish a tuberculin-tested herd, with a view to the sale of Grade A (tuberculin tested) milk. The financial results of the milking herd showed an improvement over the period of 6.62d per gallon or £17. 16. 0 per cow. The various factors contributing towards this improvement are examined. It is probable that the net financial results are somewhat better than they would have been from a non-tested herd.—*Edgar Thomas.*

20883. WYLLIE, JAMES. Some aspects of economic milk production. *J. So. Eastern Agric. College.* (30) Jul. 1932: 9-21.—This paper, now printed in the Wye College Journal, was read before the Conference of Agricultural Organizers held at Cambridge in June, 1931. The remarkable development in the technical aspects of milk production during the 50 years are reviewed, and the attention is drawn to the fact that in spite of this development the general organization of milk production has virtually remained unchanged.—*Edgar Thomas.*

20884. YOUNG, H. N. Production and marketing of field beans in New York. *New York Agric. Exper. Station, Ithaca (Cornell Univ.), Bull.* #532. Dec. 1931: pp. 203.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

20885. B., M. New developments in economic and social agricultural legislation in Spain. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 23 (3) Mar. 1932: 73-77.—Among the measures recently passed of importance to Spanish agriculture are: (1) Mixed agrarian juries. The object of this measure is to fix conditions of farm work and to regulate relations between employers and farm workers, between land owner and tenant, and between cultivators and manufacturers of agricultural raw materials. (2) Forced cultivation. Under this act cultivation of arable land becomes obligatory. When cleared land is not under cultivation the communal committee makes a plan for its cultivation which is handed to the owner. If the owner refuses to cultivate the land it is considered as abandoned. (3) Cooperative land-holding societies. This act aims to remedy the periodical unemployment of farm workers and improve the system of subletting. (4) Accidents occurring in pursuit of farm work. Accident insurance for agricultural workers is provided for in this act. These acts have been passed within the last two years, hence they have not had time to reach their fullest importance but the results are promising.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

20886. CRANSBERG, I. Productiebeperking. [Restriction of production.] *De Economist.* 81 (3) Mar. 1932: 199-214.

20887. MIKLASZEWSKI, SZCZESNY. Organisation actuelle de l'encouragement à l'agriculture en Pologne. [Present organization of agricultural aid in Poland.] *Est Europ. Agric.* 1 (1) Apr. 1932: 39-64.—A comparative survey of the data and statistics on work for the encouragement of agriculture in Poland. This includes: (1) credits supplied to agriculture by the provinces, (2) the personnel of departmental association and the agricultural chambers, (3) instructors, (4) primary agricultural schools, (5) agricultural teaching outside the schools, (6) agricultural prize-shows, (7) or-

ganization of model farms, and (8) dairy control.—*A. Vidaković.*

20888. UNSIGNED. Agriculture and the Ottawa conference. *J. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries.* 34 (7) Oct. 1932: 617-620.—A brief official statement of the principal results of the arrangements entered into at Ottawa as they affect home agriculture.—*Edgar Thomas.*

20889. UNSIGNED. The Wheat Act, 1932. *Scot. J. Agric.* 15 (3) Jul. 1932: 286-292.—This act was designed to grant aid to the growers of wheat in the United Kingdom. The act provides for payment to registered growers of a certain sum if the price of wheat drops below a "standard" price. Funds for payment are to be secured from millers and importers.—*W. G. Murray.*

20890. UNSIGNED. The Wheat Act 1932. *J. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries.* 39 (6) Sep. 1932: 509-513.—This is a brief explanation of the more important points of procedure to be followed with regard to the working of the Wheat Act which became law on May 12, 1932, and which aims at establishing a standard price and a secure market for home-grown wheat of millable quality.—*Edgar Thomas.*

FORESTRY

20891. BARANSKI, LADISLAS. Les forêts de la Pologne, leur structure et leur aménagement. [The forests of Poland, their composition and management.] *L'Agric. Polonaise et d. Pays de l'Est Européen.* 1 (4) Oct. 1931: 74-85.—The forest area of Poland was slightly under 9,000,000 ha. in 1923, of which 32% belonged to the state. Pine occupied 60% of the area, spruce 12%, fir 3%, oak 5% and other species (birch, aspen, alder, etc.) 20%. In western Poland the forests have mostly been well managed for a long time and are more or less in even-aged, pure stands; in the east they are more irregular and have been managed less intensively. Annual growth in the state forests averages around 8,000,000 cu. m., and the total for the whole country is about 21,500,000 cu. m. The cut is somewhat greater than this, but is being reduced gradually. In the state forests a larger area is planted each year than is cut. During the first 10 yrs. after the war 500,000 ha. of forest land was turned over to agriculture, and about 15,000 ha. of idle land was afforested. There are about 1,500 wood-working establishments, employing in normal years 60,000 permanent workers. The state forests normally yield a net revenue of about 100,000,000 zlotys. All except the very small private forests are required to be managed under working plans approved by the state forest department.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

20892. FARMER, JAMES C. (CH.); ZON, RAPHAEL; PRATT, GEORGE D.; FOWLER, JAMES; DANA, S. T.; STUART, R. Y.; COBB, CULLY A. The place of forestry in a national land-utilization program. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Land Utilization, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19-21, 1931; May 1932: 77-110.*

20893. HELMIG, AUGUST. Der Wald und seine Erhaltung im rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet. [Forests and their preservation in the Rhine-Westphalian industrial region.] *Wirtschaftsstudien.* 128 1932: pp. 110.

20894. LOREY, MAX. Über den Kapitalbegriff in der Forstwirtschaft. [The capital concept in forestry.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 136 (6) Jun. 1932: 834-847.—Forest and land are merely two aspects of the same essential factor of production: land. The forest stand should be considered as land, not as capital.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

20895. MIKLASZEWSKI, JAN. Przygotowanie i dokształcanie nowych zasterów młodych sił do pracy w zawodzie leśnym w Polsce i zagranicą. [The training of

administrative forestry personnel in Poland and other countries.] *Rolnictwo*. 4 (2) Aug. 1932: 145-176.

20896. QUEVEDO, MIGUEL A. de El programa de protección forestal del Valle y Ciudad de México. [Program of forest protection for the valley and city of Mexico.] *México Forestal*. 10 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 85-93.—The city of Mexico and surrounding communities have suffered great damage from floods and much good land has been rendered worthless by erosion. Much of the forest cover on the mountains surrounding the valley has been destroyed in recent years. It is proposed that the mountain slopes be declared a protective forest zone, that further clearing be prohibited, that at least 50,000 ha. be acquired by the federal government and set aside as a forest reserve in the mountains southwest of the city, and that steps be taken promptly to reforest at least 16,000 ha., of which 7,000 ha. should be planted in the next 2-3 yrs.—W. N. Sparhawk.

20897. SOKOLOV, N. СОКОЛОВ, Н. За советскую науку в лесном хозяйстве. [Soviet forestry science.] *Советская Карелия*. (*Sovetskaja Kareliia*.) (1-2) 1932: 52-58.—The bourgeois reactionary forestry science is characterized by two principles: (1) the independent course of development of forest economy and the natural growth of forests, and (2) the even course and continuity of forest use. These principles are in contradiction to the demands of social industry: the principal task of which is the mechanization of the labor process and the planned satisfying of the needs of the country in wood products.—Eugen Kagarov.

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

20898. COHEN, ARTHUR. Bau und Boden im deutschen Leihrecht. [The relationship between the building and the ground according to German law.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 137 (1) Jul. 1932: 83-89.—With the reception of the Roman law, the principle expressed in the sentence, *superficies solo cedit*, became the law in Germany, so that the security of the prior proprietor of land improves through the increase of value by any improvement which was made after he granted a mortgage. The principle of precedence has been attacked in connection with the movement for the protection of the creditors of the builders. The author describes how this second principle of the German mortgage law gradually developed from medieval times till codification.—Ignon Treulich.

20899. MÉQUET, G. Socialist towns: a new development of housing policy in the USSR. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (5) May 1932: 621-645.—From 1923 to 1928, considerable building was undertaken by the government and private initiative, but the housing situation became progressively more acute. The five year plan called for 62,000,000 sq. m. of floor space to be built at a cost of 5,000,000,000 rubles. In 1929 the name, socialist towns, was applied to the widely divergent housing projects submitted by architects both of the "urban" and "anti-urban" schools. Beginning in 1930 a series of governmental orders were issued to coordinate the housing projects, but actual results have not been uniformly successful owing to lack of funds, building supplies, technicians, and interest in communal dwellings on the part of many of the workers.—Everett D. Hawkins.

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

20900. SAVOIA-GENOA, FERNANDINO di. La pesca nella storia e nella vita della nazione. [The history of fishing and its role in the life of Italy.] *Nuova Antologia*. 67 (1446) Jun. 16, 1932: 433-447.—Italian fishermen cannot nearly supply the demand for fish and therefore enormous quantities must be imported. Much has been done to develop inland fisheries, but these can

never yield an adequate supply. The Italian fishing fleets must be modernized: equipped with motors and provided with refrigerating systems. Then centers of distribution are to be established. A great deal has been done along this line by the government, but much remains to be accomplished before Italy can be self sufficient in this important branch of food supply.—W. R. Quynn.

20901. TIDEMAN, J. De zeevisscherij in Rembang en Bodjonegoro. [Sea fishing in Rembang and Bodjonegoro, Java.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 21 (4) Jul. 1932: 373-382.—Sea fishing is of great interest to the natives of these districts at the northeastern coast of Java, where the soil is not suitable to agriculture. A great part of the fish is salted. The types of fishing boats are described. In the last few years the fishing has been decreasing, but at present it is stimulated again.—Cecile Rothe.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

20902. ARAPU, JON. La production minière et métallurgique de la Roumanie dans l'année 1930. [Mining and metallurgical production in Rumania, 1930.] *Corres. Econ. Roumaine*. (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 34-41.—The value of the visible agricultural production amounted to 100,000,000,000 lei, and the industrial production to 68,000,000,000 lei.—Ioan Adămoiu.

20903. BAYNE, J. A. C.; BELTON, F. W. J.; DONOVAN, W. The utilization of New Zealand coals. *New Zealand J. Sci. & Tech.* 13 (6) Jun. 1932: 353-370.

20904. CAMSELL, CHARLES. The mineral position of the British empire. *Canad. Defence. Quart.* 9 (3) Apr. 1932: 330-342.—No other single country or group of countries politically associated occupies a position comparable to that of the British empire in respect of supplies of mineral raw materials, but there is little relation as yet between the empire's position in regard to basic mineral resources, and its actual mineral trade position.—Alison Ewart.

20905. ENE, ERNEST. Politica petrolului Romînesc. [Rumania petroleum policy.] *Viața Românească*. 24 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 258-274.

20906. FLORENSKIĬ, A. ФЛОРЕНСКИЙ, А. К вопросу о развитии мраморной промышленности в С.С.С.Р. [Problems of developing the marble industry in U.S.S.R.] *Минеральное Сырье (Mineral'noe Syr'e)*. 7 (5-6) 1932: 72-74.—The most important marble quarries in USSR (Ural, Siberia, Transcaucasia) are listed, the reasons for delaying marble production are stated, and the necessary measures to improve the marble industry are suggested.—Eugen Kagarov.

20907. JACKSON, CHARLES F., and KNAEBEL, JOHN B. Gold mining and milling in the United States and Canada—current practices and costs. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Bull.* #363. 1932: pp. 151.

20908. JÜNGST. Die Koksindustrie in den Ver. Staaten. [The coke industry in the U. S.] *Glückauf*. 68 (35) Aug. 27, 1932: 779-782.—The U. S. takes first place among the coke producing countries with nearly 40% of world production. A number of industries participate in this production. The principal production takes place at the coke establishments of the mines, smelting works, and gas works with by-products production; these together furnished in 1931, 33,000,000 short t. beehive and by-product oven coke as compared with about 60,000,000 t. in 1929. The production of gas coke in retorts of gas plants was 2,500,000 t. in 1930. Small amounts are produced in high temperature coking, which is still in the experimental stage. Besides this, there is the so-called petroleum coke obtained in the refining of petroleum; in 1930 this amounted to nearly 2,000,000 t. The number of coke ovens is dimin-

ishing from year to year; in 1913 there were 102,650, and in 1931 only 34,696. The decrease falls exclusively to the beehive ovens, the number of which has decreased in this period from 96,962 to 21,588. In addition many of these are not in operation and are not likely to be used again. By-product ovens, on the other hand, show an increase from 5,688 to 13,108, with an increase in coke establishments from 36 to 88. In 1900 with a total production of coke of 20,500,000 t. only about 1,000,000 t. or 5.2% were produced in by-product ovens; in 1913 a good fourth was so produced, at the end of the war nearly half, and in the last year 96.6% came from the by-product coke ovens.—*E. Friederichs.*

20909. LEGRAS, FERNAND. L'année minière 1931 en Nouvelle-Calédonie. [Mining in New Caledonia in 1931.] *Océania Française*. 28 (124) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 30-32.

20910. MARCUS, A. Veranderingen in de internationale kwikzilverindustrie. [Changes in the international mercury industry.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten*. 17 (867) Aug. 10, 1932: 617-620.—A survey of the mercury production during the last five years; the decrease of the production of Spain and Italy and the increase of the production of the United States. The influence of the Spanish-Italian convention on the price are described.—*Cecile Rothe.*

20911. NICOLAS, G. A. La métallurgie britannique. [Metallurgy in Great Britain.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (451) Jun. 10, 1932: 435-450.

20912. ROBINSON, A. H. A. Gold in Canada. *Canada Dept. Mines, Mines Branch, Rep.* #730. 1932: pp. 92.

20913. UNSIGNED. Der belgische Kohlenbergbau im Jahre 1931. [The Belgian mining industry in 1931.] *Glückauf*. 68 (37) Sep. 10, 1932: 821-824.—The economic position of the Belgian mining industry grew worse during 1931. Stocks on hand increased 1,060,000 t.; in spite of quota regulation of fuel imports since October 1931, and in spite of limitation of production, these stocks are still increasing and reached a maximum at the end of May 1932, of 3,930,000 t., which corresponds to a production of about 43 days. In comparison with 1930, coal production in 1931 showed a reduction of 1.38% to 27,040,000 t. Machine mining of coal produced in 1930, 91.4% of the total production, as compared with 88.9% in 1929, and 81% in 1927. Production of coke was 4,930,000 t., or 355,000 t. less than in 1930. The number of underground fatalities per 1,000 workers employed underground, was 1.45 in 1930, as compared with 1.65 in 1929. Imports of Belgium-Luxemburg were 9,520,000 t. anthracite, 2,150,000 t. coke, and 244,000 t. briquettes. The exports of anthracite in 1930 were 5,470,000 t., coke 863,000 t., and briquettes 940,000 t. The year 1930 brought a loss of 190,000,000 fr. (27,000,000 gold fr.) or per ton of production, 6.94 fr. (1 gold fr.).—*E. Friederichs.*

20914. UNSIGNED. Bergwerks- und Hüttengewinnung Italiens im Jahre 1931. [Mining and metallurgy of Italy in 1931.] *Glückauf*. 68 (37) Sep. 10, 1932: 837.—*E. Friederichs.*

20915. UNSIGNED. Der deutsche Kohlenbergbau im Jahre 1931. [German coal industry in 1931.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 12 (18) Sep. 28, 1932: 558-559.—The decrease of coal production and coal consumption, which began in 1929, had not ended up to the middle of 1932. In 1931 the total coal production, (lignite reckoned in terms of anthracite) was 148,000,000 t., 15% less than in 1930. Total consumption decreased 10% in the same period of time. Foreign trade in coal decreased slightly in 1931. Anthracite exports decreased from 24,400,000 only to 23,100,000 t.—*E. Friederichs.*

20916. UNSIGNED. Die Weltkohlenförderung im Jahre 1931. [World coal production in 1931.] *Braunkohle*. (34) Aug. 20, 1932: 634-636.—World coal produc-

tion of 1931 was 1,234,600,000 metric t., or about the same as that of 1914, 1,200,100,000 m.t. This is a decrease of 12.9% from 1930. Of the total production, 85.2% was anthracite or bituminous coal, and 14.8% lignite. In 1913 these proportions were 90.4% and 9.6% respectively. Europe's share in the total coal production increased to 51.85%, or 2.22% higher than in 1913; America's share decreased almost the same proportion, by 2.65%. Asia and Oceania have increased their share somewhat since 1930. Africa's share remained the same. In European anthracite production, England took first place with 223,700,000 t., followed by Germany with 118,600,000 t.—*E. Friederichs.*

MANUFACTURES

20917. BALDERSTON, C. CANBY; BRECHT, ROBERT P.; HUSSEY, MIRIAM; PALMER, GLADYS L.; WRIGHT, EDWARD N. The Philadelphia upholstery weaving industry.—A case study of a declining industry in an old manufacturing center. *Univ. Pennsylvania, Indus. Res. Studies*. 20 Oct. 1932: pp. 231.—Following a wage dispute in the Philadelphia upholstery weaving industry, representatives of the manufacturers and of the unions approached the University of Pennsylvania with a request for arbitration and a survey of the industry. In view of the decline of Philadelphia as the center of upholstery weaving and the consequent loss of profits and of working opportunity, some knowledge of the facts, and a plan for improving the situation were imperative. The book covers the history of the wage dispute, the history of the industry, the development of collective bargaining, the earnings and working opportunity of the employees, the problems of production, marketing, and finance, with the findings and recommendations which were submitted to the industry at the completion of the study. These latter were used as the basis of further negotiations. (20 charts, 51 tables, 28 appendix tables).—*Miriam Hussey.*

20918. BAUER, LOTHAR. Die Rüstungsindustrie der Welt I. Schneider-Creusot. [The armament industry of the world I. Schneider-Creusot.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 11 (2) 1932: 149-157.

20919. HOLLAND, MAURICE. Industrial research. Review of the development of industrial research among world powers places United States first. *Commercial Standards Mo.* 8 (12) Jun. 1932: 359-360.

20920. JÉRAMEC, PIERRE. L'évolution des industries de transformation d'après les recensements industriels en divers pays. [The development of manufacturing industries according to the industrial censuses in various countries.] *Bull. de la Stat. Génl. de la France*. 21 (2) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 265-309.—This comparative study of the industrial statistics of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Canada, Australia, and the South African Union deals with the more significant variations in manufacturing industries during the first quarter of the present century. The relative position of the American manufacturing industries in 1925-1927 is used as a basis for comparison with other countries, and American classification of industries is generally adhered to. The first part of the study surveys the development of industrial production from the pre-war period through 1927, with special reference (1) to the national production of manufacturing industries in its relation to the national consumption, (2) to the relative importance of key industries in each country included in the survey, and (3) to the relative rates of industrial development. The second part is devoted to a dynamic analysis of two factors in production, the motive power and the industrial population. In the light of this analysis, productivity of labor per man, as well as industrial productivity in its broader aspects, is discussed.—*Boris B. Shishkin.*

20921. LUPIN, FRIEDRICH FREIHERR v. Die indische Textilindustrie als Industrie eines kolonialen Rohstofflandes. [The Indian textile industry as an industry of a colonial raw materials country.] *Probleme d. Weltwirtsch.* (49) 1931: pp. 352.

20922. MARCUS, ALFRED. Chemie und Landwirtschaft in der Sowjetunion. [Chemistry and agriculture in the Soviet Union.] *Osteuropa.* 7 (10) Jul. 1932: 585-591.—With the great diminution of natural fertilizer throughout the Soviet Union great stress has been placed upon the development of an artificial fertilizer industry. The natural resources are present. The chemical combines now under construction plan to satisfy demand within the near future.—*Samuel Kalish.*

20923. MARTELLI, ALESSANDRO. Le energie per l'industria Italiana. [Sources of energy for Italian industry.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1443) May 1, 1932: 63-79.—A study of all possible Italian power resources: coal, oil, water power, manufactured combustibles, tidal power, and solar radiation.—*W. R. Quinn.*

20924. MIKOIAN, A. I. МИКОЯН, А. И. К решению успехов в разрешении мясной проблемы. [The solution of the meat problem.] *Большевик (Bol'shevik.)* (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 10-24.—Poor organization of the industry, particularly the lack of technically trained employees, has been found chiefly responsible for the retardation in meat production. American experts found the industry in a deplorable state. Immediate reorganization is urged.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

20925. PHELPS, D. M. Effect of the foreign market on the growth and stability of the American automobile industry. *Michigan Business Studies.* 3 (5) Oct. 1931: 553-728.—(28 tables, 19 charts.)

20926. PIERRE, R.-J. L'industrie sidérurgique. [The iron and steel industry.] *J. d. Econ.* 102 Jul. 15, 1932: 304-316.

20927. SCHMIDT, EMERSON P. Will cheap power attract industry? *Commonwealth Rev.* 14 (3) Jul. 1932: 149-153.—In 18 out of 59 leading industries the cost of fuel and power is less than 5% of the value added by manufacture. Although the ratio is high in the case of clay products, chemicals, ice manufactured gas, paper and blast furnaces, on the whole power as a cost is not very important.—*M. Keller.*

20928. TERGAST, G. C. W. CHR. De herbereiding van bevolkingsrubber in Nederlandsch-Indië. [The remilling of native rubber in the Dutch East Indies.] *Landbouw.* 7 (11) May 1932: 872-882.—The native rubber growers in the Dutch East Indies prepare the rubber mostly in a primitive way and this product is not fit for direct export to the rubber consuming countries, chiefly on account of the high water content. It must therefore be remilled. Up till 1924 almost all this native rubber was remilled in factories in Singapore, managed by Chinese owners. Since then many remilling factories have been established in the Dutch East Indies. Moreover some of the native growers began to prepare their product in a more careful way. From 1925 to 1931 the rubber prepared for direct export by the native rubber growers increased from 11 to 24% of the total native rubber, the quantity remilled in the Dutch East Indies increased from 5 to 21%, while the quantity remilled in Singapore decreased from 89 to 74%. To meet this competition the factory owners in Singapore have succeeded in reducing the remilling costs per picul (61 kg.) rubber from 1.50 Straits dollars to 80 cents at the end of 1930 and to 50 cents in September 1931. The publication gives further information about the expenses of the factories in Singapore. No exact figures are available for the factories in the Dutch East Indies but they are able to work at lower costs since they ship directly to the rubber consuming countries.—*Cecile Rothe.*

20929. UNSIGNED. The soap industry in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 113-126.

20930. UNSIGNED. Straw hat industry in Chekiang. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 141-146.

20931. UNSIGNED. The Angara hydro-electric project. *Far Eastern Rev.* 28 (6) Jun. 1932: 280-282.—This project is to harness the Angara River that has a potentiality thirty times that of Dnieperstroy.—*Samuel Kalish.*

20932. UNSIGNED. Capacity and performance in manufacturing industry. *Conf. Board Bull. (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board).* #66. Jun. 20, 1932: 525-531.—It is doubtful whether there is a general excess of manufacturing capacity in the economic sense, taking into consideration fluctuations in demand of both a cyclical and seasonal character. There is, and was before the depression, technical excess capacity which is produced by the very condition of operations and the fluctuations of demand that must be reckoned with in gauging economic capacity.—*M. Keller.*

20933. UNSIGNED. De cementnijverheid in China. [The cement industry in China.] *Econ. Weekblad v. Nederlandsch-Indië.* 1 (2) Jun. 15, 1932: 56-57.—The cement industry is one of the most important industries of China. The consumption in China may be estimated at 5,000,000 barrels; 2,800,000 barrels are produced by the Chinese industries, 1,500,000 by the Onada Cement Co., a Japanese factory at Dalny (China), the rest is imported chiefly from Hongkong and Japan.—*Cecile Rothe.*

20934. UNSIGNED. Java-suiker en de Britsch-Indische suikerindustrie. [Java sugar and the Indian sugar industry.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 22 (22) Jun. 3, 1932: 566-567.—Imports of sugar from Java into British India has decreased from 798,706 t. (value 137,000,000 Rs) in 1929 to 452,014 t. in 1931 (value 51,000,000 Rs). The causes are: protectionism, impoverishment of the population, and, to some extent, political unrest. The duty on sugar was increased from 4/8 Rs per cwt. in 1925 to 9/1 Rs in the end of 1931. In the meantime the inland sugar industry was extended. The production of *gur* (unrefined native sugar) was 3,218,000 t. in 1930-31, and 3,880,000 t. in 1931-32; the production of white sugar 28,250 t. in 1921-22, 105,000 t. in 1929-30, and 119,859 t. in 1930-31. Under the stimulating influence of the high duties the number of sugar factories in British India is steadily increasing. In April, 1932 there were in operation 30 factories, mostly situated in the United Provinces (13 factories) and in Bihar and Orissa (11 factories), but not less than 19 more were being built.—*Cecile Rothe.*

20935. VEER, K. van der. Het industrialisatievraagstuk voor Nederlandsch-Indië. [The problem of industrialization in the Dutch East Indies.] *Berichten v. de Afdeling Handelsmuseum van de Kon. Ver. Koloniaal Inst.* (70) 1932: 1-23.—Industry is little developed in the Dutch East Indies. The great density of population has grown almost wholly in connection with native agriculture; only 8½% of the land is occupied by European agriculture. At the end of 1930, 5,385 factories (all kind of mechanical industries included) existed in the Dutch East Indies (62,000,000 inhabitants); 200,000 laborers were employed in these factories, 70,000 of which in sugar cane factories and 50,000 in the other agricultural industries. Besides there are a number of industries without machinery such as the batik industries. The greater part of the factory laborers work only at intervals at the factories and are not dependent on their wages during the whole year; they are generally also busy as agriculturists cultivating food crops, etc. The establishment of large native industries is not to be expected. Many articles at present imported into the Dutch East Indies may be manufactured in the country itself.—*Cecile Rothe.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

20936. ALFTER, JOSEF. Die Lebensschicksale der Aktiengesellschaft in theoretischer Beleuchtung. [Fate of corporations from a theoretical point of view.] *Bonner Staatwissenschaftl. Untersuchungen.* (19) 1932: pp. 72.

20937. BASSANI, GEROLAMO. Istituzioni estere affini al consiglio nazionale delle corporazioni. [Foreign institutions similar to the National Council of Corporations.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47 (3) Mar. 1932: 144-150.—Examples of institutions in Portugal, Spain, Denmark, and Belgium which have functions similar to those of the National Council of Corporations.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

20938. BREGLIA, ALBERTO. Sul raggiungimento dell'ottima costituzione delle imprese. [The attainment of the best size of plant.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (10) Oct. 1931: 706-714.

20939. BUNDLIE, GERHARD (CH.) et al. Stabilization and unemployment reserves. *Univ. Minnesota Employment Stabilization Res. Inst. Bull. (Proc. Minnesota Conf. Unemployment Relief & Stabilization Nov. 17-18-19, 1931).* 1932: 44-60.—This includes a discussion of the responsibility of large corporations for business conditions, stabilization through trade cooperation, stabilization vs. progress, and the adequacy of unemployment reserve funds as relief and as a factor of stabilization.—*M. Keller.*

20940. DEWING, ARTHUR STONE. Industrial and financial mergers in boom and depression. *Amer. Management Assn., Finan. Management Ser. #42.* 1932: pp. 8.—Every business consists of two essentially different factors—one the material goods factor, the other the human factor—the managerial skill. Businesses combine most easily and most readily where the material efficiencies through combination are most obvious. These types of businesses receive first attention in the up-swing of the business cycle. When these fields have been exhausted promoters turn toward businesses in which the immaterial element looms large. Combinations in this class, e.g., hotels, theaters, retailers, and other distributors in which the human element greatly outweighs the material element are not so likely to succeed. The point at which increasing returns pass into decreasing returns, according to Dewing, is not the same in the two classes of business. There are businesses in which the increasing returns can be stretched along to a far distant point before diminishing returns begin on the material end, but diminishing returns may set in earlier on the immaterial side. A business in which increasing returns pass into diminishing returns early on the human side cannot be made the field for combination with success. Material efficiency secured through increasing the size of the business unit through combination may be offset by declining efficiency in the human element. The relationship of these two factors must be determined in appraising the desirability of any given proposed combination.—*J. F. Pyle.*

20941. DOMERATZKY, LOUIS. The international cartel movement in 1931. *Commerce Rep.* (16) Apr. 18, 1932: 131-133.

20942. EINAUDI, LUIGI. Piani. (Plans.) *Riforma Soc.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 291-297.

20943. FISKE, W. P. Material and equipment control in construction companies. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Jul. 1, 1932: 1443-1456.—The subject of material has been one of the most neglected by the contracting industry. Material control means a careful watch to see that no material is wasted or stolen and a close inspection to insure full measure of quantities ordered.—*J. C. Gibson.*

20944. FLANDERS, RALPH E. Limitations and

possibilities of economic planning. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 27-35.—The first object of planning in the U. S. should be the attainment of a standard of living that is high, broadly distributed, and free from wide fluctuations. In planning to achieve this end one meets the limitations of human comprehension, of available time, of human nature and of political organization. On the positive side are the possibilities of the productiveness of modern technology, the breadth of view revealed by modern industrial and labor leaders, the proved usefulness of the profit motive in controlling the details of extraction, manufacture and distribution, and the fact that we know what has caused this depression—a lack of balance between saving and investment, between profits and purchasing power. We must maintain a purchasing power which will absorb a high degree of production and spread the purchasing power over the whole body of the population which is able and willing to work in return. Primary means are public expenditures and compensating taxation, shorter working hours, improved investment practices, intelligent control of foreign trade and finance and monetary stability. Certain overall measures of control must be taken over by government but the details of control can be left to the automatic action of the profit motive. Flanders believes that the "money game" is beginning to pall and that a self-conscious direction of the mechanism of economic and social life to the ends of general well-being is coming.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

20945. FLYNN, JOHN T. Why corporations leave home. *Atlantic Mo.* 150 (3) Sep. 1932: 268-276.—The incorporation laws of Delaware are extraordinarily safe for promoters and quite as unsafe for investors. As neither directors nor officers are required by law to reside in the state, 12,000 corporations employ the same resident agent with the same office in Wilmington. It is only fair to say, however, that certain other states, such as Maryland, Maine, Arizona, and West Virginia, are doing their share to make America unsafe for investors. The development of the corporation is primarily an economic and social problem, yet the economist has taken almost no share in guiding corporate development in America. This has been left to the lawyer, who has been moved almost solely by considerations affecting his client—some specific corporation. The early New Jersey laws and those still in force in Delaware were passed almost without public attention.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

20946. FOSTER, WILLIAM TRUFANT. Planning in a free country: managed money and unmanaged men. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 49-57.—The incomes of 90% of the people cannot keep up with production while the other 10% save too much. Some of this saving has been going into foreign loans without any knowledge of how they were to be repaid, and with a resulting decrease in consuming power here. The profit motive does not automatically provide for the flow of money to consumers; control must come from outside that system. Higher taxes on high incomes, profits, and inheritances will bring about increased consumption. Part of the planning must be a managed currency. Long range planning of public works, which has not been tried, the replacement of slum areas and other self liquidating projects would put money into circulation for consumption purposes. These activities should be carried far enough to restore the price level of 1928 and can be done either by borrowing or printing money. There should be no hesitancy in borrowing a small amount when a vastly larger amount of wealth will be created. Present measures have been utterly inadequate while the recommended inflationary measures would bring back employment, restore farm values and reduce debt burdens.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

20947. HAAN, HUGO. International planning; its necessity and its special features. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 36-42.—International cooperation, both economic and political, is necessary to international peace, and planning is necessary for that cooperation. A lack of understanding of terms is one of the obstacles in the way of this peace. The term planning may mean something that starts from the top with a "plan," as in Russia, or something which starts from the bottom with a method of procedure, as in America. Haan believes the American approach more suited to the international field. The elementary needs are a body of information, a planning agency, a theoretical background and a set of principles. Haan gives twelve principles which might form a planning doctrine. Examples of planning on an international scale in specific fields, such as coal, oil, sugar, credit and currency, power, labor and social legislation, are cited as evidence of progress toward international social-economic planning.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

20948. HELBING, HANS. Auftrags- und Terminwirtschaft. Grundsätzliche Fragen innerbetrieblicher Auftrags- und Terminbewirtschaftung. [Production and planning. Fundamental questions of internal organization.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 26(2) Feb. 1932: 60-73; (3) Mar. 1932: 135-146.—(See also entry 4: 11510.)

20949. HENRICI, HERMANN. Organisierte Wirtschaft in der Schweiz? [Organized economy in Switzerland?] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 68(2) 1932: 189-202.

20950. JAMISON, CHARLES L. The policies of corporations. *Management Rev.* 21(7) Jul. 1932: 195-202.

20951. JOHNSTON, G. A. Social economic planning. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25(1) Jan. 1932: 58-78.—The necessity of world economic planning has in recent years been emphasized on every side—by the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, the Labour and Socialist International, and the Papal Encyclical of May, 1931. Actual attempts to achieve something of the planned economy are however confined to particular countries, exemplified in the Soviet five year plan, the Italian system of national economy, the Chinese ten year plan, the German *Planwirtschaft*, the British Empire Marketing Board, etc. Social economic planning was the main subject of discussion at the World Social Economic Congress at Amsterdam in 1931. Planning is not merely a problem of technology, but of control and enlisting human cooperation.—*A. M. McIsaac.*

20952. K., G. V. Obligation to refund dividends paid out of capital. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(7) May 1932: 1070-1074.—It is the general rule that stockholders to whom dividends have been paid out of capital can be compelled to refund such payments to the extent necessary to pay those who were corporate creditors at the time the dividend was declared or have become such subsequent to the declaration of the dividend. In the federal courts this rule has been modified to permit shareholders to retain the dividend paid out of capital where they received it in good faith and where the corporation was not insolvent at the time of payment. It is submitted that the stockholders should not be permitted to retain dividends paid out of capital when the sums are needed for the protection of corporate creditors, since the stockholders are donees of funds illegally paid to them. A recent Maryland case allowing a recovery of dividends paid out of capital, even though it was not alleged that the corporation was not insolvent at the time the dividends were paid, seems to take an advanced and reasonable view of the matter.—*Robert S. Stevens.*

20953. LINDEMAN, EDUARD C. Planning: an

orderly method for social change. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 12-18.—Planning in a highly developed economic system will be concerned primarily with the distribution of goods, and thus with generalized standards of consumption. Economic planning and forecasting must not be confused; the former is a procedure for positing a goal and marshalling resources for its attainment, while the latter is one for predicting future economic events. Planning is a scheme for redirecting individual human behavior in terms of a reintegrated collective purpose. Considered philosophically, it represents a desire and a method for creating new wholes out of parts which have become so far fractionalized through lack of collective control as to have lost their functional relevancy. Considered in terms of social behavior, planning in this country will probably succeed best through the instrumentalities of commissions and committees.—*O. D. Duncan.*

20954. MacFARLANE, WARREN C. (CH.) et al. Individual plant management and industrial readjustment. *Univ. Minnesota Employment Stabilization Res. Inst. Bull.* (Proc. Minnesota Conf. Unemployment Relief & Stabilization Nov. 17-18-19, 1931). 1932: 71-95.—This includes a discussion of the re-location of the cotton textile plant, the production of standardized and non-standardized goods, technological unemployment and materials-handling equipment and the machine tools industry.—*M. Keller.*

20955. MAHR, ALEXANDER. Monopolistische Preispolitik in der Depression. [Monopolistic price policy during the depression.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35(2) Apr. 1932: 386-418.

20956. NORTON, HENRY KITTREDGE. An automatic governor for business—methods of planning. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 43-48.—A counteracting force is necessary to correct the unbalance brought about by the urge of private profit to put money into production rather than consumption. A suggested automatic governor is the reduction of hours, rather than of working forces, when production is exceeding consumption, and the payment of full-time wages for the percentage of time worked plus the payment of half-time wages for the percentage of time not worked. This additional amount would be paid out of a fund accumulated out of profits.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

20957. PASSOW, RICHARD. Der Strukturwandel der Aktiengesellschaft im Lichte der Wirtschaftsenquete. [Changes in corporate structure according to official economic inquiry.] (Germany.) *Beitr. z. Lehre. v. d. Unternehmungen.* (12) 1930: pp. 50.—A critical analysis of the report of the committee for the investigation of the conditions of production and sale in German industry. The committee did not investigate sufficiently changes in methods of financing, the different types of shares in the general assembly of the stockholders and the position of the managements of the different firms.—*Kurt Knodt.*

20958. PEJA, GUIDO. I consorzi industriali in Italia. [Industrial combinations in Italy.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47(6) Jun. 1932: 405-435.

20959. PERSON, H. S. The approach of scientific management to the problem of national planning. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 19-26.—Engineering has contributed to modern culture not only the mechanical but the scientific management technology that has made possible large-scale production and a surplus economy. Industrialists and financiers have come to admit the necessity for planning but their purpose is to turn back from a surplus to a deficit economy in order that the claims on social income may meet the claims of existing capitalization. Scientific management insists that the surplus be maintained; that planning be social rather than industrial; that there be a

job for every worker and that there be a continuous high standard of living.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

20960. POLLOCK, FRIEDRICH. Die gegenwärtige Lage des Kapitalismus und die Aussichten einer planwirtschaftlichen Neuordnung. [The present status of capitalism and the prospects of a planned reorganization.] *Z. f. Sozialforsch.* 1 (1-2) 1932: 8-27.

20961. RETT, FLOYD MATHEW. When is a corporation insolvent? *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (7) May 1932: 1040-1069.—There are two conventional definitions of corporate "insolvency," with occasional variations of both: (1) insufficiency of assets to pay liabilities, and (2) inability to pay obligations as they mature in the usual course of business. The meaning of "insolvency" must be considered in connection with the peculiar facts which give rise to the necessity of determining whether the corporation is "insolvent." The purpose of this article is to indicate the difficulties inherent in the application of different meanings on different occasions. It is not always appreciated that "insolvency" is a concept which expresses only part of the significant facts in any particular situation, and that it must always be defined with reference to the purpose in hand.—*Robert S. Stevens.*

20962. RORTY, M. C. Corporate financial policies from boom to depression. *Amer. Management Assn., Finan. Management Ser.* #38. 1932: pp. 24.—The prime duty of the professional manager is always to conduct and develop successfully the enterprise of which he has charge. He has the double task of leadership of labor and of capital. The professional financial manager assumes certain specific obligations toward the sound and honest financing of his own firm's activities and an almost equal obligation toward the establishment of that general wholesomeness in finance that is necessary if sound national progress is to be maintained. The responsibility for such abuses in corporate financing as overfinancing by corporations through the issuances of securities, the unwholesome financial activities of the large commercial banks and their affiliates, and the rapid multiplication of investment trusts should be located and adequate steps taken so as to prevent a recurrence. The financial manager's task involves three different angles. He must consider the problems of (1) initial financing, e.g., bonded indebtedness should be minimized, preferred stock should perhaps be substituted for bonds, and an adequate line of credit should be built up and conserved; (2) establishing and protecting a natural market for his firm's securities; and (3) the continuing relations of his corporation with its security holders, involving, in particular, the question of the adequacy and accuracy of the financial reports. These reports should be accurate and constructed so as to be easily understood. Governmental action in the setting and in the enforcing of standards of accuracy and honesty should be avoided. This end might be secured through the cooperative action of the industry, the stock exchanges, and the organized accounting profession.—*J. F. Pyle.*

20963. ROTONDI, MARIO. La nozione giuridica dell'azienda. [The legal idea of corporation.] *Riv. d. Diritto Comm.* 28 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 31-77.—The author reviews critically the principal theories of the juridical nature of the corporation.—Hassenpflug, Gelpke Endemann, A. Mommsen, Bekker, Valery, Pisko, Isay, Muller-Erbach, Carrara, Scialoia, Barassi and others.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

20964. SCAGNETTI, GIULIO. Trusts e cartelli industriali internazionali con particolare riguardo al loro sviluppo nel dopoguerra. [International industrial trusts and cartels with particular reference to their post-war development.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (10) Oct. 1931: 975-983; (11) Nov. 1931: 1109-1121; (12) Dec. 1931: 1263-1272; 22 (4) Apr. 1932: 419-439; (5) May,

1932: 587-597.—(Discusses the principal reasons for the post-war growth of international industrial cartels.) These reasons include: (1) the development of large productive establishments as a result of the war, (2) extension of the principle of economic self-sufficiency, (3) development of the protective policy, and (4) dumping and development of branches in foreign countries.—*Riv. di Pol. Econ.*

20965. SCHÄFER, ERICH. Das Problem der Kapitalanpassung. [The problem of capital adjustment.] *Betriebswirtschaftl.* 25 (8) Aug. 1932: 173-177.

20966. SORRELL, LEWIS C. Recent transportation developments and their relation to packaging, packing and shipping. *Amer. Management Assn., Job Order Production Ser.*, #4. 1932: 16-32.

20967. STERN, WALTER. Industrieobligation mit Solidarhaftung als langfristiger Finanzierungsmittel für die mittlere und kleinere Industrie. [Industrial bonds with joint liability as a means of long term financing for the medium sized and small establishments.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 26 (3) Mar. 1932: 113-118.

20968. WAGENFÜHR, HORST. Statistik der Kartelle. [Statistics of cartels.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 22 (2) 1932: 241-253.

20969. WEBER, MAX. Notwendigkeit und Möglichkeit einer Planwirtschaft. [Need and possibility of a planned economy.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 68 (2) 1932: 176-188.

20970. WOESTIJNE, W. J. van de. De rationalisatie en de Vraag. [Rationalization.] *De Economist.* 81 (3) Mar. 1932: 215-235; (4) Apr. 1932: 282-296.

20971. WOOD, SHELDON V. (CH.) et al. Individual plant management; its relations to the causes and problems of industrial readjustments. *Univ. Minnesota Employment Stabilization Res. Inst. Bull.* (Proc. Minnesota Conf. Unemployment Relief & Stabilization Nov. 17-18-19, 1931). 1932: 61-70.—(A discussion of the government viewpoint and individual plant viewpoint.)

ACCOUNTING

20972. BANSE, K. Milderungsverfahren für die geometrisch-degressive Abschreibung. [Geometrical-degressive depreciation.] *Betriebswirtschaftl.* 24 (9) Sep. 1932: 263-266; (10) Oct. 1931: 288-294; (11) Nov. 1931: 325-331.

20973. COELINGH, J. P. Afschrijving op kinaaanplant. [Depletion on a cinchona plantation.] *Maandbl. d. Vereen. v. Inspecteurs v. Finan.* 7 (5) May 1932: 160-171.—The calculation of the profits of a cinchona plantation for the company tax in Dutch East Indies involves special difficulties. The cinchona product is obtained by gradually destroying the plantation. When the duration of a plantation is calculated at 20 years, each year 1/20 is cleared. So 1/20 of the value of the plantation has to be written off. This system can be applied to plantations which are normally in production. *Cecile Rothe.*

20974. GESSNER, E. J. Accounting for contractors' equipment sales and rentals. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Jul. 1, 1932: 1433-1442.—A presentation of forms and contracts for the rental of equipment together with an explanatory description.—*J. C. Gibson.*

20975. HOLMWOOD, W. H. Increased earnings through use of modern trust records. New system of accounting provides flexibility, accuracy and economy. *Trust Companies.* 55 (3) Sep. 1932: 261-266.

20976. LE GARDEUR, R. J. Organized cooperation among accountants. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12 (4) Apr. 1932: 226-230.—*H. G. Meyer.*

20977. MORITZ, ROBERT E. A new theory of depreciation of physical assets. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3 (2) May 1932: 108-125.

20978. RIGGS, HENRY EARLE. The two radically different concepts of utility "depreciation." *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 9 (10) May 12, 1932: 559-568.—The term "depreciation" means one thing in valuation proceedings, and another thing in accounting work. In valuation work "depreciation" is defined as a subnormal or run-down condition of the physical property. The property is below the maximum condition in which it should be maintained in order to render adequate service. As used in accounting practice the word "depreciation" has come to represent the amount which should be reserved out of earnings each year to cover the loss of service life in that period. In this way provision is made for the retirement of property units when they are no longer fit for service. The use of the word in this connection is confusing and misleading and is largely responsible for general misunderstanding. The manner of creating reserves is of great interest to the public and to the utilities. Any accounting practice that tends to conceal actual expenditures for retirement or maintenance, or that makes it possible to overstate expenses should be strictly regulated. The author points out a number of criticisms of the straight-line formula for figuring depreciation.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

20979. SCHLATTER, CHARLES FORDEM WALT. Das Verfahren der Standardkosten an Hand eines praktischen Beispiels. [The standard cost procedure illustrated in a practical example.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 25 (1) Jan. 1932: 12-17; (2) Feb. 1932: 43-46.

20980. WEIGMANN, WALTER. Kostenelemente der Elektrizitätswirtschaft. [Cost elements in electrical power industry.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 125-130.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

GENERAL

20981. ADAM, ARTHUR. Gedanken zur Schnelligkeit der Güterbeförderung. [The speed of freight movement.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 10 (2) 1932: 53-58.

20982. SMITH, H. B. The transport situation in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne)*. 8 (14) May 1932: 55-69.

RAILROADS

20983. BAJKOV, ALEXANDER. Soudobý stav a výkonnost železniční dopravy v SSSR. [The present condition and effectiveness of railroad transportation in Russia.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13 (3-4) May 1932: 251-256.—During the war a serious attempt was made to build railroads; at the end of 1916 a project for 54,000 km. of new railroads was worked out. In the years from 1918 to 1924 from 1.6 to 25 million rubles were granted, which meant the practical cessation of new construction. Up to the present time the aim has been to complete the railroads under construction. The present condition of the railroads is worse than in the pre-war days, as about 3% of rails must be renewed every year. The number of locomotives has been decreasing since 1925 but more transportation work has been accomplished. The limit of effectiveness has been reached. (Detailed statistics.)—*J. S. Rouček.*

20984. BIRCK, L. V. Offentlig og privat banedrift. [Public and private railways.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 69 (4) 1931: 225-250.

20985. HARBESON, R. W. The North Atlantic port differentials. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (4) Aug. 1932: 644-670.—North Atlantic port differentials bear the follow-

ing relation to each other: Baltimore lowest, Philadelphia next, and New York and Boston, which are the same, are the highest. The attempts on the part of New York and Boston to have these differentials abolished have been repeatedly denied by the government. The decisions seem to have been based, not on distance and cost of service, but on carrier competition—an attempt to equalize the advantages of transportation via the several cities, to allow the respective carriers and cities to compete on even terms for a share of the available traffic. This may not be scientific, but scarcely to be avoided under a regime of privately owned competing carriers.—*M. Keller.*

20986. JACOBY, CLARK E. Railroads and flood control. *Military Engin.* 24 (137) Sep.-Oct. 1932: 463-466.

20987. JANKA, JAROMÍR. Rozvoj evropských železnic v letech 1895-1925. [Railroad development in the various countries of Europe between 1895-1925.] *Sborník Československé Společnosti Zeměpisné.* 37 (3-4) 1931: 86-90.—(English summary. Maps and statistics.)

20988. LYNE, J. G. A railroad view of consolidation. *Nation.* (N. Y.). 130 (3368) Jan. 22, 1930: 94-96.

20989. NORDMANN, H. Methods of increasing the average speed in railway operation. *Bull. Internat. Railway Cong. Assn.* 14 (8) Aug. 1932: 1695-1705.—For a given maximum railway train speed, the average can be increased by greater acceleration, higher speed on gradients, using larger and more powerful locomotives, and by limiting train weights. Maximum speed is at present limited by braking distances and signaling layouts to 68.3 mi. per hour, or in favorable circumstances to 75. This could be increased to 93 with vehicles built according to modern practice.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

20990. NOUVION, GEORGES de. Les grandes compagnies de chemins de fer en 1931. [The large railroad companies in 1931.] *J. d. Econ.* 102 Jul. 15, 1932: 317-341.—(France.)

20991. TIMUŠKA, KĀRLIS. Latvijas dzelzscelu tīkls un tā izbūves uzdevumi. [Development of the railroad system of Latvia.] *Geografiski Raksti.* 2 1929: 118-125.

20992. UNSIGNED. Боевые задачи транспорта [The militant problems of transportation.] *Большевик (Bol'shevik.)* (3) Feb. 15, 1931: 1-9.—The industrial life of the USSR has developed more rapidly than anticipated by the five year plan. This creates an increasingly pressing demand upon the means of transportation and communication, which have lagged behind other industries.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

20993. UNSIGNED. Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway. *Far Eastern Rev.* 28 (4) Apr. 1932: 177-181.—A description of the Chinese owned and Chinese constructed railway line in the province of Chekiang, one of the few to start actual construction in recent years. This is being administered as a strictly provincial enterprise.—*Samuel Kalish.*

20994. VIATOR. Les chemins de fer en Russia soviétique au seuil de 1932. [Railroads in USSR at the beginning of 1932.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (451) Jun. 10, 1932: 542-548.

STREET RAILWAYS

20995. MURPHY, EDMUND J. Electric railways sustained severe losses in 1931. *AERA.* 23 (6) Jun. 1932: 1076-1097.

20996. SPRAGUE, FRANK J. Past and current developments of electric traction. *N. E. L. A. Bull.* 19 (8) Aug. 1932: 461-466.

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

20997. MARVIN, CHARLES F., Jr. A technical basis for apportioning motor vehicle taxes. *Public*

Roads. 11 (3) May 1930: 41-50.—Registration fees and fuel taxes have become accepted as just and logical. These should be based upon weight imposed upon the road, miles traveled, and the equipment of the vehicle. The formula $A + B \times (\text{gross weight}) + C \times (\text{gross weight})$ is suggested as a method of equitably determining the tax rate, A being a flat rate of taxation based upon the type of vehicle, B being the tax in dollars per ton, and C the surtax which imposes an increasing rate of taxation per ton. Fuel tax, while taxing the mileage and weight of a car fails to include features like type of tire or excessive width and would automatically exempt electrically driven cars. The amount of taxation (A , B , and C) should be determined by the cost of administration; the cost of constructing and maintaining highways; and the total revenue required, in proportion to the number of cars in several weight classes. The plan of taxation is described in detail.—*Lois Olson.*

20998. MURPHY, EDMUND J. Depression fails to halt progress of electric railway bus operations. *AERA.* 23 (9) Sep. 1932: 1252-1265.—(U. S.)

20999. KOŘÍNEK, VL. Rakouská statistika motorových vozidel. [Austrian statistics of motor vehicles.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13 (5-6) Aug. 1932: 396-398.—The statistics before 1930 were not accurate. Reforms were introduced in 1931 and 1932. On December 31, 1931, Austria had 76,153 motor vehicles, compared to 68,138 in 1930 (increase of 11.8%). In 1930 there was an average of one vehicle for 96 inhabitants, and in 1931 for 86. This amounted to one personal vehicle for 376 and 355 persons respectively. In Tyrol the number decreased from 2,929 to 2,177. In 1931 about 58.8% of the vehicles originated in Austria, and in 1930 about 57.7%. In 1931, 3,460 new autos and 1,396 new trucks were registered (of the latter 81.7% originated in Austria). Czechoslovak makes amounted to 6.6%, and U. S. 5.7%.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21000. UNSIGNED. Survey of truck transportation. *Railway Age.* 93 (11) Sep. 10, 1932: 363-365.—Review of study by U. S. Department of Commerce (Domestic Commerce Series, No. 66) entitled: "Motor truck freight transportation." It surveyed the operations of 217 truck operators, handling 2,915 trucks. Only 60 of the operators reported gross revenue of \$100,000 or more in 1930. Overloading was found to be frequent. Regularly scheduled runs were reported in excess of 500 mi. About 95% of the routes were less than 200 mi. in length, 75% were less than 110 mi., and more than 50% were 70 mi. or less. The average route length was 88 mi., while the median was 70 mi. Gross expense per truck-mile was 26.5 cents for trucks of 3 t. rated capacity or less, 35.2 cents for trucks from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 t., and 38.3 cents for trucks over 5 t.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

21001. HELANDER, SVEN. Weltangebot und Weltnachfrage von Tonnage 1897-1927. [World demand and supply of shipping.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 10 (2) 1932: 59-65.

21002. HINOKI, ROKURO. Keisen jidai shitsugen: kaijyo ro-shi sen no gekika. [Era of moored vessels: the capital-labor conflicts in the shipping world.] *Kaizo.* 12 (9) Sep. 1930: 87-90.—According to the report of the July issue of the Chugai Trade News, 34 vessels (over 270,000 t.) are laid up due to business depression, and the Nihon Ship Owners Association is allowing 3,000 yen for every ship laid up. With the government loan, it is hoping to lay up at least 1,000,000 t. in order to raise the freight rates. Out of the total tonnage of 3,800,000, over 7% is already moored, and soon

over 26.6% will be laid up. The Japanese shipping business found that it could not stand strong foreign competition. At present the freight rate for lumber on the Pacific is about 25 cents per ton, but actually costs over 65 cents, a loss of 40 cents for every ton of lumber carried. But when a vessel is laid up, it costs only 15 cents a ton. Hence for large companies it is cheaper to lay up their ships. Small ship owners, in general are suffering under heavy mortgage. Should their ships be laid up, they will not be able to pay even the interest. Moreover, under the maritime law, upon the dismissal of the crew, the company must pay two months salary. Already over 6,000 officers and crew are unemployed. The Nihon Seamen's Association with the fund of 300,000 yen promises relief, but with the increasing number of unemployed, it is hardly enough to be any material help.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

21003. MORTARA, GIORGIO. I trasporti marittimi. [Maritime transportation.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47 (3) Mar. 1932: 151-180.—After examining the composition and distribution of the world mercantile marine by countries, variations in tonnage during the last few years, new construction, and the trend of rates, the author shows the qualitative improvements of merchant shipping, its abundance relative to the needs of transportation, which has caused the marked decrease in rates, and draws the conclusion that only the prolongation of the present crisis, and hence the less frequent launching of new ships, and the laying up of the oldest ships will make possible the economic recovery of maritime transportation. An analytical review of the condition of the Italian merchant marine follows.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliare.*

21005. TAYLOR, ALONZO E. Projected waterways in North America as related to export of wheat. *Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst., Wheat Studies.* 8 (9) Aug. 1932: 445-468.—Three waterway improvements designed to serve North American wheat export trade are in operation, in progress, or in contemplation. The Hudson bay route via Churchill was opened for the first shipments in the fall of 1931. Improvements of the Mississippi and its principal tributaries are in progress, designed to extend the region served by barge shipments to the Gulf. The project for the St. Lawrence seaway has reached the stage of formal treaty between the U. S. and Canada. Optimistic forecasts of the early or deferred results to wheat growers are unwarranted. The Hudson bay route seems likely to have significance mainly for Saskatchewan. The Mississippi route will mainly divert export shipments of Kansas and Nebraska wheat from present rail or rail-and-lake routes. Two active export areas—Texas-Oklahoma and the Pacific Northwest—are not involved. The St. Lawrence seaway would probably not reduce costs of shipments to Europe by over 5 cents a bushel during the season of open navigation, and the weighted annual saving on export wheats would be less. Whatever savings are made would be divided, in proportions varying from year to year, mainly between the growers of export wheats affected and European consumers. There is little prospect that the net gain to U. S. wheat growers as a whole would be significant. Canadian wheat growers would gain more, unless or until expansion of acreage wiped out the price benefit. There is a fair possibility that, with expansion of acreage in Canada, farm prices of wheat in the U. S. might tend to be lowered by the opening of the St. Lawrence seaway.—*M. K. Bennett.*

AIR TRANSPORTATION

21006. HENNIG, RICHARD. Die jüngsten Leistungen und Fortschritte der deutschen Luftfahrt. [The most recent developments and progress in German air

transportation.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 137 (1) Jul. 1, 1932: 108-118.

21007. SCHEIBE, RUDOLPH. Die Verkehrsluftfahrt. [The progress of air transportation.] *Dresdner Geog. Studien.* (2) 1931: pp. 135.—(Germany.)

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

21008. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. Ottawa and the "dumping" of American shipping services: the situation. *Annalist.* 40 (1024) Sep. 28, 1932: 301, 311.

21009. AUERHAN, J. Pokračování pokusu statistiky zbytečného dovozu. [The continuation of the attempts of statistics of unnecessary imports.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13 (5-6) Aug. 1932: 303-314.—In the previous discussion the author recognized the 3 kinds of unnecessary imports: (1) the goods not made in Czechoslovakia or in insufficient quantities but which could be produced there; (2) the goods which are being produced but also imported because the Czechoslovak quantity does not satisfy consumers; and (3) luxuries. Statistical comparison of imports in 1928 and at present is difficult. The imports of the first category (into Czechoslovakia) amounted in 1928 to 1,159,574 Czechoslovak crowns; in 1929 to 1,046,662; in 1930 to 843,044, and in 1931 to 806,817. Since value of imports fell on the average by 23% (price declined 20%), these imports decreased slightly. Regarding the second point, the imports amounted in 1928 to 2,538,160 Czechoslovak crowns; in 1929 to 2,365,681; in 1930 to 2,036,250; and in 1931 to 1,302,261. The fall of prices averaged 18%; thus the decline of imports is marked. (Statistics.)—*J. S. Rouček.*

21010. BLOKHUIS, D. F. Eenige beschouwingen over het handelsverkeer tusschen Ned.-Indië en Australië. [Some phases of the traffic between Dutch East Indies and Australia.] *Econ. Weekblad. v. Nederlandsch-Indië.* 1 (2) Jul. 15, 1932: 49-50.—The question of the introduction of preferential duties by British India and the British dominions is of great importance in relation to the trade between Australia and the Dutch East Indies. The export from Australia to the Dutch East Indies has diminished in the last few years in consequence of the decreased buying power of the natives. The import of various Dutch East Indian products, e.g. tea, into Australia increased in 1931, notwithstanding the increased import duties. For bacon, milk, biscuits etc., Australia is for a considerable part dependent on the export to the Dutch East Indies.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21011. CARANO-DONVITO, GIOVANNI. È possibile la riduzione autonoma della tariffa doganale? [Is the independent reduction of customs tariff possible?] *Riforma Soc.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 298-302.

21012. CORBINO, EPICARMO. Le grandi scoperte: le teoria del protezionismo. [The great discoveries: the theory of protection.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47 (5) May 1932: 328-336.—(Discussion of Mihail Manoilescu's theory of protection and international trade.)

21013. DOLEŽAL, KAREL. Československý rekord. [Czechoslovak record.] *Přítomnost.* 9 (35) Aug. 31, 1932: 549-550.—The Czechoslovak protectionist policy is partly responsible for the decrease of exports. The trade index for 1930 averaged 117, on the basis of 100 for 1913. This did not hinder foreign trade because the indices were proportionately higher in Germany (124.5), England (120), Netherlands (119), Sweden (122), Switzerland (126), Japan (137), U. S. (124), and Austria (118). In 1931 the state was unable to adjust itself to the fall of prices. In 1932 Czechoslovakia had the highest commercial price index (in June) 97; in Germany 96.2, England 74, France 80, Italy 81, Spain 72, Belgium 74, Holland 78, Sweden 75, Austria 89, Poland 78,

Japan 67, U. S. 92, Canada 94, and Argentina 73).—*J. S. Rouček.*

21014. FESTER, GUSTAV. Argentinische Aussen- und Grenzbeziehungen. II. [Argentina's foreign and neighborly relations.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (10) Oct. 1931: 762-767.—The total value of a normal year of exports and imports amounts to 800 million gold pesos. The United States takes first place in imports with 25% of the total, and England takes the highest percentage of exports (25%). With Germany and England Argentina has a favorable trade balance. The exchange of goods with other South American countries is relatively insignificant, totalling 10% of the imports and 6% of the exports (of its entire value). Brazil takes first place in imports and exports by supplying yerba mate, tobacco, and coffee, and taking wheat and flour. Oil is imported from Peru.—*Werner Neuse.*

21015. FROMONT, PIERRE. La division internationale au travail et la reconstruction économique de l'Europe. [International division of labor and the economic reconstruction of Europe.] *Trav. Jurid. et Econ. de l'Univ. de Rennes.* 11 1931: 214-251.

21016. GADDI, LUIGI. Le esportazioni italiane in Egitto. [Italian exports to Egypt.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (5) May 1932: 547-571.—Detailed study of the statistics of Italian export to Egypt 1927-31, with especial reference to future developments.—*Riv. di Pol. Econ.*

21017. GELDEREN, J. van. De sfinx der Indische handelspolitiek. [The sphinx of Dutch East Indian commercial policy.] *Econ. Weekblad v. Nederlandsch-Indië.* 1 (3) Jul. 22, 1932: 78-80.—At present, the Dutch East Indies is the only country having an important share in the world trade which maintains a policy of free trade. The exports of Japan to the Dutch East Indies have increased 23 fold in 20 years. The imports of Dutch East Indian products into Japan have increased only 1½ times since 1910. Trade with Australia shows the same tendency though less pronouncedly. The idea that Dutch East Indian trade must be dependent on the mother country has been abandoned. The Netherlands has entered into several trade agreements which also bind the Dutch East Indies but which are not always profitable to the latter. Protective measures by foreign countries concerning a special product can affect the export seriously.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21018. GRAHAM, FRANK D. The theory of international values. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (4) Aug. 1932: 581-616.—Reciprocal demand for foreign products was made the basis of the neoclassical theory of international values, with the terms of trade resulting from the elasticity of the demands. This explanation of long run international values is faulty. The theory assumed fixed comparative advantages which resulted in a country having "natural" imports and exports, whereas commodities are shifting from export to import status, and vice versa. While the short run ratios of exchange depend upon reciprocal supply (demand), in the long run the reciprocal supply is dependent upon these ratios. "The principle of comparative cost must still be the cornerstone of the theory of international values (we should think, however, rather in terms of opportunity than of other types of cost): but we must abandon reciprocal demand, unmodified by a change in ratios of interchange, as an explanation of anything other than short time phenomena."—*H. LaRue Frain.*

21019. INSTITUT FÜR WELTWIRTSCHAFT UND SEEVERKEHR. Die Welthandelsentwicklung und das Problem der deutschen Ausfuhrpolitik. [World trade development and the problem of German export policy.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 36 (1) Jul. 1932: 24-58.—This is a summary of the conclusions in a two volume work *Der deutsche Aussenhandel unter der Einwirkung weltwirtschaftlicher Strukturwandlungen*, prepared by the Kiel Institut für Weltwirtschaft for the official Commission of

Inquiry into the production and market situation of Germany. It concludes that the post-war developments of international trade have in general merely continued trends which were already established. The proportion of world trade between industrial and agrarian lands has increased, while that between industrial countries has fallen off. Europe tends to lose relative importance in world trade, while industrialized oversea countries like the U. S. and Japan have gained. Until the depression the absolute amount of international trade increased steadily after the war, but not so fast as world production. Thus, the proportion of international trade to domestic trade fell slightly, but this does not mean that its importance decreased. In the depression international trade has decreased in about the same proportion as production; the crisis has not yet (beginning of 1932) manifested any striking influence on the "structure" of world trade. Difficulties with currency, credit, and balance of payment have led toward international barter and to controls which, if continued, will lead to a planned internal economy. The greatest hope for increase of Germany's exports lies in the raw-material-producing countries and in a trade policy which, by enabling German industry to compete on equal footing with the industry of other countries will give scope to the German talent for adapting its products to suit local demand.—*Eugene Staley.*

21020. JØRGENSEN, J. C. Skandinavisk Toldpræference. [Scandinavian tariff preference.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 70 (3) 1932: 166-172.

21021. KNOX, CHAS F. Our changing exports to Cuba. *Commerce Rep.* (26) Jun. 27, 1932: 731-733.—[Analysis of the definite shift in commodity group shipments from U. S. Growth of Cuban industry affects trade line. Discussion of probable future trends.]

21022. AUGÉ LARIBÉ, M. Ochrona celna i organizacja wymiany międzynarodowej. [Protection and the organization of international exchanges.] *Rolnictwo.* 4 (2) May 1932: 5-24.

21023. MASPETIOL, ROLAND. Les tendances récentes de la politique douanière française. [Recent tendencies in French tariff policy.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-3 (2) Aug. 1932: 345-357.—Since 1931 French tariff policy seemingly has been directed toward the goal of economic self-sufficiency. Three types of protective measures have been devised: (1) the quota system intended to prevent dumping of low priced commodities, (2) compensating surtaxes levied on imports from countries with depreciated currencies, and (3) special regulation of imports from countries which have restricted the buying or selling of bills of exchange. The international trade problems of France have been made more difficult by the discrepancy between the internal price level and the international price level. Future economic conditions in France depend largely upon the policy she adopts in the regulation of the price level and its adjustment to world prices. Although restrictive measures may be justified as a means of protecting national markets they should not be utilized if they help to maintain prices at an artificial level.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

21024. PROIX, JEAN. Le Congrès du commerce des produits contingents. [The Congress of commerce in quota products.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (453) Aug. 10, 1932: 267-281.

21025. RAY, PARIMAL. The Indian wheat trade. *Asiat. Rev.* 28 (94) Apr. 1932: 298-302; (95) Jul. 1932: 486-490.

21026. S., S. Traktaty handlowe. [Commercial treaties.] *Przegląd Współczesny.* 9 (102) Oct. 1930: 79-93.—Commercial treaties in their present form complicate economic life. Since it is difficult now to abrogate commercial treaties, the world ought temporarily to accept the Anglo-American system in which a country has

identical commercial treaties with several countries. The "most-favored-nation" clause facilitates transition from the old system to the English-American system.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

21027. STEWART, M. S. American commercial policy and the world crisis. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 8 (6) May 25, 1932: 68-78.—The sudden emergence of the U. S. as a creditor country after the war made the continuance of traditional commercial policies economically illogical. High tariffs, expansion of export trade, government aid to the merchant marine, restrictions on trade with insular possessions, the concentration of gold in the U. S., and the attempted collection of war debts, coupled with the decline in the tourist trade and immigrant remittances, and with the curtailment of foreign investments (if they are to be continued), require the economic insulation of the U. S. from the rest of the world. But such a policy disregards the actual interdependence of the world today, and the consequent need for some sort of effective international economic cooperation. It is doubtful whether these two views can be reconciled; one or the other must gain ascendancy before American policy can be basically adjusted to present day conditions.—*Phillips Bradley.*

21028. TEODORESCO, I. Le pétrole roumain dans le commerce international. [Rumanian petroleum in international commerce.] *Bull. Périodique Soc. Belge d'Étude et d'Expansion.* (85) Jun. 1932: 209-212.

21029. UNSIGNED. L'importance du rôle des Indes néerlandaises dans l'économie internationale. [The importance of the Dutch East Indies in world trade.] *Bull. Econ. de l'Indochine.* 35 Jan. 1932: 9-42.

21030. UNSIGNED. Brennstoffeinfuhr Italiens 1931. [Fuel imports, Italy, 1931.] *Glückauf.* 63 (37) Sep. 10, 1932: 828.—*E. Friederichs.*

21031. UNSIGNED. Bestemming van den uitvoer der Buitengewesten gedurende 1931. [The destination of the exports of the Outer Districts of the Dutch East Indies during 1931.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel.* 22 (14) Apr. 8, 1932: 355-357.—The preliminary export statistics for 1931 for the Outer Districts—all islands of the Dutch East Indies excluding Java and Madura—show a considerable decrease in both quantity and value. The value decreased almost 200,000,000 guilders and the weight from 6,048,000 t. to 5,133,000 t. (graphs and statistics of exports for 1928 to 1931).—*Cecile Rothe.*

21032. UNSIGNED. Het handelsverkeer tusschen Ned.-Indië en Britsch Malaya gedurende 1931. [Trade between the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya during 1931.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 22 (20) May 20, 1932: 504-508.—Imports from the Dutch East Indies to Malaya decreased but slightly from 1930 to 1931; the share in the total imports increased from 29% to about 36%. The most important products are rubber (101,400 t. in 1931); tin (21,000 t.); sugar (99,200 t.), sago flour (27,800 t.); areca nuts (36,600 t.); motor fuels (352,800 t.); and copra (78,000 t.), etc. The exports from Malaya to the Dutch East Indies are less important; the most important articles are cotton sarongs and piece goods.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21033. UNSIGNED. Dutch foreign trade in 1931. *Rotterdamsche Bankverein. Mo. Rev.* 13 (4) Apr. 1932: 89-95.

21034. VIATOR. L'exportation soviétique de naphte et la France. [Naphtha exports from the USSR, and France.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (450) May 10, 1932: 296-305.

21035. VICTOR, MAX. Das sogenannte Gesetz der abnehmenden Aussenhandelsbedeutung. [The so-called law of the decreasing importance of foreign trade.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 36 (1) Jul. 1932: 59-85.—There can be no general economic law of the decreasing

importance of foreign trade so long as it is impossible to foresee the future development of technology and many other factors considered in this article. It is a mistake to predict long-run trends on the basis of experience since 1929. Germany has been forced by the effects of the economic crisis on her foreign trade into a sort of involuntary autarchy, but from recognition of this situation to the view that a permanent decline of foreign trade is inevitable and that autarchy is something greatly to be desired is too great a step.—*Eugene Staley.*

21036. VISSCHER, C. J. De Engelsche textielindustrie en de uitvoer naar Ned.-Indië gedurende 1931. [The English textile industry and the export to the Dutch East Indies in 1931.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 22 (17) Apr. 29, 1932: 418-421.—(A survey of the exports of textile goods from England.) Exports to the Dutch East Indies decreased proportionally more than did the total exports during 1931.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21037. VISSCHER, C. J. Het handelsverkeer van Japan met Ned. Indië. [Trade between Japan and the Dutch East Indies.] *Korte Berichten voor Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 22 (15) Apr. 15, 1932: 371-374. The value of the imports of Japan from Dutch East Indies amounted in 1929 to 77,348,000 yen and in 1931 to 46,081,000 yen; the value of the exports from Japan to the Dutch East Indies amounted in 1929 to 87,125,000 yen and in 1931 to 63,450,000 yen. Japan ranks third in the foreign commerce of the Dutch East Indies, following China (including Kwantung) and British India. Cotton goods are the most important imports from Japan, amounting to 28,279,000 yen in 1931, or 14.4% of the total export of Japanese cotton goods. This was 47.8% of the total imports of cotton goods into the Dutch East Indies. Second in importance are silk and artificial silk goods. Imports from the Dutch East Indies to Japan decreased in value from 53,242,000 yen in 1929 to 34,828,000 yen in 1931. The most important articles of this trade are sugar (15,588,000 yen in 1931) and petroleum (13,255,000 yen in 1931). Most of the sugar imported into Japan comes from the Dutch East Indies, but Formosa must be regarded as a potential competitor. Other Japanese imports are rubber, oil seeds, tin, timber, minerals, and cotton, listed in order of importance.—*Cecile Rothe.*

MARKETING

21038. APPEL, JOSEPH H. How Germany controls advertising. *Advertising & Selling.* 19 (4) Jun. 23, 1932: 22, 47.

21039. DAMERON, KENNETH. Consumer demand for electrical appliances. A review of market surveys of interest to department stores. *Bull. Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn.* 14 (8) Aug. 1932: 542-543, 587-588.

21040. FERNAND-JACQ. Les projets d'institution d'une marque nationale des produits agricoles. [Proposals for setting up a national mark for agricultural products.] *J. d. Econ.* 102 May 15, 1932: 112-118.—(France.)

21041. FOWLER, WILLIAM A. Overseas markets for Oregon and Washington dried prunes. *Univ. Oregon, School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business.* (1) Jun. 1929: pp. 67.—*Kathryn Bailey.*

21042. GAYLORD, F. C., and CLEAVER, H. M. The Indianapolis apple market, 1929-30 apple crop. *Indiana Exper. Station, Bull.* #352. 1931: pp. 24.

21043. GROSS, PAUL. Die Versorgung des Berliner Marktes mit Eiern. II. [The supply of eggs in the Berlin market.] *Bl. f. Landwirtsch. Marktforsch.* 2 (12) May 1932: 537-546.

21044. HANSEN, H. E. 1931 financial operations of department stores—sharp fall in net income. *Annalist.* 40 (1021) Aug. 12, 1932: 205.

21045. PANETH, ERWIN. Die historische Entwicklung des Abzahlungsgeschäftes in der deutschen Wirtschaft und Gesetzgebung. [The historical development of the installment business in German economy and legislation.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 137 (2) Aug. 1932: 198-230.

21046. SALISBURY, G. REED. A basis for supervision of industrial sales personnel. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #162. 1932: pp. 26.—This pamphlet describes an equipment manufacturer's thorough study of all sales outlets and the resulting control system for all selling effort. Customers and prospective customers were studied, their importance as customers evaluated, and a system of coverage by salesmen worked out. Specific methods of transportation, exact distances to be covered, frequency of calls, and types of individuals to interview were all set down in the form of control records which were compared with salesmen's daily reports. The pamphlet reproduces model forms. The information furnished enabled supervisors to appraise salesmen's efforts quickly, to correct defects in training, etc. Clerical costs were found to be very slight in proportion to results received. In the territory in which the system was installed no increase in direct selling expense in relation to volume of business was shown in 1930-31. Other districts did show an increase. Methods of coverage—whether by product, by industry or by territory—were compared. In most cases the cost of transportation made the method of assigning a salesman to a territory the most desirable, though combinations were worked out which allowed specialization where it seemed necessary.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

21047. SCHMALZ, CARL N. 1931 results of department and specialty stores. *Bull. Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn.* 14 (6) Jun. 1932: 401-405, 456-458.—The annual report of Harvard Bureau of Business Research on department store operating expenses for 1931 shows a continuation of previous trends. Expenses in percentage of sales reached new high levels last year. Generally, the larger stores realized better results than the smaller units. The fall in wholesale and retail prices is a major cause of the disappointing showing. It has upset old relationships which have formerly guided operators. The balance must be restored. Larger gross margin, reduced operating cost, increased average sale, and improved adaptation of existing facilities to meet current problems are needed. Closer study of consumer demand for many existing services would be beneficial. A summary table of operating results for 1931 is included.—*Q. F. Walker.*

21048. SCHMITT-SCHOWALTER, A. Reklame und Krise. [Advertising and the crisis.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 25 (8) Aug. 1932: 177-181.

21049. THOMSEN, F. L., and FANKHANEL, W. R. Cost of marketing livestock by truck and rail. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station, Res. Bull.* #165. 1932: pp. 32.

21050. TINLEY, J. M., and BLANK, MARTIN H. An analysis of the East Bay milk market. *Univ. California, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #534. Jun. 1932: pp. 110.

21051. UNSIGNED. Report on the organization of wool marketing. *Gt. Brit., Ministry Agric. & Fisheries, Econ. Ser.* #35. 1932: pp. 149.—The report makes a brief survey of production conditions in England and Wales and their bearing upon the problems of marketing. It is insisted that the underlying factors which must condition the approach to organization are the small size of flock which is typical of this country, the large number of breeds and crosses, and the great diver-

sity of wool quality to be found within very small areas and within individual flocks. Detailed consideration is given to the two forms that organized wool marketing has taken overseas. The first is central auction selling in the southern Dominions, which is now a highly developed system, depending on the coordination of the interests of producers, selling brokers and buyers, all of whom are organized. The second is to be found in the United States and Canada, where large-scale cooperative societies, operated on national basis, undertake the assembly, preparation for market, and sale of the wool. The type of organization most appropriate to a particular country; it is pointed out, depends largely upon the prevailing conditions of production and demand; but it is possible, from analysis and comparison of experience abroad, to detect the fundamental principles in efficient marketing and to draw valuable lessons for the industry here. The report concludes with a suggested plan of development, which might take the line of a gradual evolution from regional organization to a national marketing scheme.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

21052. UNSIGNED. State and collective marketing. Main causes of its failure. *Rev. Internat. Coöperation*. 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 231-234.

21053. VAILE, ROLAND S., and PICKETT, VICTOR G. Coal distribution in the Twin Cities. *Univ. Minnesota Studies in Econ. & Business*. (2) Jun. 1932: pp. 99.

21054. WAITE, WARREN C. A study of the demand for eggs in selected chain stores of metropolitan New York, 1929. *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (3) Jul. 1932: 373-383.—Fifteen areas in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx were selected to represent different important income and racial or national characteristics in a study of the reactions of groups of consumers to the same price and quality situations with respect to eggs. Retail stores and retail prices were studied rather than the more usual wholesale market prices and supplies. Some improvements in method and procedure are advisable, but it was found that differences among consumers in a large metropolitan area are important and may be studied through the medium of retail outlets. (Six graphs, six tables.)—*S. W. Mendum*.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

21055. FAIRRIE, J. LESLIE. The hedging of commodities. *Internat. Sugar J.* 34 (405) Sep. 1932: 332-334.

21056. UNSIGNED. Richard Whitney of New York Stock Exchange on Senate inquiry into exchange practices—says investigation disproves that short selling caused price declines. *Comml. & Finan. Chron.* 135 (3505) Aug. 27, 1932: 1432-1434.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL PRIVATE INSURANCE

21057. CLAY, H. P. On disability benefits. *J. Inst. Actuaries*. 63-2 (306) Jul. 1932: 138-152.—A summary of experience and practice of life insurance companies which write disability insurance in Great Britain. Only one-third of British companies do so. They have many restrictions and do not find a great demand on the part of the public.—*Walter G. Bowerman*.

21058. FRIEBEL, OTTO. Die Kapitalanlagen der nordamerikanischen Lebensversicherungsgesellschaften. I. [Capital investments of North American life in-

surance companies.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft*. 32 (3) Jul. 1, 1932: 265-280.

21059. HOFFMAN, G. WRIGHT. Insurance for agriculture. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 159-162.

21060. HOLLEMAN, J. W. De invloed van schuld van den verzekerde op de gehoudenheid van den verzekeraar. [The influence on the insurer's liability of negligence on the part of the insured.] *Verzekerings-Archief*. 13 (1) 1932: 23-39.—The law does not absolutely exclude insurance covering consequences of the insured's faults. The author distinguishes between ordinary errors or faults such as any one might commit and negligence taking the form of fraud. The latter increases the risk beyond the rate upon which the insurance contract was based and this is of course not permitted.—*A. G. Ploeg*.

21061. HUNTER, ARTHUR. Comments on the medical impairment study—1929. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 32-2 (86) 1931: 414-437.—An investigation of mortality according to the medical impairments present at examination for life insurance or reported as a prior history has recently been completed by a committee of actuaries and medical directors. The great effect of medical selection was apparent in this investigation. Groups of cases accepted as standard experienced a standard mortality in nearly every instance. These joint investigations of mortality have had the effect of persuading officers of a number of companies to adopt methods for mortality studies. Under three types of medical impairments—heart murmurs, high blood pressure and albuminuria—the mortality was distinctly higher than expected as judged by the average ratings which had been used by the companies. On the other hand in the classes dealing with respiratory troubles and tuberculosis the mortality was better than expected. It is important to note that certain impairments when combined result in an extra mortality greater than the sum for the respective impairments. An example is a heart murmur with a history of rheumatism. The extra relative ratings for disability and for accident are not the same as for insurance mortality. For example, the morbidity experience is relatively severe under neurasthenia and rheumatism, although the mortality may be normal.—*Walter G. Bowerman*.

21062. HUNTER, ARTHUR. Selection of risks for life insurance. *J. Inst. Actuaries*. 63-2 (306) Jul. 1932: 173-217.—A summary of the latest statistical information regarding more than 50 of the most important medical impairments in so far as they affect the mortality of lives accepted by insurance companies. The ratings now applied by a number of principal companies are given in some detail. The following examples are illustrative. In each case the extra mortality due to the impairment is measured in relation to the standard or average mortality of 100%. Thus a rating of plus 50 indicates that the particular class of lives is expected to experience in the aggregate a death rate 50% above the standard for average lives. A middle-aged man of medium height who is 45% overweight is rated plus 90. The most common form of organic heart murmur without enlargement of the heart requires a rating of plus 90 if the occupation of the applicant is clerical or managerial. If he is engaged in heavy manual labor the rating would be increased by 50 points. A marked immoderate use of alcohol not more than twelve times a year and the last less than a year ago would require a rating of plus 60 to plus 100.—*Walter G. Bowerman*.

21063. JACKSON, HENRY H. The wisdom of mutual life insurance. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 33 (87) May 1932: 116-148.—The thesis of the paper is this: an old, well-established, powerful mutual life insurance company is based on such sound actuarial principles that it contains within itself almost auto-

matic checks tending to correct errors, so that theoretically if ably managed it should over a period of years approach perfection.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

21064. JENKINS, W. A. Non-participating premiums considering withdrawals. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries*. 21 (1) Jun. 1932: 8-22.—As a result of competition non-participating premiums are today being carefully scrutinized. The profit factor is now usually omitted from the calculations and reliance is placed upon the various factors being conservatively chosen. Sometimes profits from withdrawals are ignored and at times they are made a definite part of the calculations. Surrender values in the contract are often higher than justified and it is necessary to discover how much their maintenance costs. The paper shows also the proportions of gross premium which are used respectively for expenses, surrender values, mortality and maturities. The cost of granting insurance during the month of grace is also shown. Formulas are given in terms of commutation columns. The methods used are an extension of those employed by several earlier writers.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

21065. KAHLER, CLYDE M. Business interruption insurance. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 77-84.

21066. KEYSER, WERNER. Die Erfordernisse der Doppelversicherung. [The requirements of "double insurance."] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 3 (2) Aug. 15, 1932: 89-104.—("Double insurance" is insurance against a single risk carried in more than one company to a total amount exceeding the value of the thing insured. Discussion of German law.)—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21067. KINEKE, FRANK D. Some aspects of modern industrial insurance. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries*. 21 (1) Jun. 1932: 23-40.—The primary object of industrial insurance is to provide burial expenses and to defray the cost of the last illness of the insured. The average policy is about \$275 and the maximum \$2,000. Claims are often settled within one day after death. The larger industrial companies have in recent years conducted their business at a rate of expense hitherto deemed impossible of attainment. Premiums usually terminate at age 70 or 75 although the insurance continues through life. Paid up and extended insurance benefits are provided in event of default in payment of premiums. Recently cash values have also been granted even during the early years of the policy; they have usually been granted after five or ten years. Disability and double accident benefits of moderate amount are granted without specific extra premium. Policies usually participate in profits beginning from the end of the fifth year. Very few industrial death claims are disputed by the companies. Since the World War the mortality has been so favorable that the companies have voluntarily granted holders of old policies the benefits of new contracts; these are for example participation in dividends, disability and double accident benefits.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

21068. LAIRD, JOHN M. Reinsurance. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 32-2 (86) 1931: 438-460.—In recent years the mortality under large policies of life insurance has been greater than formerly. This high mortality is partly explained by the high rate of suicide during the years of economic depression. The reinsuring company is often helpful in acting as a clearing house for information regarding the insurance risk. When an agent gives a binding receipt to an applicant who has paid his premium in cash, the original company must be careful to see that it is not bound for a larger sum than its own limit of retention plus such automatic reinsurance as is available. The limit of retention is usually lower under substandard policies and term insurances than under regular forms. Some companies even have a lower limit of retention for business origi-

nating in large cities than for other parts of the country. Reinsurance should be limited to a reasonable proportion of the amount retained by the original company. Problems of reinsurance are more difficult under disability benefits because of the greater probability of questionable claims. Until now it has unfortunately not been feasible to limit the total amount of disability benefits in all companies combined. The present paper deals with conditions in the United States.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

21069. LANGHOFF, H. Die Entwicklung der deutschen Transportversicherung nach dem Weltkriege. [The development of German transportation insurance since the war.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 10 (2) 1932: 65-76.

21070. LOMAN, H. J. Automobile insurance. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 85-90.

21071. LUNT, EDWARD C. Fidelity insurance and suretyship. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 105-110.

21072. McCAHAN, DAVID. Inland marine insurance. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 91-97.

21073. MARSHALL, GLADSTONE. Non-medical experience of the Connecticut Mutual. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 33 (87) May 1932: 209-218.—The company's experience indicates that the mortality on non-medical business exceeds that on similar business written on a medical basis, but is less than the mortality on its total medical business, involving all plans and amounts. The excess mortality is justified by the saving in expense.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

21074. RHODES, EDWARD E. Is disability insurance practicable? *J. Inst. Actuaries*. 63-2 (306) Jul. 1932: 115-137.—Disability business as generally conducted by American life insurance companies in recent years has not been a source of profit. The companies have as a rule been forced to decrease the scope of benefits granted under new contracts. One company however in 1929 began issuing disability in a contract supplementary to the regular life insurance policy. Under it the insured is considered totally disabled when his earned income has for four months not exceeded 25% of his former earned income, and it is deemed permanent so long as the income does not exceed this 25%. No commissions are paid under this contract, and the selection exercised by the company is severe both at issue of the contract and at approval of claims. The disability contract has been issued by this company under only 8% of its insurance policies—a very low percentage as compared with other companies in America. In three states, New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts—the insurance commissioner has refused to approve the supplementary contract above referred to. The difficulty in Ohio has been adjusted and the courts are considering the New York dispute. (20 pages of discussion.)—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

21075. RIEDMÜLLER, H. Die Gewinnrücklage und Gewinnverteilung in der Lebensversicherung. [Profit reserve and profit distribution in life insurance.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 25 (4-5) Apr.-May 1932: 106-108; (6) Jun. 1932: 134-139.

21076. ROMANELLI, I. Le cause di invalidità degli assicurati riconosciuti invalidi dall'Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni. [The causes of invalidity of insured persons recognised as disabled in the records of the "Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni."]
Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari. 3 (3) Jul. 1932: 343-355.—The author studies the distribution of deaths of disabled insured persons, by cause and duration of invalidity from the records of the *Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni* 1913 to 1931.—*P. Smolensky.*

21077. S., E. Insurance and the state. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 25 (8) Aug. 1932: 315-322.

21078. STRONG, W. M. Disability benefits as interpreted by the courts.] *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 32-2 (86) 1931: 339-413.—The disability benefits under life insurance contracts are payable only when disablement is both total and permanent. Legal total disability is coming to mean such disability that the insured is unable to do any important part of his own occupational duties or to follow any other occupation not too greatly different in pecuniary reward and for which his ability and training have fitted him. Each jurisdiction, however, has its own rules and there is as yet no unanimity. The general legal attitude as to permanency seems to be now that a disability lasting for three or four years, even though the insured had recovered, would be held as permanent. Otherwise the question as to whether permanency is probable in a given case would be a matter of fact to be settled by the jury after instruction by the court. In one or two instances where the insurance company had ceased paying benefits, claiming that it was no longer liable under the policy, the court allowed damages for repudiation of the contract. The measure of damages was the value of an annuity for the remainder of life. This doctrine has not been generally followed. At present the attitudes of various jurisdictions differ so widely that it is impossible to define the law. Examination of cases is more valuable. (96 cases are abstracted.)—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

21079. SWEENEY, STEPHEN B. Tendencies in the insurance of aviation hazards. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 111-117.

21080. SZALAI, T. Beiträge zur Konjunktur- und Krisenversicherung. [Contributions to business cycle and crisis insurance.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 3(1) Jun. 1932: 56-72.

21081. UNSIGNED. Hail and livestock insurance in Switzerland. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 23(2) Feb. 1932: 42-49.—Hail insurance in Switzerland dates from 1825. Foreign enterprise operated the insurance for a time and more recently both the canton and federal government have encouraged hail insurance. Damage due to hail is very great. Some form of hail insurance is compulsory over much of the country. Switzerland has a regular service for ascertaining and reporting occurrence of hailstorms and damages. Development of hail insurance has been continuous for the last 40 years. Livestock insurance is in general use and compulsory in a large part of the country. There are a large number of small societies for insuring livestock. Other than legal provision for insurance associations very little business is done under federal supervision.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

21082. WATSON, J. DOUGLAS and GOPP, J. I. Mortality of assured lives in the West Indies. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 63-2 (306) Jul. 1932: 218-229.—Mortality results are given for lives insured in the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Company during the years 1883 to 1924 inclusive. There were 1,207 deaths among residents of Barbados, and 694 among residents of other portions of the West Indies. The latter were in ten sections, excluding Cuba and Puerto Rico. The Barbados mortality had improved 25% during the last 50 years, and at present, while a little worse than that of Great Britain, it is better than that found for the other islands—Antigua, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad. (Nine pages of tables.)—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

21083. ARIAS, GINO. La riforma dell'assicurazione infortuni. [Reform of accident insurance.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 8(2) 1932: 28-36.—(Italy.)

21084. BETTERTON, HENRY. I recenti sviluppi dell'assicurazione contro la disoccupazione in Gran Bretagna. [The recent development of unemployment

insurance in Great Britain.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 8(2) 1932: 8-19.—(English text in supplement.)

21085. BÜLOW, ADOLF von. Die Weiterentwicklung der deutschen Sozialaufwendungen im Jahre 1931. [The development of social insurance expenditures in 1931.] *Arbeitgeber.* 22(11) Jun. 1, 1932: 241-246.—In 1931 social insurance figures reflected the unfavorable trend of German economic conditions. The number of insured persons and of contributors decreased considerably, while the number of pensioners increased. In sickness insurance receipts were 1,605,000,000 M, against 1,625,000,000 M expenditures. In disablement insurance the outgo was 1,523,000,000 M as compared with only 1,311,000,000 M income. Care for the unemployed cost 3,061,000,000 M of which 1,530,000,000 were for unemployment insurance benefits, 798,000,000 crisis care, 28,000,000 for public works for unemployed, 705,000,000 to social welfare care for the unemployed. Total expenses for social purposes in Germany was 9,800,000,000 M in 1931.—*Karl Thalheim.*

21086. DEMARIA, GIOVANNI. Un plan Américain pour la stabilisation volontaire de l'industrie. [An American plan for the voluntary stabilization of industry.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-3(1) Jul. 1932: 115-143.—An adequate system of social insurance is badly needed in the United States and it will probably be supplied by some such method as the Swope Plan. Under present conditions neither organized labor nor individual employers nor the government is capable of providing protection against old age and unemployment. However, nothing in the Swope Plan makes it possible to believe that the trade association would be more altruistic than the corporation, and with present restraints against combination and monopoly removed the public would undoubtedly be subjected to greater inconveniences than it is now. Another criticism of the Swope Plan is that it makes no provision for increased production which a growing population will demand. Private initiative and competition keep a growing market supplied efficiently, and for these factors the Swope Plan has offered no substitute.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

21087. GARBASSO, ANTONIO. L'assicurazione obbligatoria dei lavoratori agricoli. [Compulsory insurance of agricultural workers.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 8(2) 1932: 1-7.

21088. HALSEY, OLGA S. Wages and unemployment insurance in Great Britain. *Amer. Federationist.* 39(7) Jul. 1932: 752-761.—The effect of unemployment insurance upon wage rates in Great Britain is considered under three headings: (1) as to whether British employers have deducted their own compulsory contributions from wages; (2) as to the effect upon wage rates during Britain's prolonged post-war depression, and (3) during the wartime boom. That British employers have not deducted their contributions from wages is the testimony of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress and of Professor Henry Clay. For the post-war period, stationary money wage rates during a decade of falling prices are attributable in a measure directly to unemployment insurance and indirectly to the support unemployment insurance has given British organized labor, as in the protection it has afforded against strike-breakers. During the war boom, when money wage rates and prices both rose rapidly, the rise in wage rates in the insured trades approximately equalled that in the non-insured. But government action, which at times governed prices, dictated labor policies and set wage rates for large sections of industry, had so much more powerful an influence upon wage rates than unemployment insurance could possibly have had, that no conclusions may be drawn from British wartime experience as to the effect of unemployment insurance upon wage rates. Under these con-

ditions, the general conclusion is that British labor has gained in unemployment benefits far more than its unaided contributions could have purchased. (Charts.)—*O. S. Halsey.*

21089. KRANOLD, HERMAN. Die Krise der Sozialversicherung und der Wohlfahrtspflege. [The crisis of social insurance and social service.] *Sozialist. Monatsh.* (8) Jul. 29, 1932: 675-682.—(Germany.)

21090. LANTINI, FERRUCCIO. La Cassa Nazionale Malattie per gli Addetti al Commercio. [The National Sick Fund for Commercial Employees.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 8(2) 1932: 37-43.—(Italy.)

21091. NEGRIS, C. Les assurances sociales en Grèce. [Social insurance in Greece.] *Bull. Périodique Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (85) Jun. 1932: 173-177.

21092. SCHUCHARDT, H. E. Forme e problemi fiscale. [Form, fiscal problems, and systems of social insurance.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7(4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 56-83.

21093. UNSIGNED. Special social insurance schemes in Argentine Republic. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25(6) Jun. 1932: 816-821.

MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

MONEY

21094. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr. The gold standard and the American gold tradition. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 11(5) Nov. 20, 1931: pp. 18.—On October 31, 1931 our monetary stock amounted to \$4,290,000,000 and the total paper money in circulation on this same date was \$4,731,000,000. The gold in the Federal Reserve Banks and in the United States Treasury on October 31 was \$3,903,000,000. The abandonment of the gold standard by England was unnecessary. The Bank of France wished to arrest the rise in the franc and was obliged to buy great quantities of foreign exchange. Practically all of this was sterling. London might have reversed its cheap money policy to protect its gold. Instead, international cooperation to continue the cheap money policy was sought. Finally the immense stock market speculation in the United States compelled a reversal of money rates here. The English position could have been saved as late as the summer of 1931 had the bank rate gone to 8% when the Bank of England obtained its first credit of \$250,000,000 from the Federal Reserve Banks and the Bank of France. The most significant answer to why London did not then raise her bank rate is doubtless to be found in the position of British labor, and in the reluctance to face the bankruptcy of a good many British concerns, and in the appalling power of the cheap money doctrine.—*Helen Slade.*

21095. BIGELOW, HOWARD F. On the effort to stabilize the purchasing power of money. *Amer. Mercury.* 26(104) Aug. 1932: 452-457.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

21096. CABIATI, ATTILIO. Histoire monétaire romancée. [Monetary history.] *Riforma Soc.* 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-20.—A critical review of the latest work of Paul Einzig, *Behind the scenes of international finance*, according to which the cause of the crisis has the name: France. The monetary policy of France is the primary cause. The cornering of gold was the means. Cabiati summarizes briefly the causes which contributed to the accumulation of gold in the Banque de France: these are the stabilization rate selected for the franc, and the way in which the stabilization of other currencies, especially sterling, was conducted.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc.*

21097. EL RIFAÏ, ABDEL HAKIM. La crise

monétaire anglaise. [The English monetary crisis.] *Égypte Contemp.* (133-134) Feb.-Mar. 1932: 139-177.

21098. ELVER. Le contrôle des devises et le maintien nominal de l'étalon-or. [The control over foreign exchange and the nominal maintenance of the gold standard.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 46(2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 290-316.

21099. ES, W. J. L. van. De Betrekkingen tusschen Goud- en Zilverwereld. [Contrasts between gold and silver currency countries.] 81(6) Jun. 1932: 417-439.—The present depression has raised the question in how far the changes in value of gold and silver have influenced the existing situation. Silver has greater stability than gold. While not silver but gold should be stabilized, this is admittedly impossible at the moment in view of the fact that political factors were responsible for the "gold rush."—*Adelaide Hasse.*

21100. HAWTREY, R. G. The Portuguese bank notes case. *Econ. J.* 42(167) Sep. 1932: 391-398.—Legal and economic aspects of the liability assessed on the firm of Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., printers of notes for the Bank of Portugal, for printing notes to the value of about £3,000,000 for a gang of forgers.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21101. HAYEK, F. A. von. Reflections on the pure theory of money of Mr. J. M. Keynes. *Economica.* (35) Feb. 1932: 22-44.—Although Keynes appears to believe that his theory of the bank rate is based upon Wicksell's idea of a natural or equilibrium rate of interest, in reality Keynes (because of his peculiar definition of saving and investment) is quite different from Wicksell. For the rate of interest which will, as Keynes believes, equilibrate "savings" and "investment" is not the same rate which will keep them in equilibrium in the ordinary sense. While Keynes insists that the short term rate of interest may deviate from the "natural" rate whether or not there is a change in the effective quantity of money, he submits no proof of this. Cases are submitted in which Hayek argues that there is no reason why savings and new investment, in Keynes' sense, should correspond. By arbitrarily changing the meaning of familiar concepts Keynes has made plausible a proposition which nobody would accept were it stated in ordinary terms. On many other points he is so obscure that it is difficult to criticize him. His statement that the close correlation between the rate of interest, as measured by consols, and the wholesale price index has been ignored by economists and is incapable of explanation of Irving Fisher's theorem is a grievous error. For Fisher uses the Gibson paradox as cited by Keynes as evidence proving his (Fisher's) theorem. Finally, Keynes' explanation of the business cycle has exactly the same deficiencies as all the other purchasing power theories, i.e., those theories which hold that the depression began with a decline in consumer's incomes. The chief objection to these theories is that it is not a decline in consumer purchasing power that starts the depression. All inductive studies show that consumer buying is maintained at a high level long after the decline begins. It is the decline in investment, a result of increases in the prices of the factors of production making further investment unprofitable, which causes the depression. It is an increase in consumer demand which causes this rise in the prices of producers' goods. The decrease in consumption comes only as a result of unemployment in the heavy industries. Only by lowering the prices of the factors of production can equilibrium be restored. Artificial attempts to maintain purchasing power during the crisis may only make matters worse. (See also entries 4: 4138 and 4: 21105.)—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

21102. HORNE, ROBERT. Silver. *Internat. Affairs.* 11(1) Jan. 1932: 55-75.—There will be a gold shortage of \$243,000,000 (£50,000,000) in 1942 if currencies

maintain the 40% gold reserve. Reversion to the use of silver to supplement gold would be the most practicable solution of the problem. A history of the shift to the gold standard since England's adoption of it in 1816 is given for the purpose of showing that in most cases it came as the result of adventitious circumstances. It is the scarcity of available gold, and its consequent increase in value, that has caused the present depression in the price of commodities. Certain objections are dealt with, and the immediate advantages of silver stabilization and increased trade with silver countries are set forth. (Discussion.)—*Luther H. Evans.*

21103. IVERSEN, CARL. Probleme der dänischen Währungspolitik. [Problems of Danish monetary policy.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (6) Aug.-Sep. 1932: 641-669.—The economic crisis in Denmark is a result of the decline in world prices, rather than of Denmark's return to gold parity in 1927. The world crisis had almost no effect on Denmark until late in 1930, but since then tariffs, the "Buy British" campaign, and economic distress in Germany, have affected seriously the market for Danish agricultural products. Industry has suffered less than agriculture. Great Britain's suspension of specie payments had serious economic consequences for Denmark. Denmark's suspension of gold payments, however, was not due to pressure from the withdrawal of short term deposits, as in the case of Sweden, but was the result of the decision that this action was necessary to prevent the situation of Danish agriculture from becoming worse. Denmark's policy now is to maintain the sterling parity of the krone. Exchange control, and embargoes and quotas on imports, were introduced following the suspension of payments, but it is expected that these will soon be removed.—*F. W. Fetter.*

21104. JENNY, FRÉDÉRIC. Les projets de restauration du bimétallisme et le problème de l'argent. [Proposals for the restoration of bimetalism and the problem of silver.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 46 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 317-329.—The silver question, apart from the vain controversy over bimetalism, is simply the problem of restoring a reasonable price to an important product.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21105. KEYNES, J. M., and HAYEK, F. A. von. The pure theory of money: a reply to Dr. Hayek.—*A rejoinder. Economica.* (34) Nov. 1931: 387-405. (See also entry 4: 21101.)—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

21106. KITCHIN, JOSEPH. Gold production and consumption. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 14 (3) Aug. 15, 1932: 126-131.—World output of gold in 1931 increased to £90,000,000; during 1932, both the Transvaal and Canada should add to last year's total, and world output should be well above £90,000,000. Gold production is now being stimulated by the gold premium obtainable by countries whose currencies are at a discount when reckoned on dollars or francs. India disgorged gold on a notable scale last year, and consumption by the industrial arts experienced another annual decline, with the result that the amount available for addition to the stock of gold money reached £99,000,000. In the last ten years, gold output has been £809,900,000, of which £355,200,000 constitutes the nonmonetary demand, leaving £454,700,000 available for addition to money; visible stock of gold money has increased by £490,000,000; and gold reserves by as much as £631,000,000. The increase in world gold reserves has been far greater than the amount available from new gold would indicate, and this has been in the main due to the world's gold being more and more concentrated in central banks and treasuries. Output for the ten years to 1929 was 10% higher than the author anticipated in 1921, nonmonetary demand 4% higher, and the stock of gold money 2½% higher.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

21107. KOCK, KARIN. Les monnaies scandinaves et leur détachement de l'or. [The Scandinavian currencies and their separation from gold.] *Rev. d'Écon.* 46 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 382-396.

21108. MARGET, ARTHUR W. The relation between the velocity of circulation of money and the "velocity of circulation of goods." *J. Pol. Econ.* 40 (3) Jun. 1932: 289-313.—(A refutation of the doctrine that changes in the velocity of circulation of money do not affect the price level, because these changes are necessarily accompanied and counteracted by precisely equivalent changes in the velocity of circulation of goods.) While it is perfectly true that with each spending of money there is a spending of goods, it does not necessarily follow that the rates at which the stocks of money and goods are spent should be mathematically equal. Every parcel of goods is paired off with a coin, but the coin may be larger or smaller than previously. Further points in Davenport's argument for the above doctrine are discussed, as well as a somewhat similar conclusion to that of the author by Bresciani-Turoni.—*M. Keller.*

21109. MARSCHAK, JAKOB, and LEDERER, WALTER. Grössenordnungen des deutschen Goldsystems. [Quantitative analysis of the composition of the German monetary system.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (4) Jun. 1932: 385-402.—It is possible to get a picture of monetary needs for domestic and business uses, and of the different velocities of circulation characteristic of particular economic groups or classes, by making an analysis of the kinds of money (specie and credit), types of bank deposits (consumers', business loan, financial), and check transactions. Business fluctuations and changes in customary cash holdings and methods of payments are the effective causes of variations in velocities of circulation. Since the outbreak of the present crisis the following characteristic changes have taken place (figures for 1928 and 1931-2); a decline in the velocity of circulation in consumers' income and expenditures of about one-third (affecting cash transactions in particular), while the amount of these income deposits have probably somewhat increased. In commercial credit the decline in transactions is probably more marked in the reduction of bank balances than in a diminishing velocity of circulation. In the field of financial transactions there has been a more decided drop in deposits; they have probably halved their former amount. The method of analysis employed is (1) to estimate the income, cash, and deposits of consumers by classes, along the lines made familiar by Keynes and Neisser; (2) to compile total cash and current accounts of corporations and credit institutions and open market accounts, along with aggregate circulation. The velocity of deposits (income, business, financial) are checked against English and American experience. The expansion and contraction of credit in Germany is calculated, and changes occurring over the past three years are compared.—*James Washington Bell.*

21110. MARTIN, PIERRE-GEORGES. Le florin hollandais et l'étalon-or. [The Dutch florin and the gold standard.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 46 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 397-405.

21111. MESTRE, ACHILLE. Les contrats en monnaie étrangère. [Contracts in foreign currency.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 39 (450) May 10, 1932: 242-252.

21112. MISES, L. The great German inflation. *Economica.* (36) May 1932: 227-235.

21113. MLYNARSKI, F. La crise de l'étalon de change-or. [The crisis of the gold exchange standard.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 46 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 264-289.—Reform of the gold exchange standard should include (1) concentrating the exchange included in the coverage in the foreign central banks and the Bank for Interna-

tional Settlements, (2) guaranteeing the deposits of exchange against losses, in case of depreciation, by an obligatory reciprocal gold clause, (3) replacing the sale of exchange by the sale of gold from the gold deposit abroad. The gold exchange standard and the mistakes made in connection with it were not responsible for the present world crisis.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21114. NIELSEN, AXEL. Den internationale Kredittkrise og Guldret. [The international credit crisis and gold.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 69(5) 1931: 289-304.—The author calls attention to the difference between foreign credits under the form of short term and under the form of long term, in that short term credit can easily compel a country to abandon the gold standard. Though England was always considered the greatest creditor country in the world, the debtor difficulties characterized by short term loans led to a suspension of the gold standard. The author comments on the recent English criticism of the gold standard and emphasizes the correctness of the fact that the gold standard and customs barriers are contradictory. Then the reasons why Denmark also left the gold standard are given, and it is asserted that in the country's economic position there was nothing that could compel abandonment of the gold standard in any greater degree than the other gold countries. Since Denmark suspended the gold standard immediately after England, it must be regarded as a measure adopted with reference to the interests of agricultural production.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

21115. RIST, CHARLES. Le mécanisme de l'étalon-or a-t-il été faussé? [Has the mechanism of the gold standard gone awry?] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 46(2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 254-263.—The responsibility for the bad functioning of the gold standard is to be laid to the combination of circumstances resulting from the war psychology or from errors of judgment in estimating the new level of stabilizing currencies. A return to normalcy will restore its regular functioning, renouncing the idea of "managed currency," with the banks ceasing to immobilize their funds, restoring public confidence for new currencies, choosing rates corresponding to budget possibilities, and reestablishing international trade.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21116. ROGERS, JAMES HARVEY. Gold, international credits and depression. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27(179) Sep. 1932: 237-250.—Until the rapid decline in commodity prices can be at least arrested, business recovery on a broad scale can hardly be anticipated. The machinery of the Federal Reserve System is well adapted to the necessary measures to support a greater credit and money superstructure, except that in emergency the cover requirements for Federal Reserve notes should be liberalized. This was done by the Glass-Steagall Bill, which added a billion dollars to our "free gold" stock. Beginning in late February credit expansion was sought through open-market purchases by the Federal Reserve Banks, till \$1,645,000,000 of government securities had been purchased. The effects of this policy are traced. Conclusion: even the present much reduced volume of indebtedness is incompatible with the low level of commodity prices.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21117. ROSBOCH, ETTORRE. Problemi monetari di attualità. [Present day monetary problems.] *Stato.* May 1932: 321-331.—(Consequences of the abandonment and the maintenance of the gold standard in the free countries in the last year.)—*M. Comba.*

21118. SALTER, ARTHUR. Le problème d'or. [The gold problem.] *Esprit Internat.* 6(22) Apr. 1932: 192-208.—The present gold standard regime has deepened the depression by lowering the price level; but this regime is more satisfactory than the alternatives if the world price level can be raised and stabilized. An increase in the circulating medium in the United States,

and expenditures for public works, would tend to raise the level and stimulate international trade. Stabilization might then be effected through an international bank, supported by the national governments, which would control the distribution of gold reserves.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

21119. SOUDEK, JOSEF. Devisenbewirtschaftung und Goldwährung. [Exchange regulation and gold standard.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 11(2) 1932: 121-129.

21120. STEFANO, ANTONIO de. "Gold Standard" e distribuzione dell'oro. [The gold standard and the distribution of gold.] *Vita Ital.* 20(229) Apr. 1932: 455-462.—In studying the problem of the gold standard, greater attention should be paid to the following factors, which are responsible for the present situation: tariff protection, war debts and reparations, short term credits and credit inflation. The international monetary difficulties are not due to the imperfections of the "gold standard" but to the maldistribution of gold.—*O. Eisenberg.*

21121. TAKAHASHI, TORAJIRO. Nisshi keizai kankei to gin mondai. [Sino-Japanese relations and the problem of silver standard.] *Chuo Koron.* 46(10) Oct. 1931.—Depreciation of silver is due to (1) reform of the monetary system in India in 1927; (2) adaption of gold standard by majority of nations; (3) the worldwide business depression. Japan's foreign trade has been greatly affected since her greatest customer is China. Two conferences on this problem since Feb., 1930 failed to bring any remedy. Shimakichi Suzuki suggests silver reserve as well as gold and use of both for export. But without world-wide cooperation, which is impossible to hope for under present circumstances, even this will bring no relief.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

21122. UNSIGNED. La crise monétaire de l'Europe centrale. Données du problème en Autriche et en Hongrie. [The monetary crisis of central Europe: conditions in Austria and Hungary.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 46(2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 357-381.

21123. UNSIGNED. The depreciated dollar rate. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 304-313.—In Shanghai, the dollar rate, spoken of locally as *Yang li*, means the price of the silver Sun Yat-sen dollar in terms of taels. This rate normally fluctuates around 72. During the first four months of 1932 the rate has dropped precipitously, setting a new low for twenty years. This is attributed directly to the Japanese invasion of Shanghai which disrupted retail business, disorganized commerce, brought industry to a standstill, and caused a temporary suspension of the money-market. The first effect of the invasion was to cause the rate to rise above the norm, as dollars were hoarded in fear of the future. As the fighting died away dollars returned to the market, but the demand continued sluggish.—*W. H. Taylor.*

21124. VERRIJN STUART, C. A. Het nikkel vraagstuk. [The problem of nickel as coinage.] *De Economist.* 81(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 539-558.—In 1929 a commission was instituted to examine the desirability of replacing with nickel coins the silver token money in the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies (between which unity of coinage exists). The commission reported adversely, but the present author, one of the members of the commission, favored the change because the measure would mean an important decrease of the state debt and hence a saving in the budget. His minority memorandum is included in this article.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21125. VERVIERS, EMILE. Opzettelijke vermeerdering van koopkracht. [Purposeful increase of purchasing power.] *De Economist.* 81(4) Apr. 1932: 261-281.—An analysis of the meaning of purchasing power and a consideration of the problem whether, in times of depression, intentional increase of purchasing power is

possible. Purchasing power is the same as total production in a given period, but the purchasing power operative may be affected by the mental outlook of those concerned. Material purchasing power may be the same, but the effective purchasing power is smaller in times of depression. There is thus an actual purchasing power and a potential purchasing power, influenced by the imagination, and these are not identical. Hence inflation, in a wider sense than that in which the term is ordinarily used. The policy of increasing purchasing power by high wages falls under this head, and the theory is exemplified by the American boom of 1927-29, which made purchasing power the source of well-being and represented advertisement as a fourth agent of production. Each new artificial increase of purchasing power, however, occasions new dearness and hampers the market, so that further artificial increase of purchasing power becomes necessary. In time the potential element in purchasing power works no longer, and there is a transition to deflation. The effects of increased purchasing power are shown to depend on the psychological factor which differs in the upward and downward phases of the cycle. Throughout there is emphasis on the importance of the mental and psychological factor. Man is anything but an economic animal; in economics it is the imponderabilia which count. (See also entry 4: 20803.)—*Econ. J.*

BANKING

21126. AGGER, EUGENE. Quelques considérations au sujet de développement du système fédéral de réserve. [Some aspects of the development of the Federal Reserve System.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-2 Apr. 1932: 137-174.—The Federal Reserve System as it is now constituted hardly resembles the original conception of its creators, and it would be rash to predict the character it will bear in another decade. The concept of the nature and significance of centralization of reserves and control of credit have changed materially. New York has become more rather than less predominant. The Federal Reserve Board has been deprived of its due powers through the actions of congress, the treasury, and of the member banks themselves.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

21127. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr. The Goldsborough Bill and the government security purchases of the Federal Reserve Banks. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 12 (2) May 16, 1932: pp. 24.—The bill proposes that Federal Reserve Bank credit policy be guided by commodity prices. A great expansion of reserve bank credit can raise the average commodity prices at wholesale to the levels of 1921-1929, and keep them there. This new theory asks central banks to stabilize the commodities market. Old fashioned and well tested theory maintains that they have a great enough task in steadying the money market. The essential function of any central bank is to protect paper money of the country by converting it into gold on demand, to ease monetary stringencies, and to prevent business crises from degenerating into money panics. Their influence on commodity prices can be only through their influence on the money and capital markets. Even that is limited. The regulation of commercial bank expansion or contraction is only one of five major influences. With respect to the volume of business and even commodity prices, real improvement can come with the success of a Federal Reserve policy which is limited to the elimination of money shortage.—*Helen Slade.*

21128. BRAUN, F. La responsabilité des actionnaires de banques à New-York et aux États-Unis. [The liability of bank shareholders in New York and in the United States.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet).* 58 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 590-609.—*Phillips Bradley.*

21129. BROGGER, KR. FR. La grande guerre et

les banques commerciales de Norvège. [The World War and the commercial banks of Norway.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (83) Dec. 1931: 510-514.

21130. CALICHER, G. A. Voorkoming van achterstand door voorzichtig uitleenen. [Preventing arrears by means of a careful loaning policy.] *Volkscrediet-vezien.* 20 (5) May 1931: 227-251.—The arrears of various people's credit banks of Java have seriously increased during the period of crisis. The credit bank of Kudus (East Java) however has kept a quite favorable financial situation. The control system of this bank is described in details. There is especially a close examination whether the demands for agricultural credit are made at the right moment, whether they are not too high and whether the money is used for the right purpose.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21131. CAUBOU, PIERRE. Les banques et la déflation. [The banks and deflation.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (453) Aug. 10, 1932: 292-299.

21132. CHABLANI, H. L. Some aspects of rural credit and the problem of banking development in rural India. *Indian J. Econ.* 12, pt. 4 (47) Apr. 1932: 473-500.—(A criticism of the report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee.)

21133. FISCHER, MAURICE. Le Banque de France. *Rev. Econ. Française.* 54 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 140-152.

21134. HEILPERIN, MICHAEL A. Bank Rozrachunków Międzynarodowych. [The Bank for International Settlements.] *Przegląd Współczesny.* 9 (103) Nov. 1930: 212-229.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

21135. LEE, FREDERIC EDWARD. Chinese banking. *Bankers Mag.* 125 (3) Sep. 1932: 239-243.

21136. MORRIS, ARTHUR J. The Morris Plan's contribution to the economic life and welfare of the wage earner. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (4) Apr. 1932: 401-411.—The Morris Plan banks have brought back to the people a system for the exchange of money and credits, which was originally the purpose of banking. Until the Morris Plan, preference in the granting of credit had gone to large business. The germ of industrial banking is found in the Scotch credit system which originated in 1730. Like the Scotch system the Morris Plan regards character and earning power as the basis of credit. Morris Plan banks now operate in 142 cities and have loaned nearly \$2,000,000,000 to over 8,000,000 individuals. Losses, in spite of the dismal prophecies of commercial bankers, have been less than one fourth of one per cent. Borrowers are being saved over \$50,000,000 annually because they are enabled to borrow more cheaply than from loan sharks. 75% of Morris Plan borrowers earn from \$30 to \$80 weekly. Nearly 90% repaid their loans without some form of collecting service. Since 80% of the American people have no access to commercial banking credit the Morris Plan performs a great service. No Morris Plan bank has ever failed. The average loan is only \$300, which necessarily requires a higher charge than that on borrowings from commercial banks, but the charge is not exorbitant.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

21137. PATOU, THOMAS B. The Federal Home Loans Bank Act. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 25 (3) Sep. 1932: 23-24, 54-55.

21138. PLATT, EDMUND. Branch banking: a reply. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 25 (2) Aug. 1932: 13-15.

21139. POLE, JOHN W. Branch banks. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (4) Apr. 1932: 391-395.—Widespread economic and social changes have made the small country bank merely an adjunct to banks in large centers. The business of the small bank has shrunk to a point where it is difficult to operate profitably, since it can now diversify its investments less than formerly. To apply stricter and higher capital requirements universally would leave many communities with no banks at

all or only one which would enjoy a monopoly. The solution seems to be to permit banks in large cities to develop branch systems over a certain trade area. Each large city would have several branch systems centering there which would preserve competition in country districts. This is the only way to assure country districts of adequate banking service and safety.—*Charles S. Tippetts*.

21140. PORRI, VINCENZO. Bilancie dei pagamenti internazionali e riserve auree. [Balance of international payments and gold reserves.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47 (4) Apr. 1932: 241-250.—To furnish the immediate cash (*saldo*) for the balance of international payments is not one of the substantial tasks of the central banks of issue; the ordinary banks take care of this, and they are better fitted for this service. But with the change in international economic conditions has come an increasing importance of central banks in furnishing the means of international payments. For the better discharge of this new function they meet with a double difficulty: they have no means of influencing the amount of international payments, active or passive; they do not have the full control of their reserves, since part is a reserve against the paper currency—a function which is wholly useless, since the bank note has value not according to the degree it is covered by reserves but according as it is accepted by all in the market.—*Riv Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*.

21141. RAO, HANUMANTHA C. V. The banking problem of India. *Calcutta Rev.* 43 (2) May 1932: 225-241.—The Central Banking Enquiry Committee of India has in its recent report made elaborate recommendations for the development of banking facilities and banking in general. The committee, in considering the problem of marketing and the movement of crops, has also recommended lowering of railway freight charges, the establishment of regulated markets, the provision of licensed warehouses and the coordination of the activities of the Provincial Marketing Boards through the agency of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

21142. ROGERS, JAMES HARVEY. La nouvelle politique américaine de crédit en fonction du maintien de l'étalon-or. [The new American credit policy in the maintenance of the gold standard.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 46 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 343-356.

21143. SOUTHWORTH, SHIRLEY DONALD. Branch banks for America. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (5) May 1932: 514-524.—The history of branch banking in Scotland, England, Canada and the United States is outlined briefly. Branch banking is much safer than unit banking.—*Charles S. Tippetts*.

21144. TIPPETTS, CHARLES S. Weaknesses in American bank regulation. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (4) Apr. 1932: 412-418.—The reasons for the failure of over 10,000 banks since 1920 are (1) the organization of a large number of small banks, (2) mismanagement and lack of tests for banking ability, (3) inadequate examinations and lax supervision, (4) the agricultural and business depression, and (5) insufficient capital and surplus. Many banks have failed, however, through no fault of the officers or directors. To prevent such a cataclysm in the future it is necessary to (1) restrict the formation of new banks, especially small ones, (2) insist upon more careful supervision and larger examining staffs, (3) apply rigid tests to bank officers, (4) increase the liability of stockholders, (5) require directors to give more attention to affairs of the bank, (6) change the method of liquidating assets of closed banks, (7) require the maintenance of a definite ratio between deposits and capital and surplus, (8) force all banks to take out national charters or to become members of the Federal Reserve System.—*Charles S. Tippetts*.

21145. UNSIGNED. Crediet-hulpbank. [An emer-

gency credit bank in the Dutch East Indies.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 22 (19) May 19, 1932: 474-476.—An emergency credit bank has been founded recently in the Dutch East Indies by the three largest banks and with a guarantee of the government. The aim of the emergency bank is to grant credits to industries which are viable, but which in consequence of the present crisis have got into financial difficulties; credits are only given in order to keep the business going, not to extend it. The debt to the bank has priority over all other debts. The capital of the bank is formed chiefly by a credit of the Java Bank.—*Cecile Rothe*.

21146. UNSIGNED. Power of bank to secure private deposits by pledge of assets. *Yale Law J.* 41 (7) May 1932: 1076-1079.—Public policy against such preference is found as the basis for the denial of such powers in a group of recent cases.—*William W. Werntz*.

21147. VAHRIG. Tourk Azkayin Teramadounêre. [Turkish National Bank.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 10 (9) Jul. 1932: 151-159.—All national banks as well as all banks of any description are under the immediate control of the central government in Turkey. There are central banks, workers' banks, and agricultural banks. The last named, avowedly organized for the purpose of opening credit for the farmer, have been of little benefit. The Central Bank (founded at Ankara in 1931) for the purpose of stabilizing the currency, is very strong and well managed, while the workers' banks do their best service in helping the industry and commerce. Various Turkish enterprises, such as sugar industry, insurance, etc. are controlled by this group of banks. Since 1931, upon the closing of foreign banks, these have expanded their business very rapidly within the country.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

CREDIT

21148. CROSTI, ROGER. À propos du nouvel institut de crédit mobilier italien: vers une économie contrôlée. [The new Italian credit bank: towards a controlled economy.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-3 (2) Aug. 1932: 299-328.—In 1931 the Banca Commerciale Italiana became unable to meet its obligations as 4,000,000 lire of its assets were invested in stocks which had greatly depreciated. The government then organized a holding company capitalized at 400,000,000 lire which took over the bank's portfolio. The stock was subscribed for by private corporations and guaranteed by the government. The Banca Commerciale thus relinquished its role as the principal source of long-term credits in Italy and the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano was organized to take its place. Its capital stock was absorbed by government agencies. The creation of this new institution gives the state a powerful instrument of control over private industry. The policy of the government is to distribute credit so as to achieve two purposes; the protection of the credit structure, and the further concentration of industry. The intervention of a state agency in the distribution of credit assures the safety of the small saver and thus encourages an adequate volume of savings. The influence which the control of credit gives to the state also makes possible a more rapid reorganization and consolidation of Italian industry according to the principles of the Fascist state.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

21149. GIBSON, A. H. The credit structure and its relation to world prosperity. *Bankers Mag. (London).* 133 (1050) Mar. 1932: 353-377.

21150. GRIN'KO, G. ГРИНЬКО, Г. Финансовая программа заключительного года пятилетки. [Financial program of the final year of the five-year plan.] *Финансы и социалистическое хозяйство. (Finansy i Sotsialisticheskoe Khoziaistvo.)* (1) Jan. 1932: 1-29.—Official report of the People's Commissar of Finance, G. Grin'ko,

to the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, presented at the second session of the Committee, on January 25, 1931. In the financial legislation of the year there were two distinct stages, each one introducing a vital corrective into the defective organization which arose out of the credit reform of 1930: (1) the decrees of the Council of Peoples' Commissars of Jan. 14 and March 20, which became effective on May 1, abolishing automatic extension of credit, harmonizing the volume of credit with the actual execution of schedules by the industrial plants and corporations involved in credit operations, and inaugurating a system of delivery contracts between corporations; (2) the decree of the Council of Labor and Defense of July 23, effective November 1, 1931, providing each economic or industrial unit with a minimum fund of its own so as to guarantee uninterrupted functioning of such unit and to make possible a rigid distinction between the basic and borrowed capital of each concern. All bank credit extended to corporations was placed on a strictly short-term basis by this decree, and evasion of repayment was rendered practically impossible. The flotation of the 1.6 billion internal loan of the "3rd and decisive year of the plan" was extremely satisfactory, the amount being subscribed in less than a month, and finally oversubscribed by 2 million rubles. (Detailed analysis of the Union budget for 1932, balanced at 27.4 billion rubles.)—*Boris B. Shishkin.*

21151. JOHNSON, E. C., and CAVERT, W. L. Agricultural credit in Minnesota. *Univ. Minnesota, Agric. Extension Division, Spec. Bull. #148.* Jan. 1932: pp. 11.

21152. KOKOTKIEWICZ, GERHARD. Der Immobilienkredit: seine Lage und Aussichten. [Real estate mortgages: present status and prospects.] *Vierteiljahrsch. z. Konjunkturforsch.* Spec. No. 26, 1932: pp. 36.

21153. PETERSEN, JØRGEN. Kredit og Valuta. [Credit and foreign exchange.] *Nationalskon. Tidsskr.* 70 (1-2) 1932: 38-58.

21154. STRZESZEWSKI, CZESLAW. Mesures d'assainissement financier de l'agriculture en Pologne. [Measures of financial relief for agriculture in Poland.] *Est Europ. Agric.* 1 (1) Apr. 1932: 10-38.—A characteristic of post-war economic development of all branches, including agriculture, has been its rapidity, and it is this rapidity which has forced agriculture to seek help from capitalistic means of expansion. Here credit is a primary factor, and expansion can be twofold: (1) normal, based on simple borrowing, and (2) speculative, in which an enterprise relies on credit. Agriculture which before the war relied almost solely on the first of these two methods, has since then entered into the second phase, and is therefore much more sensitive to seasonal fluctuations of the world markets. With the turn of the tide, agriculture has therefore been forced to resort to drastic means of self-protection. In some countries, as e.g. Germany, where artificial expansion was fostered, tariff protection has had to be applied which finally threatens to undermine the industry itself. In Poland, where speculative investment in agriculture is minimal, agriculture is much less adversely affected, and for that reason state measures affording relief are only now being introduced. What the final character of these measures will be is as yet too difficult to judge as agricultural legislation does not yet present a definite whole. Nevertheless, the first laws which have been passed give some indication. These laws, which the author then proceeds to examine in critical detail, are chiefly concerned with the protection of the debtor from abuse and speculation, and are thus rather preventive than constructive. Only one law is concerned with financial assistance itself which has reached for the moment only modest proportions.—*A. Vidaković.*

21155. WILLIS, H. PARKER. Inflation, deflation

and business. *Amer. Management Assn., Finan. Management Ser. #40* 1932: pp. 12.—On the basis of his statistical studies Willis concludes that we have, at the present time, a much larger volume of credit per capita than we have had for many years. Inflation and deflation have their effects on business in shunting capital into wrong channels or trying to shunt it into right channels when such action proves disastrous and results in a corresponding change in values. Our debts and financial obligations, domestic, international, private, and corporate have become enormous. Our problem is whether or not we can continue to pay in the same amount, the same rates of interest, the same instalments, same amortization, etc. Our difficulties are primarily of a banking and currency kind and not of a production kind. Price fixing has caused much of our trouble. We shall have to have a leveling-off process in order to bring back former conditions. Before huge loans are made to unsuccessful firms a change in management should be demanded.—*J. F. Pyle.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

21156. BENINI, RODOLFO. La finanza in regime corporativo fascista. [Finance in the Fascist corporate regime.] *Economia.* 9 (5) May 1932: 541-550.

21157. EDIE, LIONEL D. 1932's legacy of domestic debts. Estimated total exceeds 12 times the war debts owed by Europe—can there be recovery without solution? *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 25 (2) Aug. 1932: 19, 69-71.

21158. FLYNN, JOHN T. Investment trusts. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (5) May 1932: 509-513.—American industry and finance is suffering from a breakdown in business morality for which the investment banker is largely responsible. Unethical, unlawful and profoundly uneconomic practices have been encouraged. The remedy lies in rigidly excluding the investment banker from commercial banks, trust companies, finance companies, and the boards of railroads, utilities and other producing corporations.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

21159. GÉRARD, OLIVER M. Les régimes de réglementation du commerce des devises et les créances commerciales bloquées à l'étranger. [The regulation of foreign exchange and suspended commercial credits abroad.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-2 (3) Jun. 1932: 471-498.—The policies of controlling the foreign exchanges which have been adopted by 26 countries are intended to achieve monetary stability and to protect the balance of payments. The first stage in the development of regulation is a simple surveillance of foreign exchange transactions through the agency of the leading banks. The second type of regulation places all foreign exchange under the control of the central banking institution. Under this system the restrictions may be severe, as for example in Bulgaria where the central bank requires the foreign exporter to wait at least three months for payment. Chile carries this type of regulation even farther in distributing available exchange to favored products in an arbitrary manner. The final and extreme stage, as in Austria and Hungary, is characterized by the prevention of any payment to foreign creditors, the sums which are due being deposited in a special suspended account in domestic currency. These systems of control have discouraged foreign exporters from promoting sales. They have also made it impossible for banks to endorse trade acceptances. The result has been a substantial decrease in the volume of foreign trade.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

21160. KEYNES, J. M. The long-term rate of interest and the conversion scheme. *Econ. J.* 42 (167) Sep. 1932: 415-427.—Reduction of the long term rate of interest is a necessary measure to escape from the

slump. The success of the conversion scheme is favorable: to continue the effect on the long term rate of interest requires that the market should be supplied with securities of different types and maturities in the proportions in which it prefers them; there is danger, however, in the fact that the loan market of Great Britain is out of line with the markets of the rest of the world. Adjustments still remain to be made, also, in the local market.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21161. MOULIN, LOYS. Les sociétés de placement et l'épargne en France. [Investment trusts and saving in France.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-3 (1) Jul. 1932: 144-166.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

21162. SAMHABER, ERNST. Neue Formen der Dollardiplomatie. Der chilenische Salpetertrust in der Krise. [New forms of dollar diplomacy. The Chilean saltpeter trust in financial straits.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 9 (5) May 1932: 274-279.—Europe's use of artificial fertilizers as a substitute for Chilean phosphates made the United States the chief market for this product, which is especially valuable in cotton growing. The first crisis by the nitrate industry, however, was not caused by competition with artificial nitre but by the financial incapacity of the consumers. The general economic crisis of 1930 led to negotiations between the Chilean government, which was afraid of losing its revenue from the export duty, and the nitre industrialists who sought the formation of a single trust controlling the total output of the mineral. The result was the formation of the Cosach (Compañía de Salitre de Chile) of whose 3,000 million pesos worth of bonds the Guggenheim family was to hold 1,050 million, the government 1,500 m., the other members of the trust the rest. The demand of the Guggenheims that the new trust take over their outstanding obligations in payment for its patents and production methods, meant that another 1,000 million pesos worth of the new bonds should be transferred to them. This proposal was accepted because the North Americans constituted almost the whole copper and nitrate interests of the country, and because the other firms were already in financial difficulties. The whole transaction turned out to be a bluff, since the price reduction to be effected by the new Guggenheim method of production depends solely on an extension of export. This is impossible in the present state of the cotton grower. The replacement of workers by the machine has contributed to the labor crisis in Chile. In addition the financial strength of the Guggenheim trust has been impaired to such an extent that the second mill has not been completed.—*Werner Neuse.*

21163. SAYLER, JAMES L. Relative investment advantages of tax-free and taxable bonds. *Tax Mag.* 10 (8) Aug. 1932: 283-285; 315.—Increases in taxes and reductions in personal exemptions made effective by the new revenue law have correspondingly increased the yields which are necessary from taxable investments to be equivalent to given yields from tax-free securities. Tables are herewith presented to show the approximate yield which taxable bonds must return in order to equal the yield from tax-free bonds. Tables also show the amount of Federal income taxes payable by individuals with incomes in the different amounts.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21164. SCHWOB, PHILIPPE. Les investment trusts aux États-Unis et la crise de 1929-1930. [Investment trusts in the U. S. and the crisis of 1929-30.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1932: 1603-1628.

21165. SCROGGS, WILLIAM O. The American investment in Latin America. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 502-504.—According to a careful estimate by the U. S. Department of Commerce, the long-term investment of American capital in Latin America at the end of 1930 was slightly larger than the American investment in all of Europe—\$5,350,000,000 as against \$4,900,000,000. About two thirds of the investment in

Europe is in the form of securities, while barely one third in Latin America is of that type. The rest is a direct investment in properties. According to the Department of Commerce 98% of Latin American bonds held by investors in the United States have been issued directly by the government or are supported by a government guarantee, and only 2% have been issued solely on the credit of private corporations. On the other hand 20% of the European securities offered for public subscription in the U. S. have been issued by private corporations without any government guarantee. During 1931 the drastic decline in the prices of principal Latin American products, along with the decrease in the export demand for these commodities, led to defaults by several Latin American governments on their external debts. The total amount of Latin American debt which went into default during 1930 and 1931 has been estimated at approximately \$1,200,000,000, about two thirds of which was the American share. The heavy loss from these defaults has been largely responsible for the investigation of foreign loan flotations now being made by the Senate Finance Committee.—*J. J. Burns.*

21166. TOCKER, A. H. Exchange control in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec.* (Melbourne.) 8 (14) May 1932: 112-115.—By Order in Council, published on December 24, 1931, (under the Board of Trade Act of 1919), the government of New Zealand established a system of compulsory exchange control over the proceeds of all export trade: goods may be exported only under license; the exporter applying therefore shall enter into a bond and remit all proceeds to New Zealand through banks specified in his application. The effect is to give the 6 banks of issue operating in New Zealand, complete control over all export credits, and hence prevent the measure of free marketing and competition which previously existed. Although the scheme does not involve complete exchange control, it gives the banks an effective monopoly over almost the whole of available overseas credit. The demands for exchange on public account may be as much as £12,000,000 greater than usual this year, although the funds available will be much smaller than usual. The banks stated that they could not guarantee government exchange requirements without control over the proceeds of exports. Protest against this scheme was widespread. The four months since its inception have seen conditions change: the favorable visible bank balance has continued to expand, the money market is easier in London, and the government's demand for London exchange has been greatly reduced. Since all commitments in sight can be met out of available funds, it is widely held that this scheme should be abandoned.—*Igon Treulich.*

21167. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung des internationalen Geld- und Kapitalmarktes und der Märkte einzelner Länder während des Jahres 1931. [The development of the international money and capital market, and of the markets of different countries during 1931.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* (4) Apr. 1932: 531-558; (5) May 1932: 699-728.—Lack of confidence prevented any continued price increase, or improvement in the economic situation, which was held in sight during the beginning of the year. The absence of such improvement must be ascribed to the increase of tariff duties, to the restrictions put in imports, or their total prohibition, together with monopoly rights exercised by governments regarding import trade. Fluctuations in the exchange rates were a further hindrance, as well as control over foreign exchange dealings. Export statistics of 48 countries for the third quarter of 1931 were 43% lower than those for the same quarter of 1929. The reparation problem remained unsolved, although in other respects a number of agreements were entered into by Germany and France.—*C. D. Bremer.*

21168. UNSIGNED. Savings and their economic

significance. *Conf. Board Bull. (Nat. Indus. Conf. Board.)* (68) Aug. 20, 1932: 541-546.

21169. ZAHN, JOHANNES C. D. The trustee in German-American industrial loans. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12 (2) Apr. 1932: 187-231.

PRICES

21170. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. Japan's costly attempt to peg silk prices. *Asia. (N.Y.)* 32 (8) Sep.-Oct. 1932: 484-485.

21171. EADE, WALTER F. Mathematical analysis of post-war price falls—13.6 years to 1913 level. *Annalist.* 40 (1023) Aug. 26, 1932: 269.

21172. GRIZIOTTI KRETSCHMANN, JENNY. La funzione dei prezzi e l'economia "regolata." [The function of prices and the "regulated" economy.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (9) Sep. 1931: 617-648.—The more noteworthy modern forms of monopolistic organization of production are described and their effects on prices studied. In particular, protection and intervention of the state are considered. Prices in a regulated economy are not such as to give the hedonistic maximum to each individual. The Soviet five year plan is described, with the financial structure. It is impossible to find the solution of the world economic crisis by an increase in state activity.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

21173. LINDBERG, JOHAN. Några synpunkter på prisstabilisering i länder med fri myntfot. [Points of view on price stabilization in countries with free coinage.] *Ekon. Tidskr.* 33 (4) 1931: 151-165.—The author calls attention to the fact that stabilization in accordance with an index number may mean that there may be falling prices in a partial market in a country and inflation in another such partial market. For an example the developments in the U. S. after 1923 may be cited; coinage was free, the Federal Reserve Board determined the value of gold, and up to 1927-28 there were falling prices in industry because of rationalization, and rising prices in agriculture. This led to overproduction and further rationalization in agriculture, which led to the collapse as the international demand for gold began to make itself felt. On the basis of the fall in agricultural prices, the prices in the industries rose in 1927-28, and in conjunction with the monetary factors, produced a change in the business cycle. A monetary policy with a constant price level as a program may thus be productive of a crisis and the fact that such a conclusion is drawn is due to the one-sided consideration of the monetary side of the price level problem without reference to the constant shifting in the scope of production. A more significant monetary policy is an equilibrium policy by which it is sought merely to hold those prices constant which are not subject to variations on the production side. A necessary guide for such a policy would be a detailed knowledge of the economy of the country: statistics of production, exports, imports, and stocks.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

21174. LO, T. Y. Sølvet og dets prisbevaegelser. [Silver and its price movements.] *Nationaløkon. Tidskr.* 69 (6) 1931: 418-429.

21175. NORTON, L. J., and ASHBY, R. C. Price differences between four hog markets used by Illinois stockmen. *Univ. Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #380. 1932: 123-154.

21176. PELLEGRINI, ANDREA. I numeri indici dei prezzi al minuto in Italia. [Index numbers of retail prices in Italy.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat., Econ. e Finan.* 4 (1) Mar. 1932: 109-124.—(Statement and criticism of methods followed in the retail price index of Italy.) The average index as now calculated has no value because of the average used or because of the heterogeneity of

the data on which it is based, and it lends itself thus to false interpretations.

21177. ZAHN, DR. Die deutsche Preissenkungsaktion an der Jahreswende 1931-1932. [The German action to lower prices at the close of 1931 and beginning of 1932.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 22 (2) 1932: 280-291.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

21178. ANSIAUX, MAURICE. Les caractères nouveaux du cycle actuel. [The new characteristics of the present cycle.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 1553-1567.—The adoption of communism by Russia has not exercised an important effect. Soviet dumping has been exaggerated. The USSR monopoly of imports has been a more important injury to foreign trade, but this did not prevent the prosperity of 1927-29. The fall in price of silver is a consequence, not a cause, of the crisis. Credit has been abused in extraordinary fashion. Short term credit has been used contrary to the definite teachings of past experience. There is nothing new in the situation except the factor of size.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21179. BÄGGLI, W. Konjunktur und Landwirtschaft. [Economic fluctuations and agriculture.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67 (4) 1931: 543-580.—(Discussion of the relationship existing between agriculture and the business cycle.) The monetary crisis, the uneven distribution of money, being the principal cause of stagnation of business, has a greater significance in agriculture than in other branches of business. Yet agriculture suffers less under the real cyclical effects of the money market than under its structural movements, since these changes can determine the measure of production less than can the unfavorable conditions of the money and capital market. The shiftings of agricultural purchasing power are results of crises factors and not primary causes themselves. The price curve of agricultural commodities during a decline undergoes strong and one-sided changes for a long time. For agriculture itself, the length of a phase of the cycle is dependent mostly upon the amount of uncultivated land still available or on the possibility of replacing natural products with chemically produced ones. Agricultural crises are all structural in nature. These changes influence the areas of dense population mostly making extensive protective measures necessary. From a world market standpoint this increases the unfavorable position.—*C. E. Cronmeyer.*

21180. BOSCH, ROBERT. Die Verhütung künftiger Krisen in der Weltwirtschaft. [How to avoid future crises in world economy.] *Panuropa.* 8 (5) May 1932: 136-156.—The author recommends the six hour working day. Such a reduction of the working hours would not only give everybody work, but would also create a greater buying power. The prime cost of merchandise could be lowered through a better organized distribution, and by organizing the different trades in cartels. The cartels would have to be supervised by expert officers and keep prices as low as possible. The idea of a class struggle would gradually disappear. The entrepreneur himself cannot consume the merchandise, and thus could not be an enemy of the final consumer, the working man. Capitalism rather than socialism makes progress possible in the technical sciences.—*Igon Treulich.*

21181. BULLOCK, C. J., and CRUM, W. L. The Harvard index of economic conditions: interpretation and performance, 1919-31. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 14 (3) Aug. 15, 1932: 132-148.—The fundamental index chart of the Harvard Economic Society comprised three curves for the pre-war period 1903-14. Each curve was associated with a particular type of economic activity, (1)

speculative conditions, (2) business conditions proper, and (3) money and banking conditions; and the relations between the three curves at any given time appeared to afford a sound basis for forecasting. In 1919, we first published an analogous post-war index chart, based upon a somewhat different set of constituents and with certain modifications in the statistical procedure. This post-war index chart has several times been revised (in 1923, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1932); but it has given a correct picture of the course of economic events and shown interrelations among the curves similar to those found for the pre-war test period. Throughout the years 1919-29, we believed that a mechanical reading of the index chart should be supplemented by independent economic analysis, especially in consequence of the effects of federal reserve policy (beginning in 1922). But the index proved a more reliable guide than such independent economic analysis as we were able to make, because this analysis was not carried far enough to permit interpretation of the international situation which was developing. So then, under existing conditions of unbalance in the state of the world's exchanges, when the reading of the index gives a different result from that obtained by economic analysis, we shall present such a forecast as a mechanical reading of the index gives.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

21182. TORRALBA CÁNOVAS, MANUEL. El problema de las crisis económicas, doctrinal e históricamente considerado. [The problem of economic crises, theoretically and historically considered.] *Rev. de Ciencias Juríd. y Soc.* 14 (55) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 241-273; (56) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 381-415; (57) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 555-592; 15 (58) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 113-115; (59) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 289-326.—This doctoral dissertation reviews doctrines explaining the causes of economic crises classifying them as (1) theories relating the cause of crises to the process of exchange, (2) theories relating the cause of crises to production, and (3) theories which attempt to explain crises in relation to consumption or to an arbitrary and chaotic distribution of production. An exposition is made of the doctrines of Sombart, Wilson, Lloyd, J. S. Mill, Juglar, Wesley Mitchell, Max Wirth, Jevons, Henry George, Simonde de Sismondi, Rodbertus, Marx, Tougan Baranowsky and Albert Aftalion. The normal state of economic organization implies an equilibrium between production and consumption or supply and demand, and disturbances of the balance are due either to under- or overproduction which may be influenced by fortuitous circumstances, but basically the overproduction causing the crisis appears to be due to the uncontrolled stimulus given production by capital accumulated in times of economic prosperity. The final portion of the work is devoted to an historical account of the principal economic crises beginning with the English crisis of 1810 and concluding with the American difficulties beginning in 1929.—*V. O. Key, Jr.*

21183. CARELL, ERICH. Der Konjunkturaufschwung und seine Verursachung. [The upswing of economic conditions and its causes.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 136 (5) May 1932: 676-698.—The increase in production of capital goods and raw materials, and an increase in prices mark the beginning of the upswing of the business cycle: they are not the causes of the upswing. The causes cannot be sought in a mere change of psychology. The cause lies in the price situation, not merely in low wages and low interest rates, but in the whole price-cost situation in which entrepreneurs find that by increasing production they can make a profit. An increase in demand relative to supply causes an increase in the differences between selling prices and costs. Increased demand for capital, for labor, for raw materials, then produces the phenomenon of rising prices.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21184. GONGGRIJP, G. Quintessens der moderne conjunctuurleer. [The quintessence of the modern business cycle theory.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 21 (4) Jul. 1932: 383-421.—The theory of Aftalion is considered to give the best nonmonetary explanation of the business cycle, but the author is of opinion that it can be adequately explained only by a so-called monetary theory.—*Cécile Rothe.*

21185. CONRAD, OTTO. Der Interventionismus als Ursache der Wirtschaftskrise. [State intervention as cause of the economic crisis.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 137 (2) Aug. 1932: 161-174.—Criticism of Ludwig von Mises' theory of the cause of the economic crisis. The economic crisis is characterized by lack of adjustment of prices and of supply and demand, due to the various controls exercised: according to Mises by the state through taxation, social policy, price policy (rents etc.), and wage policy, whereas, according to Conrad, the entrepreneur is also responsible.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21186. FANNO, MARCO. Cicli di produzione, cicli del credito e fluttuazioni industriali. [Cycles of production, credit cycles and industrial fluctuations.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (5) May 1931: 329-370.—In a stationary equilibrium between production and consumption there are productive and credit cycles of equal duration; assuming a disturbance (greater saving and less consumption by part of the group) the effects of this disturbance are traced on the production of various groups of goods (production goods are most affected) and on the economic equilibrium in general, together with the effects of various possible private and state remedies. The effects are studied under the further hypothesis of a progressive economy. A general theory of economic fluctuations is developed.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

21187. FRANK, ERNEST E. Le retour aux mouvements cycliques en Allemagne depuis la réforme monétaire. [The resumption of cyclical movements in Germany since monetary reform.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-3 (1) Jul. 1932: 49-86.—The study of cyclical movements in Germany has been characterized by the appearance of a great number of individual theories. The more widely accepted of these theories are those of Cassel, Spiethoff, Lederer and Wagemann. Wagemann's theory, in contrast to the others, is empirical and inductive in its approach. An examination of German economic conditions shows that there were three cycles in the period 1923-1929, and that all of the theories in question fail to explain the course actually taken by the cyclical movement. The cycles have been of unequal duration and here again the only theory which attempts to explain this characteristic of the cycle, that of Cassel, breaks down. While the theories are incomplete some success has been achieved in attempts to reduce the amplitude of the cycle. This is desirable, although here one may accept Schumpeter's view that the cycle is in itself beneficial and should not be completely eliminated even if it were possible.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

21188. HEINMANN, DENNIE. The cause of crises. *Bankers Mag. (N. Y.)* 124 (6) Jun. 1932: 635-638.—The existing unemployment and the losses in public savings are the effects of a sudden contraction following an excessive expansion in consumption.

21189. HEJDA, JIŘÍ. Englišova cesta z krize. [Engliš' way out of the crisis.] *Přítomnost.* 9 (33) Aug. 17, 1932: 513-515.—Engliš' theory of deflation is mistaken; the main reason for the crisis is the difference between production and consumption. Engliš claims that national income is the same. But he forgets that besides the fall of retail prices, it is necessary to count among the increases the increased transportation fares on railroads, increased taxes, rents, etc.). Hence, the cost of living has not fallen as fast as prices. Engliš claims that production and sale presuppose incomes.

He wishes to revive production, and afterwards consumption. But the solution of the crisis lies in the increase of consumption, which will absorb the overproduced goods and stimulate new production.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21190. MICEWICZ, STANISŁAW. Wiedza techniczna w obecnym kryzysie gospodarczym. [Technical sciences in the present economic crisis.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (193) 1932: 30-39.—The author outlines the present economic crisis and its causes. The most important are the overdevelopment of technical sciences and the lack of equilibrium between the production of goods and their sale. The crisis has caused different measures which burden the international exchange of goods.—*A. Walawender.*

21191. SOUDEK, JOSEF. Die sozialen Auswirkungen der Konjunkturschwankungen. [The social effects of the business cycle.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellsch. f. Konjunkturforsch.* (3) 1929: pp. 76.—(Examination of the rationale of the connection between business cycles and social phenomena.) The correlation technique does not alone prove causal connections, since the determination of necessary causal connections can be made only on the basis of deductive considerations. The correlation analysis, however, does point to a possible causal connection, or if this is already proved deductively, determines its concise form and intensity. The deductively obtained knowledge of causal connection is to be regarded as "interpretative hypotheses." This gives two results: (1) causal connections which immediate observation or correlation results suggest can be proved as valid, and (2) the direction of the statistical research into causes can be determined. There is a causal connection between business cycles and social life, which varies in intensity, being strongest and closest in the distribution of incomes, and least in evidence in the so-called moral phenomena.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21192. STAEHLE, HANS. Die Analyse der Nachfragekurven in ihrer Bedeutung für die Konjunkturforschung. [Analysis of demand curves and their significance for business cycle analysis.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellsch. f. Konjunkturforsch.* (2) 1929: pp. 46.—To make statistical demand curves available for the study of business cycles, all secular elements must be eliminated or brought to a form that they can be held constant. For this purpose groups of similar commodities, rather than individual goods, can be studied, in indices of consumption and prices, e.g., food stuffs in four classes, clothing, housing, lighting, heat, etc. Materials should be analyzed first from the point of view of statics, and then developed to show dynamic changes.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21193. TAUSSIG, F. W. Doctors, economists, and the depression. *Harpers Mag.* 165 (987) Aug. 1932: 355-365.

21194. TAYLOR, EDWARD. Isotota kryzysu światowego. [The nature of the world crisis.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 314-324.—The present crisis is not only a result of a conjunctural collapse due to the disproportion between the circulation of money and the existing quantity of capital, but also of a breakdown of the inflation process which commenced with the war. The author believes that the trend of the development of the world economy will not be favorable to the old industrial countries in the next few years. Their position will improve provided that the population increases in the new countries and that this leads to an absorption of the agricultural products now in excess.—*O. Eisenberg.*

21195. TOTOMIANC, V. Světová hospodářská krise, její příčiny a východisko z ní. [The world's economic crisis, its causes and solution.] *Moderní Stát* 5 (5) 1932: 126-130.—The oldest theory of crises is

that of Sismondi, who sees the cause in the underconsumption of the masses. A principal cause is the disharmony between production and consumption; but distinction must be made between useful and less useful production. Agriculture suffers because it is mostly organized capitalistically and is dependent upon foreign markets. Advertising usually is used for the least useful goods. The increase of middlemen is a contributing element. The nonproductive professions (army, officials, etc.) are a similar factor. International cooperation is needed. The cooperative system will have to take the place of capitalism.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21196. WOESTIJNE, W. J. van de. Vertraging als conjunctuur-element. [Retardation as an element of the business cycle.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten* 17 (862) Jul. 6, 1932: 528-530.—A discussion of retardation in adaptation in economic life, caused by (1) long term contracts, (2) the duration of technical production in relation to the unsurveyable market, (3) cost calculations using prices from a former period, and (4) the consequences of this retardation.—*Cécile Rothe.*

21197. WOLF, JULIUS. La crise économique mondiale et le système capitaliste. [The world economic crisis and the capitalist system.] *Esprit Internat.* 6 (21) Jan. 1932: 56-74.—Predictions by anti-capitalist critics of the crises which would mark the downfall of capitalism have been especially erroneous in their failure to foresee the multiple causation of such a depression as the present. International control of raw materials to prevent overproduction, and effective control of cartels, credit practices, and tariffs, would result in a reformed capitalism distinctly superior to the communistic alternative.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

21198. ANDERSON, EARL W., and FOSTER, RICHARD R. Teacher supply and demand in Ohio, 1929-30. *Ohio State Univ. Studies, Bur. Educ. Res. Monog.* #11. 1932: pp. xii+170.—This is the first of a series of annual studies of teacher supply and demand in Ohio, covering the year 1929-30. There appears to be an oversupply of teachers in Ohio. The median salaries for different groups of elementary teachers range from \$964 to \$1185. In Ohio public schools 4,963 elementary teachers were newly appointed during 1929; 2,030 were without previous teaching experience; 885 were experienced but had not taught in Ohio during the preceding year. Of these 70% were appointed in county districts; 85% were women; 40% of the women were trained but only 13% of the men were. The median salaries for the different groups of these ranged from \$800 to \$1082. In the junior and senior high schools there were 3,097 vacancies. Of these 2,009 were filled with new teachers; 55% of these were women; 20% of vacancies were filled by untrained teachers. Two per cent of the new teachers held master's degrees, 11% no degrees, 89% bachelor's degrees.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

21199. ANTHONY, DONALD. The Swope plan. *Soc. Sci.* 7 (3) Jul. 1932: 274-277.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21200. ARMSTRONG, E. WICKSTEED. Practical family endowment with especial consideration of the independent worker. *Eugenics Rev.* 24 (2) Jul. 1932: 107-114.

21201. BUCHHOLZ, KARL. Die Nachprüfbarkeit von Betriebsvertretungsbeschlüssen durch die Gerichte. [The reviewability of resolutions of employee representatives by the courts.] *Schr. d. Inst. f. Arbeitsrecht an d. Univ. Leipzig.* (23) 1930: pp. 214. (Germany.)

21202. CHENET, CH. La main-d'oeuvre à Mada-

gascar. [Native labor in Madagascar.] *Rev. Écon. Française*. 54 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 158-164.

21203. GARRATT, G. T. The Indian industrial worker. *Econ. J.* 42 (167) Sep. 1932: 399-406.

21204. GODOY URRUTIA, CÉSAR. El instituto de orientación profesional de Lisboa. [The Institute of Vocational Guidance of Lisbon.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino*. 20 (118-120) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 146-150.—In 1927 the Institute of Vocational Guidance was founded in Lisbon with funds donated by Maria Luisa Barbosa de Carvalho under the direction of Faria de Vasconcelos. It is equipped to make studies of vocational aptitudes of students. The examination of each person extends over four sessions and includes a clinical, a physiological, and a mental phase. This institute classifies the students in nearly all the primary and secondary schools of Lisbon according to their mental age and it has charge of the selection and admittance of candidates for technical schools and military institutes. The institution is unofficial.—*Jessie Bernard*.

21205. HAHN, HANS. Psychotechnik und Sozialpolitik. [Psychotechnique and social legislation.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 9 (2) Feb. 1932: 60-64.—The necessity is pointed out of getting the support of the strong German workers' organizations, the chief promoters of social legislation, for psychotechnical investigation, of which one of the chief purposes is to make labor safe, better equipped and more enjoyable.—*Ruth Berendsohn*.

21206. INGALLS, WALTER RENTON. Occupations of the people of the United States—the 1930 census analyzed. *Annalist*. 40 (1021) Aug. 12, 1932: 203-204, 222.

21207. KOZLOV, P. M. КОЗЛОВ, П. М. Изучение производительности труда как метод определения влияния интенсификации труда. [Study of the productivity of work as a method of establishing the influence of intensification of work.] *Советский врач (Sovetskii Vrach)*. (5-6) 1930: 242-249.—Observations made on female weavers have shown that an eight hour working day with a half hour pause gave maximum results while the minimum was produced in a seven hour working day without pause. The author emphasizes that so far, when studying production fatigue, environmental factors have not been sufficiently considered.—*B. Vishnevskii*.

21208. LE POER POWER, B. M. The Indian factory worker. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (3) Jul. 1932: 284-306.—This is a concise discussion of the position of the Indian worker, written by a member of the Royal Commission on Labor in India. It deals with the various classes of labor; the problems raised by the urbanization of labor; the conditions of labor; the power of the "jobber"; accidents; welfare activities; hours; seasonal employment; child labor; factory inspection; indentured labor; medical facilities; housing; chronic indebtedness.—*E. A. Beecroft*.

21209. MACH, HARRY. XVI. zasedání Mezinárodní Konference Práce. [The 16th session of the International Conference of Labor.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 11 (6) Jun. 1932: 464-471.—*J. S. Rouček*.

21210. MILES, G. H. Incentives in Russian industry. *Human Factor*. 6 (8) Aug. 1932: 281-293.—It is much easier to get concerted action when the existence of a group or nation is threatened and the strong incentive of fear is enhanced by the prospect of deliverance. The really difficult time comes when the multiplicity of human incentives again begins to have free play. It is a question whether well organized Russian propaganda will be as effective then as it is now.—*George A. Nicholayeff*.

21211. MILHAUD, EDGARD. L'oeuvre sociale internationale d'Albert Thomas. [The international social work of Albert Thomas.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 11 (1) 1932: 1-10.

21212. OSIPOV, L. ОСИПОВ, Л. Опыт повышения физкультурой производительности труда на производстве [Experiments to increase by physical culture the productivity of work in production.] *Теория и Практика Физической Культуры (Teoriia i Praktika Fizicheskoi Kul'tury)*. (1) 1930: 24-29.—After four months of using strictly selected kinds of sport and physical exercises for workers of each separate production, the productivity of work was increased and waste diminished in the weaving division of a spinning mill as compared with a control group of workers.—*B. Vishnevskii*.

21213. PAGE, RICHARD M. Measuring human energy cost in industry—a general guide to the literature. *Genetic Psychol. Monog.* 11 (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: pp. 537.

21214. PRIBRAM, KARL. Die Deutungen der Sozialpolitik. [The interpretations of social policy.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56 (2) 1932: 17-50.—*Sozialpolitik*, (social policy), having a field of application in common with other branches of politics, can only be defined by ascertaining its aims and objects. Social policy, aside from its content, is defined as the sum of measures and institutions which aim at reducing the economic risk of the laborer resulting from the principle of self-responsibility. As to its content, it is composed of demands whose realization is asked for under the influence of some social factor of special importance, be it the individual or a collective unit (state, nation, laboring class). For individualistic representatives, social policy is no more than an expedient destined to improve upon the conditions of the economically weak groups of laborers. For "social conservatives," it is a means of fulfilling demands of social justice, of molding economic relations with an ethical goal in mind; of maintaining an existing collective unit. For both, measures of social policy are not allowed to stand in the way of an increase in the general economic output (*Ertrag*), which it has been proved they sometimes do. The representatives of the laboring class have either adopted the above conceptions, and interpret social policy as a phase of the "class-struggle," or accept the belief that it prepares the way, under a devised plan, for an "economic democracy."—*Hedwig Neubert Maeyers*.

21215. REEVES, PERRY W., and CUSHMAN, FRANK. Trends in vocation education. *Amer. Federationist*. 39 (8) Aug. 1932: 924-933.

21216. SIMON, WALTER F. Apprenticeship in Wisconsin, 1911-1931. *Wisconsin Labor Stat., Bull.* #40. 1932: pp. 28.

21217. TAYLOR, PAUL S. Mexican labor in the United States. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. *Univ. California, Publ. Econ.* 7 (1) Jun. 1931: ix+24.

21218. TAYLOR, PAUL S. Mexican labor in the United States. Chicago and the Calumet region. *Univ. California, Publ. Econ.* 7 (2) Mar. 1932: pp. vii+25-284.

21219. UNSIGNED. Prison labour. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (3) Mar. 1932: 311-331; (4) Apr. 1932: 499-524.—The International Labour Office at the request of the League of Nations in 1930 made a survey of prison labor and submitted an introductory memorandum of present conditions together with suggestions for international legislation. Prison labor should serve as a preventive of further crime and so the Irish promotion system is favored instead of cellular confinement or the Auburn system of collective detention. Prison labor may be contracted out, work on outsiders' materials on a piece-price system, or be managed entirely by the state. Competition with free labor may be less severe if the prisons are medium sized and embrace a variety of occupations. The right of prisoners to work, to receive fair remuneration for their work, to appeal against working conditions, and to have accident insurance, hygienic working conditions and pensions similar to

free workers should be guaranteed by law. Vocational and general instruction together with job placement by public as well as private agencies should be encouraged.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

21220. UNSIGNED. *Werkwohnungen im Ruhrbergbau.* [Company owned dwellings for employees in the Ruhr mining district.] *Glückauf.* 68 (32) Aug. 6, 1932: 717-718.—On April 1, 1932 there were 169,616 employee dwellings owned by the mine companies of the Ruhr. Of these, 9.92% were dwellings for salaried officers and 90.08% dwellings for workers. Of the latter, 0.56% were one room, 12.65% 2 room, 32.53% 3 room, 46.51% 4 room, and 7.75% 5 room. The total number of families housed was 175,662. There were 92,199 house gardens, an area of 2,346 ha. Besides these were 62,258 small gardens with 3,768 ha. rented to employees by the companies.—*E. Frederichs.*

21221. UNSIGNED. Vocational training costs—a study of the unit cost of vocational education in Cincinnati, Ohio. *U. S. Federal Board Vocational Educ., Trade & Indus. Ser. #47, Bull. #162.* May 1932: pp. 34.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

21222. BABA, TSUNEGO. Trade unions and the labour movement. *Contemp. Japan.* 1 (1) Jun. 1932: 89-94. (Japan.)

21223. DUFFY, FRANK. Workers' organizations of America. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (8) Aug. 1932: 882-890.

21224. GANGEMI, LELLO. Resoconto critico del secondo Convegno di studi sindacali e corporativi. [Critical review of the second Congress of Trade Union and Guild Studies.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (5) May 1932: 572-587.

21225. LUKAS, J. Le mouvement syndical en Espagne. [The trade union movement in Spain.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24 (9) Sep. 1932: 291-294.

21226. UNSIGNED. The labor "artel" in Soviet Russia. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (6) Jun. 1932: 1345-1350.—The artel is a self-employing cooperative organization of wage earners, a collective labor body for the purpose of collective bargaining directly with employers, or of producing goods, by the labor of the members, directly for the market. It has no social, political, or revolutionary purposes. They are most common in the agricultural districts of the USSR where cottage industries are a necessary supplement, and this form of organization is used for the actual farm operations as well. It has also been used as a means of self-help for the unemployed. Workers of the same trade and approximately the same skill have combined for the purpose of obtaining work or business, in the case of an artel which has gone into manufacturing. This use of the artel is susceptible of adoption, with some modifications, in other countries, including the U. S.—*M. Keller.*

21227. UNSIGNED. Unions and their unemployed. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (6) Jun. 1932: 640-651.—This is a summary of a study made by the Department of Social Economy and Social Research at Bryn Mawr in cooperation with the Central Labor Union. The investigation revealed the methods adopted by 30 unions in Philadelphia to assist their unemployed members. Assistance has been financed by levying assessments upon employed members. In several unions fifty cents was collected for every 8 hour day worked. Others contributed as much as 10% of the weekly wage. Besides this direct relief, which in Philadelphia was more substantial than help from the city's unemployment funds, insurance has been carried, coal, gas, and doctor bills have been paid. Loans have also been furnished to prevent foreclosures on homes.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

21228. VILLEY, ET. Le syndicalisme chrétien. [Christian syndicalism.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (452) Jul.

10, 1932: 117-130.—Christian syndicalist organizations are developing in a very marked fashion among women employees and workers in France. A French federation and an international federation have been formed, with structure the same as that of unions. Analysis of purpose, doctrine, and activities is given.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21229. VITO, FRANCESCO. I sindacati industriali e lo Stato. [The industrial syndicates and the state.] *Economia.* 9 (3) Mar. 1932: 251-280.—*Roberto Bachi.*

LABOR RELATIONS

21230. ALEXANDER, MAGNUS W. Employers' associations in the United States. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (5) May 1932: 605-620.—Employers' associations as distinct from trade associations in the United States are primarily interested in labor problems. A few such as the Stove Founders' National Defence Association deal directly with trade unions. Others such as the National Metal Trades Association and local organizations, for example, the Industrial Association of San Francisco, definitely aim to maintain the open shop. These national bodies have fostered trade education, accident prevention and research in industrial relations. The National Association of Manufacturers and state bodies such as the Associated Industries of Massachusetts include labor policies among their more general trade association activities. The National Industrial Conference Board leads in the field of economic research and the formulation of economic policies. Speaking generally, American employers' associations have influenced labor policy indirectly, but have not interfered with the programs of individual employers.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

21231. BAUM, GEORG. Kollektivismus und Individualismus im Arbeitsgerichtsprozess. [Collectivism and individualism in labor courts.] *Schr. d. Inst. f. Arbeitsrecht an d. Univ. Leipzig.* (24) 1931: pp. 28.

21232. DICKINSON, Z. CLARK. Suggestions from workers: schemes and problems. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (4) Aug. 1932: 617-643.—Formal plans designed to secure and use suggestions from employees are found in a large number of industrial establishments. The objectives are in general to secure cooperative headwork from employees. This may result in "technical" advantages in the way of business efficiency. It may also produce certain "moral" advantages, such as providing an outlet for grievances, recognition of intelligent workers and an increased knowledge by the suggester. Data from 30 establishments operated by 26 companies, with over 200,000 workers, were originally published in 1927 and are brought up to date in this article. The tables indicate the industry in which the firm is located, its size, the number of suggestions received per 1,000 employees, the per cent of suggestions recorded, the amount and nature of the reward, the nature of the suggestions made and other information. Only a negligible number of the suggestions are patented. On the whole from a technical point of view, the ideas received by industry from these suggestions "are conspicuous for quantity rather than quality." But there are some by-products, nontechnical in nature, which flow from many suggestion schemes.—*William Haber.*

21233. DOUTY, H. M. The trend of industrial disputes, 1922-1930. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (178) Jun. 1932: 168-172.—The purpose of this article is to examine the course of industrial disputes for the nine years 1922-1930, using the period 1916-1921 as a base. The period 1916-1921 represents a peak in almost every category of strike statistics. The period 1922-1930 saw a decisive diminution in the number of disputes and an even sharper drop in the number of persons involved. This latter measure is the more fundamental. The aver-

age number of disputes fell from 3,503 in the period of 1916-1921 to 791 in the period of 1926-1930 and the average number of workers involved decreased more sharply from 1,798,809 in the first period to 244,949 in the second period. During the years 1916-1921, an average of 105,625 persons annually out of each million of our industrial wage earning population either struck or were locked out; for 1926-1930, this number had been reduced to 11,841. Explanations are found (1) in the increase in real wages between 1923-1929, (2) in the emergence of a new and subtle type of industrial relations, (3) in the lack of aggressiveness in the labor movement, and (4) in the greater power of capital.—*William Haber.*

21234. DZIEDUSZYCKI, TADEUSZ. O polską akademję pracy. [Polish labor council.] *Droga.* (4) 1929: 401-412.—(A detailed sketch of the Polish labor council as well as the results of the analogous foreign organizations such as in U. S., Australia, Japan).—*M. Tyrowicz.*

21235. EHRENWERTH, OTTO. Die mehrfache Tarifgebundenheit eines Arbeitsverhältnisses. [The multiple agreements of a labor contract.] *Schr. d. Inst. f. Arbeitsrecht an d. Univ. Leipzig.* (26) 1931: pp. 128.

21236. GERLACH, HORST. Die Geschäftsführungskosten der Betriebsvertretung. Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Lehre von der Rechtsnatur der Betriebsvertretung. [The costs of administration of employee representation. Theory of the legal nature of representation of employees.] *Schr. d. Inst. f. Arbeitsrecht an d. Univ. Leipzig.* (25) 1931: pp. 125.

21237. GULICK, CHAS. A., Jr. Industrial relations in southern textile mills. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(4) Aug. 1932: 720-742.—The causes of the rapid growth of industry in the South are found both in the presence of raw materials but especially in cheap labor, low living standards and less favorable working conditions when compared to northern cities. For selected occupations, the average difference in wages between northern and southern operatives in 1928 was \$5.70 in full time weekly earnings and \$6.71 in actual weekly earnings—a difference of about 30% in labor costs and in about two-thirds of the occupations over 50%. The average addition to wages of southern workers in the form of "services" by employers does not exceed \$1.50 per week. Nor is the cost of living lower than in northern cities. Hours also are longer in southern factories. Trade unionism is indispensable to secure for the operatives an improvement in their wages and other conditions. In addition unions can be constructive and co-operative—and aid in the improvement of management and industrial relations. Where given a chance, as in the railroad industry for example, unions have shown themselves able and willing cooperators in reducing wastes, increasing efficiency and improving human relations.—*William Haber.*

21238. HERSHEL, WILHELM. Grundfragen der Schlichtung im Lichte der Rechtswissenschaft. [Arbitration in the light of jurisprudence.] *Schr. d. Inst. f. Arbeitsrecht an d. Univ. Leipzig.* (28) 1931: pp. 113.

21239. KAHN-FREUND, OTTO. Der Funktionswandel des Arbeitsrechts. [Change in functions of labor law.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67(2) Apr. 1932: 146-174.

21240. LEVIN, SAMUEL M. Les aspects récents de la politique du travail de Ford. [Recent aspects of Ford's labor policy.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-2 (1) Apr. 1932: 57-108.—None of the innovations in the treatment of labor which have been publicized by the Ford interests have been successful in practice. The five-day week, adopted in 1922, has become a six-day week whenever the pressure of unfilled orders demanded. In most cases the two full days have not been consecutive.

Ford has maintained exceptionally high wages although even here actual conditions fell short of the claims made by the company. In many cases actual yearly earnings have been far less than the sum implied by the nominally high hourly rates. Ford's labor policies have done nothing to combat unemployment. Although part-time employment has been largely practiced thousands of Ford employees have been discharged. Dismissal has been on the basis of efficiency of the worker without taking into consideration his status as the head of a family, etc. Ford's labor policy has been a failure.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

21241. LEVIN, SAMUEL M. La politique du travail de Henry Ford. [Henry Ford's labor policy.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-2 (1) Apr. 1932: 27-57.—Much of Ford's philosophy centers around the dignity and importance of work. However, he is neither capable of nor disposed to master the complex problems of an historical, sociological and economic nature which condition the problem of labor. In 1914 the plan of a base wage plus a share in the anticipated profits of the company large enough to bring the minimum wage to five dollars per day was adopted. At this time a highly paternalistic welfare policy was also instituted. This wage policy was modified by the adoption of a straight bonus plan in 1920, but because of the rise of the price level the real wages of Ford employees declined, and the Department of Education of the Ford company was discontinued. Thus Ford's plans have failed without making a vital contribution to the solution of the labor problem; and today the workers in the Ford factories are without an organized voice in the determination of working conditions and they enjoy no insurance against illness, old age and unemployment—the major problems of the laboring class.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

21242. MASCI, GUGLIELMO. Natura ed effetti economici del contratto collettivo di lavoro. [Nature and economic effects of the collective labor contract.] *Economia.* 9(5) May 1932: 551-566.

21243. MASOERO, ARTURO. Il contratto collettivo come fattore di dinamismo. [The collective contract as a dynamic factor.] *Economia.* 9(6) Jun. 1932: 607-626.

21244. NÖRPEL, CLEMENS. Zehn Jahre Betriebsrätegesetz: II. Die Bedeutung des Betriebsrätegesetzes für die Gewerkschaften. [Ten years of the works councils law: II. The significance of the works councils law for the trade unions.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10(3) 1931: 252-270.—(Germany.)

21245. ROVELLI, FRANCESCO. La responsabilità per inadempimento di contratto collettivo di lavoro. [Liability for the failure to execute collective labor contracts.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 3(3) May 1932: 269-292.—The collective labor contract protects—besides the private interests (raised to the rank of subjective rights) of individuals, either laborers or employers,—the interests of the category to which they belong and the collective interest of national production. The collective interest of the categories is guaranteed by a civil sanction, the interest of the nation by a penal sanction. Failure to execute injuries: (1) the subjective right of the individual (civil liability for damages on the part of the breaker of the contract and a subsidiary or joint liability on the part of the syndicates); (2) the collective interests of both categories, (civil liability on the part of the syndicates on both sides); (3) the national interest of production (criminal liability).—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

21246. UNSIGNED. Effect of the depression on 20 stock-ownership plans. *Mo. Labor. Rev.* 35(3) Sep. 1932: 524.—The effect of the depression on employee stock-ownership plans is shown by a study by the industrial relations section of Princeton University, which has followed the course of the employee stock-ownership

movement for several years. Of 20 representative companies reported upon, 5 have definitely discontinued their plans, 5 others have made no recent offering of stock for employee purchase, and 2 companies have taken steps to distribute stock under altered arrangements. Dividends have not been paid by 2 companies for two or more years, 1 stopped paying in 1931, and 4 others have passed dividends in 1932.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

21247. UNSIGNED. Studies on industrial relations II. Zeiss works, F. I. A. T. establishments, Philips works, Sandvik steel works. *Internat. Labour Office, Studies & Rep., Ser. A (Industrial Relations).* #35. 1932: pp. v+162.—The series of studies contained in this volume supplements those which appeared under the same title rather more than a year ago (*Internat. Labour Rev.*, 23 (4) Apr. 1931, 582). The undertakings studied are selected from Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden and from the following industries: manufacture of precision mechanism, motor car manufacture, manufacture of electric bulbs and wireless appliances, and the steel industry. Full information is given with regard to the functioning of the system of industrial relations and the active collaboration of management and workers. No attempt is made in any of these studies to connect experience in the particular firm with the wider background of industrial relations practice in the country as a whole.—*Internat. Labour Office.*

PERSONNEL

21248. IMMIG, GUSTAV. 14 Jahre Eignungsprüfungen bei der Firma Carl Zeiss, Jena. [Fourteen years of aptitude tests in the Carl Zeiss Co., Jena.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 9 (6) Jun. 1932: 161-171.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

21249. BINGHAM, WALTER V. The accident-prone driver. *Human Factor.* 6 (5) May 1932: 158-169.

21250. CORRELL, MARIE. State requirements for industrial lighting—a handbook for the protection of women workers, showing lighting standards and practices. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #94. 1932: pp. 62.

21251. DĄBROWSKI, KAZIMIERZ. Z zagadnień higieny pracy młodocianych i kobiet. [Problems of industrial hygiene of children and women.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 12 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 3-16.—The author indicates the economic, social and psychological causes of the increase of children and women's labor and the deplorable consequences of hard and dangerous work for those categories of employees. The measures to be taken by the state and social institutions to protect the labor of women and children may be summed up as follows: (1) Concerning children: the fixing of a legal minimum age for admission to work, based on a psycho-physiological study; medical and psychotechnical examination of children permitted to work; periodical medical and psychotechnical examinations; special provisions relative to rest periods and food; establishing of lists of occupations prohibited to boys and girls; granting of facilities to children not at work for industrial education, assistance and medical treatment; (2) Concerning women's labor: (a) increase of the number of women factory inspectors; (b) cooperation of sickness fund district doctors with factory inspectors with regard to periodical examination of women workers; (c) protection for the employee against cancelling contracts during pregnancy and extension of the obligation of the employer or of the sickness fund to grant allowances during the period of cessation of work; (d) extension of the existing obligation concerning the establishment of crèches; and (e) clinical studies with regard to the woman's physiology and to women's conditions of labor.—*O. Eisenberg.*

21252. ITTIN, A. ИТТИН, А. Физкультура как фактор повышения производительности труда и борьбы с профвредностями. [Physical education as a factor in increase of labor efficiency and an attempt to overcome the harmful effects of work.] *Вопросы Труда (Voprosy Truda.)* (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 113-119.—Physical education and physical training tends to increase the general efficiency of the worker. Physical drills and exercises introduced daily, in periodic intervals, at the Soviet factories, have been known to benefit the mental and physical state of the worker, to increase his output and improve the quality of his work.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

21253. KIBBEY, C. H. Relative pneumonia fatality among surface workers and miners. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22 (4) Apr. 1932: 360-366.—This is a study of 2,603 cases of pneumonia and 238 deaths from tuberculosis in the experience of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., 1925 to 1930 inclusive. The company operates several coal and red ore (hematite) mines, employs more than 60 whole-time physicians, and maintains a 300-bed base hospital. Cases of pneumonia were highest among underground workers in the iron ore mines, but the highest fatality occurred among surface workers. Negroes had the highest fatality rate, 27.8, except white surface workers, 33.5. Colored coal miners died at a rate nearly twice that of the white, 25 against 13.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

21254. KÖHLER, OTTO. Industrielle Unfallverhütung auf psychotechnischer Grundlage. [Industrial accident prevention on a psychotechnical basis.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 9 (4) Apr. 1932: 97-103.

21255. STROGANOV, V. V. СТОГАНОВ, В. В. Динамика профессиональных отравлений в ленинградской промышленности. [Occupational poisoning in the Leningrad industry.] *Врачебная газета (Vrachebnaia Gazeta.)* (8) 1930: 613-620.—During the last four years the number of cases of industrial poisoning is diminishing in the metal-finishing industry and increasing in the chemical industry.—*B. Vishnevskii.*

21256. TATTERSHALL, LOUISE M. Public health nursing in industry. *Pub. Health Nursing.* 24 (10) Oct. 1932: 550.—This report, based upon figures of the 1930 population census, shows that 2,942 female trained nurses and 247 male trained nurses are employed in industry in the U. S. Over half the female trained nurses are engaged in five states while 28 states each have 25 or less. Manufacturing and mechanical industries employ the greatest number (1,902) while the extraction of minerals use only 33.—*M. P. Holmstedt.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

21257. BYRNE, HARRIET A. Women office workers in Philadelphia. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #96. 1932: pp. 14.

21258. MANNING, CAROLINE, and PHILLIPS, ARCADIA N. Wage-earning women and the industrial conditions of 1930—a survey of South Bend. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #92. 1932: pp. 84. (Indiana.)

21259. MIRIAM THERESA, SISTER (GLEASON, CAROLINE J.). Oregon legislation for women in industry. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #90. Jun. 1931: pp. 37.

21260. POLLAK, HANSI P. An analysis of the contributions to family support of women industrial workers on the Witwatersrand. *So. African J. Sci.* 28 Nov. 1931: 572-582.

21261. WALLENTIN, ANTONINA. The employment of women since the war. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (4) Apr. 1932: 480-498.

CHILD LABOR

21262. CHANNING, ALICE. Employment of mentally deficient boys and girls. *U. S. Children's Bur., Publ.* #210. 1932: pp. 107.—This report on the work histories

of mentally deficient boys and girls deals with their industrial adjustment, making no attempt to study their social adjustment. Part 1 is a study of young workers who were formerly pupils in special classes in public schools; this study was made in seven cities, two in the East, two in the Middle West, and three on the Pacific Coast. Part 2 is a study of young workers who were formerly in state institutions for the feeble-minded in Illinois. Of the special-class group more than three-fourths were feeble-minded, and most of these were morons; the highest intelligence quotient was 88, a higher level of intelligence than that of children generally accepted in special classes. Of the institution group the majority were morons, some were high-grade imbeciles, and a few were only slightly subnormal. The occupations in which the boys and girls in both groups found employment were, as would be expected, mostly of the unskilled and semiskilled types, requiring little if any industrial training or academic education. The earnings varied with the cities, but a large proportion of the special-class group and some of the institution group could support themselves at least. On the whole, the young workers who had been pupils in the special classes were employed for the greater part of the time after they left school, but not so steadily as young persons unselected with regard to mentality, as shown by other studies. Most of the special-class boys and girls had held one position for a long time. The record of unemployment in the institution group was much poorer. In both groups, differences in intelligence levels, as measured by intelligence quotients, appear to have had little relation to steadiness or success at work. The need for the development of a system of placement and supervision for young workers who have been pupils in special classes is indicated by the fact that only 5% of the young persons studied had had any help from their schools or from placement offices in getting work for which they were fitted or in which any special ability that they might have could be utilized.—*Sarah L. Doran.*

21263. FEIG. Das internationale Übereinkommen über das Mindestalter für die Zulassung von Kindern zu nichtgewerblichen Arbeiten. [The international agreement on the minimum age for admission of children to nonindustrial labor.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 12 (17) Jun. 15, 1932: III 114-118.

21264. MILLER, FRIEDA S. Health conditions of a group of miners employed in the printing industry in New York City. *Indus. Bull.* 11 (8) May 1932: 245-247.

21265. UNSAIN, ALEJANDRO M. El trabajo de los menores. [Child labor.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 19 (112-114) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 420-425.—The problem of industrial child labor began in Argentina in the decade 1890-1900 when the country began to be industrialized. Various protective measures were proposed in 1892, by José Penna and by Emilio Coni, in 1893 by José A. de Nevares, and in 1902 by Miguel Cané, and by Joaquín V. González and General Rocá. But that was a time of great social uprisings and nothing came of these projects. In 1906 Alfredo Palacios introduced a child labor law which was passed in 1907. Since then the conditions of child labor have steadily improved until in 1924, under the influence of Augusto Bunge, a new law, modeled upon the recommendations of the Washington Conference on Labor, was instituted. There are also other laws on minimum wages and Sunday rest which complete the picture.—*Jessie Bernard.*

21266. UNSIGNED. La ley de accidentes del trabajo en Nicaragua. [Industrial accident laws in Nicaragua.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 19 (112-114) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 505-506.—The Nicaraguan industrial accident law provides for compulsory insurance on the part of employers. It provides that in case of death or

total disability of a worker the employer must pay to the family an amount not to exceed 1,500 *cordobas*. In case of partial disability due to accident or industrial disease the worker must be paid half his average daily wage until he goes back to work.—*Jessie Bernard.*

WAGES

21267. COPLAND, D. B., and FOENANDER, O. de R. Agricultural wages in Australia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 765-786.—Wages in Australia are very largely determined by decisions of the Federal Arbitration Court and similar institutions in the separate states. Such awards are rare in agriculture, partly owing to the difficulty of organizing isolated workers in widely scattered farms. Federal awards exist only for pastoral and orchard workers; but among rural industries the pastoral industry employs the largest number of wage-paid workers, and, further, the effect of an award extends far beyond the workers to whom it applies. The history and provisions of the Pastoral Award are reviewed, together with the movement of wages in the pastoral industry over a number of years. Other rural industries covered by awards are surveyed, and wages in rural industries in general.—*Internat. Labour Rev.*

21268. ENGEL, ROBERT. Zeitzuschläge bei freier und gebundener Handarbeit in der Massenfabrication. [Time bonuses in hand labor in mass production under free and machine controlled work.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 9 (3) Mar. 1932: 87-91.

21269. FISHER, ALLAN G. B. Education and relative wage rates. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 742-764.—During the last 20 years the margin between wages for skilled and unskilled labor has been narrowed. This reduction of the margin for skill is associated with changes in the relative supply of skilled and unskilled workers due to the spread of education and the reduction of the number of illiterate workers who are capable only of quite unskilled work. In countries with a high level of popular education the wage differentials for skill are small, and vice versa. The best method of diminishing income differences in general is a liberal educational policy. The importance of modifications in the supply of particular kinds of workers as a factor in modifying their conditions is emphasized.—*Internat. Labour Rev.*

21270. FISHER, R. A. Family allowances—in the contemporary economic situation. *Eugenics Rev.* 24 (2) Jul. 1932: 87-95.

21271. FUCHS, JOHANNES. Der Gratifikationsanspruch des Arbeitnehmers. [The right of workers to tips.] *Schr. d. Inst. f. Arbeitsrecht an d. Univ. Leipzig.* (27) 1931: pp. 38.

21272. HOLY, T. C., et al. Cleveland teachers' salaries. *Ohio State Univ. Studies, Bur. Educ. Res., Monog.* #16. 1932: pp. 196.

21273. MAKHSON, A. МАХСОН, А. От сдельной к повременной оплате труда на металлургическом производстве. [From a piece work wage to a fixed wage in the metallurgical industry.] *Вопросы Труда Voprosy Truda* (2) Feb. 1931: 15-24.—The experience in the Lenin and the Petrovskii factories, in the town of Dnepropetrovsk, points out that a fixed rate wage has been more satisfactory than piece work wage. The fluidity of labor has been lessened, and greater efficiency and increase in production attained.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

21274. MITCHELL, J. H. The worker's point of view. IV. Wages in the mining industry. *Human Factor.* 6 (6) Jun. 1932: 216-221.—(Great Britain.)

21275. O'LEARY, JOSEPH. The dismissal wage. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (8) Aug. 1932: 914-918.

21276. SITZLER, FRITZ. Recent emergency legislation in Germany, with special reference to wages and hours of work. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (4) Apr. 1932:

459-479.—On December 8, 1931 an emergency decree issued by the German government instituted a comprehensive policy of deflation. Prices were to be lowered 10%; interest was to be reduced by one fourth, but not below 6%; rents were lowered by a reduction of mortgage rates and house rent taxes; payments of social insurance were restricted; etc. Wages fixed by collective agreements were to be lowered by January, 1932 to the January 10, 1927 level, but with reductions limited to 10 or 15%. Government workers earnings were to be reduced 9% below the 1930 level. Spreading work was encouraged by adopting provisions for a 40 hour week; rotation of workers, by allowing reduced unemployment insurance benefits to employees laid off under such a plan.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

21277. UNSIGNED. Arbeitsverdienste im deutschen Steinkohlen- und Braunkohlenbergbau. [Labor earnings in the German anthracite and lignite mining industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 12(16) Aug. 27, 1932: 508-510.—Actual earnings from 1929-1932 of miners are compared with the course of wage rates. The fall of the actual earnings per shift as compared with stationary wage rates is ascribed principally to the elimination, as a result of the depression, of overtime shifts which have carried special wage extras. The monthly incomes which are falling lower and lower are influenced by the great increase of idle shifts because of lack of markets.—*E. Friederichs.*

21278. UNSIGNED. Hours and earnings in the boot and shoe industry. 1932. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(3) Sep. 1932: 616-627.—Earnings in the boot and shoe industry in the early part of 1932 averaged 49.3 cents per hour for males and 30.8 cents for females in 164 representative factories in the 16 states in which the industry is of the most importance. In 1930 hourly earnings of males averaged 60.4 cents and of females 38.2 cents. Full-time weekly earnings of males, as shown by the 1932 study, averaged \$24.11, and of females, \$15.06, as compared with \$29.48 and \$18.68, respectively, in 1930. Average full-time hours per week were the same for both males and females, 48.9, being the same as in 1930 for females and one-tenth of an hour longer for males. These and other data from a survey of wages and hours of labor in this industry, completed recently by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

21279. UNSIGNED. Salary and wage policy in the depression. *Conf. Board Bull. (Nat. Indus. Conf. Board.)* (68) Aug. 20, 1932: 546-548.

21280. UNSIGNED. Union scales of wages and hours of labor in 1932. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(3) Sep. 1932: 637-663.—Union scales of hourly wage rates in May, 1932, as compared with May, 1931, showed 14 increases, 337 decreases, and no change in 333 cases, according to information collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Full-time working hours between the two dates had increased in 7 cases and decreased in 58, while in 619 instances there had been no change.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

21281. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods, 1932. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(3) Sep. 1932: 628-636.—Average hourly earnings in the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods in the early part of 1932 were 44.7 cents for males and 32.7 cents for females, as compared with 51.6 and 39.2 cents, respectively, in 1930, according to a recent survey by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics of wages and hours of labor in 91 representative woolen and worsted mills in 14 states. In 1932 full-time weekly earnings of males averaged \$22.62 and of females \$16.35; in 1930 the averages were \$25.65 for males and \$19.40 for females. Average full-time hours per week of males were 50.6 in 1932, as compared with 49.7 in 1930, and of females 50, as against 49.5.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

21282. WENDT, SIEGFRIED. Die methodischen Grundlagen der Lohntheorie. [Methodological basis of wage theory.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 137(2) Aug. 1932: 175-188.—The wage problem, i.e., the problem of the general trend of wages, is to be considered as a problem of the accumulation of capital. Methodologically the most important principle is the fact of the two sidedness of the wage as an accounting category, (1) as a price, and (2) as a yield,—these may be separated in time. As a price it enters into the whole price system of relationships, as a yield it is concerned with the formation of the supply of economic goods, i.e. an economic process.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21283. ZUS'MAN, M. ЗУСЬМАН, М. Прогрессивно-премиально-сдельные системы оплаты и методика их построения [System of progressive premium piece-work wages and method of their calculation.] *Вопросы Труда (Voprosy Truda.)* (5-6) 1932: 56-62.—As most practical must be considered that variance of a progressive remuneration where the wage scale progressively mounts above the worked up part of the norm. To estimate the influence of a progressive piece-work system on the cost of production and to establish the maximum coefficient for the wage scale, the following schematic formula, which has fully proved its practical worth, serves the purpose:

$$x = \frac{100 \cdot a}{(100 - a)^b},$$

where x is the percentual increase of the wage scale against the existing scales; a the percentual increase in production against the norm, and b the coefficient of relationship between wages and current expenses.—*Eugen Kagarov.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

21284. BARRETT, WILLIAM J. Extent and methods of spreading work. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(3) Sep. 1932: 489-492.—A survey of the extent and methods of spreading work, made by the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief in March, 1932, covered 6,551 companies, employing 3,475,870 persons. The most usual method of spreading work was found to be by reducing the days worked per week, 58.8% of the companies having adopted this practice. Other methods in use were: The reduction of working hours per day; shorter shifts in continuous operation; alternating shifts or individuals; and rotation of days off.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

21285. BOSMAN, A. Is de invoering van een maximum werktijd van 40 uur in de week economisch en maatschappelijk verantwoord? [Is the institution of a 40-hour week justified from an economic and social point of view?] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 17(871) Sep. 7, 1932: 692-693.—Reduction of the working time to 40 hours a week would entail impoverishment in consequence of the investment of a greater capital in machinery, etc., a rise in the prices of the products of labor and an increase of the labor reserve, i.e., those who work only in times of great activity.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21286. BUTLER, N. M. Le chômage. [Unemployment.] *Esprit Internat.* 6(21) Jan. 1932: 21-38.—Just as our social and economic system is the cause of grave unemployment, so continued unemployment may result in revolution against the system. Plans for repairing the system have followed two main lines: (1) control of industry reducing unemployment to the minimum; and (2) provision for the irreducible needs of the unemployed. Government control could make industry responsible for the employment of its workers, and prohibit enterprises destined to eventuate in unemployment. British experience demonstrates the merits and dangers of unemployment insurance. The cabinet crisis of 1931 revealed the dependence of unemployment re-

lief on the international financial situation. American study of the tariff and debt situations in an amenable mood is necessary for the reduction of that unemployment which now threatens to overthrow orderly government.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

21287. CANNAN, EDWIN. The demand for labour. *Econ. J.* 42 (167) Sep. 1932: 357-370.—In a simple society the source of employment is the satisfaction of wants, unemployment is derived only from changes and maladjustments in production, and such changes are adjusted by a spread of the workers employed in the over-developed branches to others, principally the luxury industries rather than those producing necessities, since the former have a greater elasticity of demand. In the more complex society of today there is no essential difference either from the use of capital or from the adoption of the general rule that workers contract with employers for an agreed wage. However, if large numbers are employed by intermediaries, unemployment is likely to be somewhat greater because persons so employed are less likely to adapt themselves quickly to the needs of varying situations. Obstacles to mobility are of considerable practical importance. General unemployment arises when workers generally are asking too much. The public should distinguish between false economy of stopping desirable work without putting any other in its place, and real economy of reducing rates of pay and employing more persons and increasing production.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21288. CARMILLE, RENÉ. Le chômage, les salaires et les prix. [Unemployment, wages, and prices.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (451) Jun. 10, 1932: 409-424.

21289. DOUGLAS, DOROTHY W. Ira Steward on consumption and unemployment. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40 (4) Aug. 1932: 532-543.—Ira Steward, a New England labor leader and advocate of the eight-hour day, advanced certain economic ideas at the time of the depression of 1873 which are of interest today. He held that economic progress was dependent upon labor's success in obtaining increasing wages. Higher wages mean increased consumers' purchasing power, and consequently mass production. Furthermore, higher wages will drive employers to use more labor-saving machinery, will in fact stimulate the process of invention itself. Depressions are to be explained by the fact that employers do not increase wages as rapidly as they do production. As a result, more goods are produced than are consumed. The consequent unemployment further reduces consumption, production and employment. Steward would prevent depressions from occurring by legal reduction in hours of labor in all fields whenever the index of unemployment rose too high.—*B. F. Haley.*

21290. DUBNER, P. ДУБНЕР, П. К. вопросу о шестичасовом рабочем дне. [The problem of the six hour working day.] *Вопросы Труда (Voprosy Truda.)* (6) Jun. 1931: 44-51.—One of the most worthwhile by-products of the Soviet five year plan is the attainment of a shorter working day. By the end of 1931, the average working day is expected to be less than seven hours. The introduction of a still shorter day—a six hour working day, may not at present prove expedient to all the industries of the Union. However, in the south, the Urals and in Moscow, where the six hour working day has been introduced in some industrial establishments, the favorable results of the system both to production and to the worker cannot be doubted. In the metallurgical industry, 4% of the workers employed are now under the six hour per day schedule. The six hour per day schedule is recommended by the author only for industries where the output is greatest. The gradual introduction of the six hour working day in Soviet industry is certain to insure a more rapid process of socialization and a more intense mechanization.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

21291. EISLER, ROBERT. Un remède monétaire à la crise mondiale du chômage. [A monetary remedy for the world unemployment crisis.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 333-351.—Public works undertaken and financed by an equal degree of inflation by all countries will avoid all the difficulties connected with an inflation within a single country and will end the vicious circle of continuous deflation. The procedure should be accompanied by an adoption of a monetary unit basing monetary obligations on the index of the cost of living. They would stabilize all the factors of the business cycle.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21292. FALK, B., and КОМАЧЕВСКАЯ, Е. ФАЛК, Б., и КОМАЧЕВСКАЯ, Е. Итоги семичасового рабочего дня в промышленности. [The results of the seven hour working day in industry.] *Вопросы Труда (Voprosy Truda.)* (5) May 1931: 43-53.—The seven hour working day was introduced in the Soviet Union on October 1927 and went into effect on January 1929. The system spread slowly. By the end of the same year, only 19.2% of all the workers in the Soviet industry, were employed under the seven hour schedule. In 1931, only 65% of all the industrial workers of the Union worked seven hours per day. Favorable effects of the shorter working day have already been observed. The output of the worker has noticeably grown, his efficiency has improved, his money and real wage increased, and the chances for bettering his cultural and educational levels became more possible. The danger of unemployment has been eliminated, since the shorter working day creates greater demand for new workers.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

21293. FINKELSTEIN, HERMANN. Das Recht des Bühnen- und Filmschauspielers auf Beschäftigung nach deutschen und österreichischen Recht. [The right to employment of theatrical and motion picture actors according to German and Austrian law.] *Schr. d. Inst. f. Arbeitsrecht an d. Univ. Leipzig.* (22) 1930: pp. 123.

21294. GUSTAFSON, EMIL S. (Chairman); LIP PART, HARRY; SEIPLE, B. C.; HOPKINS, JESS T.; STEWART, BRYCE M. Public employment exchanges. *Univ. Minnesota Employment Stabilization Res. Inst. Bull. (Proc. Minnesota Conf. Unemployment Relief & Stabilization Nov. 17-19, 1931.)* 1932: 34-43.—Lip-part: Advisory committees to public employment offices have been used with varied success. In order to function to the best advantage the committee should be made up of persons actually interested in employment work whose aim should be to see that the administration of the office is impartial and efficient. Seiple: A study of productive work in relation to public employment offices shows that during times of stress placement on the basis of fitness should not be suspended in favor of placement on the basis of need; neither is it found advisable to establish a separate division for the handling of work relief under the guidance of the public service. Hopkins: New experiments in public employment exchanges indicate that there is room for improvement in the lay-out and location of the offices; in Rochester the offices are on the 4th and 5th floor of the city's newest bank building. In the same city four divisions of occupations have been made: (1) commercial and professional, (2) technical, (3) women, and (4) laborers and semi-skilled men. Stewart: The evolution of public employment offices involves the successive introduction of local, state, and national interests. The present system is criticized and constructive suggestions are offered.—*E. Kenny.*

21295. HABER, WILLIAM. Fluctuations in employment in Detroit factories 1921-31. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (178) Jun. 1932: 141-152.—Employment in Detroit factories shows wide seasonal fluctuations every year and an upward trend from 1920 to 1931. In 1920 the monthly average of the number of workers engaged during the year was 168,787. In 1926 the monthly aver-

age had increased to 236,138 and it reached its highest peak of 271,566 in 1929. The variation between the number employed in the most busy month and the least busy month is often very great. Thus 302,000 were employed in April in 1929 in contrast to 204,125 in November of the same year, a variation of 97,875 or 32.4%. The variation in 1928 was 83,284 or 27.8%. In the 12-year period, 1921 and 1931 showed the highest variations: in 1921, 70.5% more workers were employed in August than in January; in 1931, 47.5% more workers were employed in May than in October. The lowest variation is shown in 1927 when only 14.2% more workers were employed in March, the busiest month, as compared with November the month of least employment. There is no indication that seasonal fluctuations are any less sharp in the last few years than at the beginning of the decade. The average variation for the entire period is 34.3%. In terms of numbers of persons employed, the average variation from the month of highest employment is 78,557. The number of unemployed in Detroit in December 1931 was about 175,000.—*William Haber.*

21296. HANSEN, ALVIN H.; BJORNARAA, DRENG; TILLMAN, M. SOGGE. The decline of employment in the 1930-1931 depression in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth. *Univ. Minnesota Employment Stabilization Res. Inst. Bull.* 1(5) Jun. 1932: pp. 34.

21297. HOBSON, JOHN A. Unemployment in England. *Nation.* (N. Y.) 130(3368) Jan. 22, 1930: 96-97.

21298. HRON, JAN. Rozbor anglických reprezentativních šetření o osobních poměrech pojištěnců nezaměstnanostního pojištění a osob nezaměstnaných. [The analysis of English representative investigations into the conditions of persons insured under unemployment insurance and of unemployed persons.] *Stat. Obzor* 13(3-4) May 1932: 244-251.—The information gained through unemployment insurance gives the best data on unemployment. Czechoslovakia uses this system for her unemployment data.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21299. KHERIAN, GRÉGOIRE. Le chômage technologique. [Technological unemployment.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 46(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 109-133.

21300. KJAERBØL, JOHS. Beskaeftigelsesspørgsmaal. [The question of employment.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 69(6) 1931: 400-417.

21301. MARGARETHA, EUGEN. Freiwilliger Arbeitsdienst. [Volunteer work.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers.* 14(7-8) Jul. 1932: 167-172.—Volunteer labor service, as understood in the proposed Austrian legislation, is work to be performed by unemployed drawing unemployed benefits, and young people who never worked before and for this reason are not entitled to unemployed benefits. The workers are to be employed by public or semi-public bodies on non-competitive work, i.e. work that would probably not have been undertaken and is not done for pecuniary gain. Volunteer workers receive in lieu of pay their regular unemployment benefits, or, in the case of young people, are provided with food and shelter and occasionally some pocket money. In contrast to volunteer labor service, regular relief work for the unemployed which is compulsory, is paid for at the prevailing rate of wages. Labor unions are opposed to "volunteer labor service," claiming that work without wages is demoralizing and liable to have a depressing effect on the wage level of other workers.—*P. J. Haegy.*

21302. MELICHAR, A. Příčiny nezaměstnanosti v Anglii. [Causes of unemployment in England.] *Modrá Rev.* 1(3) May 26, 1932: 38-40.—The causes of unemployment in England are radically different from those in Czechoslovakia. (Details.)—*J. S. Rouček.*

21303. MILHAUD, EDGAR. A plan for immediate action against unemployment and the eco-

nomic crisis. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 8(1) Jan.-May 1932: 1-22.

21304. MOMBERT, PAUL. Bevölkerung und Arbeitsmarkt. Ein Beitrag zu den Formen der Übervölkerung. [Population and labor market. Contribution to the various forms of overpopulation.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 36(1) Jul. 1932: 165-187.

21305. NOYELLE, HENRI. Le droit des chômeurs et la loi économique. [The rights of the unemployed and economic law.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 24-2(2) May 1932: 235-268.—Jacques Rueff and others maintain that the unemployed do not have the right to protection, such as unemployment insurance, from the state, and that an economic equilibrium can be achieved only through the unrestricted action of economic forces. Unemployment insurance prevents the fall of prices necessary to the establishment of a new equilibrium under which laborers could be reemployed. Thus interference with the working of economic laws is contrary to the interests of the worker. A modified form of this theory accepts the absolute character of economic laws, while holding that social legislation is not detrimental but simply ineffective. However, until it can be shown that the operation of the forces of supply and demand is precise and rigorous it is extremely difficult to deny the right of the unemployed worker to demand relief.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

21306. PICARD, ROGER. L'assurance chômage est-elle la cause du chômage permanent? [Is unemployment insurance the cause of permanent unemployment?] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45(6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 1568-1588.—(A reply to Rueff's article in the Mar.-Apr. number. See entry 4: 4252.) The correlations between S/P , the ratio between the wage index and the price index, and the index of unemployment, is not at all close: of 48 3-month periods, 32 show agreement, and 16 divergence between the movements of S/P and the index of unemployment, and the degree of correlation between the rest is weak. If analyzed by industries the connection between the two appears even less significant. In fact, unemployment insurance does not prevent a lowering of wages. Lowering of wages does not prevent unemployment. The high wages are not an obstacle to employment. The resistance of wages to changes in wholesale prices is due to the fact that wages are more dependent upon retail prices. It would be equally reasonable to attribute the continuing unemployment to the refusal of entrepreneurs to accept a lower rate of profit. In fact the "dole" does not prevent English workers from seeking work. Unemployment insurance has not only the workers for its beneficiaries, but also merchants who can continue to trade with the unemployed workers. If unemployment insurance helps to maintain wages at their former level it does not mean at all that unemployment is perpetuated.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21307. REITHINGER, ANTON. Stand und Ursachen der Arbeitslosigkeit in Deutschland. [Position and causes of unemployment in Germany.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch. Spec. No.* (29) 1932: pp. 31.—Of the 33.2 millions of Germans capable of being gainfully employed, in June 1931 more than 1/10, in February 1932 about one-fifth were unemployed. Unemployment generally is more severe for men than for women. Of the German laborers in industry in June 1931 more than one-fifth, in February 1932 more than one third were unemployed; of the agricultural laborers, 3.8% and 11.6% respectively. Unemployment differs with districts and industries. Reasons for the severity of unemployment are the additional number of persons capable of gainful employment in 1925 compared with pre-war years; the increase in efficiency brought about through rationalization; the decrease in total production in 1931 over 1926. Further reasons are the incompleteness of rationalization which confined itself to production in the narrower sense while neglecting marketing, and

which unduly stressed the industries of production goods.—*Hedwig Neubert Maervers.*

21308. SHARANOV, K. ШАРАНОВ, К. О шестичасовом рабочем дне в непрерывно действующих цехах металлургической и химической промышленности [The six hour working day in the continuously working plants of the metallurgical and chemical industries.] Вопросы Труда (*Voprosy Truda.*) (6) Jun. 1931: 52–58.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

21309. TREMELLONI, R. The effects of rationalization on employment. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (2) Feb. 1932: 189–212.—In general as well as in the particular firm, rationalization almost inevitably involves “technological unemployment.” The effects vary with the scope of the process—whether the individual firm, the industry, or the country—and with the method selected—simplification, standardization, scientific management, mechanization, concentration, etc. Quantitatively viewed the direct effect of rationalization is a temporary reduction in the number of persons employed, which will be offset by other indirect and long-run effects—the release of purchasing power for other consumption through lowered prices, the need for labor in machine construction, and so on. A continuing process of rationalization will entail some unemployment at all times. On the qualitative side the problem is that of unneeded skill, or unfitness for the requirements of the new technique. Some may remain unemployed because unfit, inefficient, or unproductive. The majority may be reemployed in the same or another existing industry, or in some new undertaking. In any case the transition involves serious losses to the individual, to industry, and to society. The effect of rationalization on skill is especially important. Many hold that rationalization reduces the percentage of both skilled and completely unskilled workers in the population, although there are many instances where little change in proportions has resulted, and some evidence that the importance of broad technical ability is increased. Viewing the displacement which follows the introduction of superior processes as a price to be paid for social progress, justice demands that those who benefit by it should pay their share, and that all steps should be taken to reduce the risk of loss to the lowest limit economically possible.—*A. M. McIsaac.*

21310. UNSIGNED. Average working hours per week in American industry, May, 1932. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (3) Sep. 1932: 602–615.—Employees in manufacturing industries in the United States averaged 37.3 hours of work per week in May, 1932, according to an analysis of reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries combined, the average weekly working hours were 41.1, varying from 24.7 in the case of bituminous coal mining to 52.5 in the production of crude petroleum. It is of interest to note that in spite of the low average hours worked, a considerable proportion of the employees worked relatively long hours. Thus, in the case of manufacturing industries, more than 30% of the employees covered were working more than 40 hours per week, some 10% more than 48 hours, about 1% more than 60 hours, and a limited number more than 70 hours per week.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

21311. UNSIGNED. Duration and frequency of spells of unemployment, in the year ended January, 1931. *Ministry Labour Gaz. (London).* 40 (8) Aug. 1932: 280–282.

21312. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung des freiwilligen Arbeitsdienstes bis Ende Juni 1932. [The development of voluntary labor service to the end of June 1932.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 12 (6) Aug. 2, 1932: 523–524.—Beginning August 1931 work for unemployed persons in receipt of aid, who desire to register for voluntary labor service, is provided by public bodies. (70,444 in

such service, June 30, 1932, Germany.)—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21313. UNSIGNED. Labor productivity and displacement in the leather industry. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (3) Sep. 1932: 473–488.—Since 1932 there has been a loss of over 16,000 employment opportunities in the five major branches of the leather industry, as shown by a recent study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. About one-third of this displacement can be attributed directly to the increase in hourly output, ranging in the various branches from 4 to 27% and averaging approximately 15% for the industry. This increase in man-hour efficiency is in turn due mainly, it was found, to improved management.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

21314. UNSIGNED. El problema del paro durante el año 1931. [The problem of unemployment during 1931.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 20 (118–120) Apr.–Jun. 1932: 130–132.—(Résumé of unemployment statistics of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Hungary, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, comparing 1930 and 1931, issued by the International Labour Office.—*Jessie Bernard.*

21315. UNSIGNED. Vacation practices and policies in New York City in 1932. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (3) Sep. 1932: 533–534.—A recent study of vacation policies in New York City, made by the Merchants' Association of New York, showed that of the 273 companies responding to the inquiry, 265 would give vacations to salaried employees this year, and that 65 of the 115 reporting in regard to hourly employees, would grant vacations to some of the hourly workers. Full salaries during vacations were to be paid by 218 companies, and 36 companies reported that full wages would be paid to the hourly rated employees. Present business conditions were responsible for the revision of vacation policies in all but 2 of the 74 companies reporting that a change in their vacation practices had been made since 1929.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

21316. FUERTH, FRANZ. Die Entwicklung des Existenzminimums in der Krise. [The trend of the minimum of subsistence during the crisis.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 11 (2) 1932: 135–143.

21317. GOTTSCHALK, MAX. The purchasing power and the consumption of Belgian workers at different periods. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 787–805.—A study based upon the family budget inquiry of April 1928 to March 1929 in Belgium. There was a perceptible increase in purchasing power between 1891 and 1929, varying in amount in different industries. Each rise in real wages was accompanied by a change in the distribution of expenditure. The proportion spent on food fell perceptibly, thus leaving a larger margin, much of which the worker has devoted to satisfying his intellectual and moral needs. The workers' standard of living has thus shown improvement during the period.—*Internat. Labour Rev.*

21318. S.-L., A. Coût de la vie; Allemagne. [Cost of living; Germany.] *Bull. de la Stat. Génl. de la France.* 21 (2) Jan.–Mar. 1932: 260–262.—The provincial bureau of statistics of Hamburg has published the results of two surveys dealing with budgets of families of moderate means. The first survey, restricted to annual budgets for 1927, covered a sample of 294 homes, or a total of 1,106 persons, including 486 children. The annual receipts per family averaged 4,812 marks. The average total annual expenses per family were totalled at the same figure, while these expenses per unit of consumption were 1,814 marks. Expenses for food formed about a third of the total expenses, those for clothing were

11.5%. 10.5% was spent on shelter; 5.5% on house-keeping (not including food); 4.6% on insurance; 4.4% was paid in taxes; and 3.9% was spent to provide lighting and fuel. The second survey comprises a small sample of 26 families but extends over a period of five years, 1925-1929. During this period there was a 40% rise in receipts as well as expenses. The absolute cost of food showed a marked increase, but the proportion of expenses for food declined from 47.7% to 42.8% of the total. The figures reveal a notable improvement in the average diet. This is indicated by a decline in consumption of bread and potatoes at the time when consumption of dairy products, meats and fruits increased considerably.—*B. Shishkin.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

21319. LANZILLO, AGOSTINO. La curva paretiana di distribuzione dei redditi e le illazioni che suggerisce. [Pareto's curve of the distribution of incomes and the inferences which it suggests.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47 (3) Mar. 1932: 133-143.—Among the causes operating on the distribution of wealth among men, Pareto considered three types of causes: the nature of man, the organization of society, and chance. Because the distribution of incomes varies little in different countries, in different times, and under different organizations, the determining cause appears to be the nature of man. Inequality is a law of nature, appearing not only in wealth and income, but also in intelligence, morality, etc. The dynamic of social life is in inequality.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21320. MORI, K. The estimate of national wealth and income of Japan proper. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 179-204.—Wealth was classified under 23 heads, and in each case estimated by one of the following procedures: (1) multiplying the known number of units by the estimated average market price (land, shipping, vehicles, timber, etc.); (2) value at cost of construction (public works, railways, etc.); (3) capitalizing the annual profit derived from the property on a particular rate of interest to determine capital value (mines, waters of productive nature, etc.). The total national wealth in 1924 was 102,341,600,000 yen, or 1,731 yen per capita. Public property amounted to 15% of the total. Japan is fifth in rank in the nations of the world in national wealth and thirteenth in per capita wealth. The national income was divided into the income of the state and public bodies and the income of private individuals and corporations. The data for the former were derived from official reports. Private income was divided into taxed and untaxed income. The former was estimated from statistics of the Bureau of Taxation. Untaxed income was estimated from the occupational census of 1920 combined with the population census of 1925, which gave the number of persons below the tax exemption limit by occupational status in 1925. In each occupation the total income was estimated. The total national income in 1925 was 13,382,323,000 yen, 224 per capita and 1,124 yen per household. State and public income was 3% of the total.—*M. Keller.*

21321. ROY, R. La demande dans ses rapports avec la répartition des revenus. [Demand in relation to the distribution of incomes.] *Metron.* (3) 1930: 101-153.

21322. SKADE, H. N. Erhvervenes samfundsmaessige Udbytte. [The social income.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 70 (3) 1932: 113-145.

21323. UNSIGNED. Die Dividenden schweizerischer Aktiengesellschaften im Jahre 1930. [The divi-

dends of Swiss corporations in 1930.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 68 (2) 1932: 304-323.

21324. WALKER, A. W. The nature of the property interests created by an oil and gas lease in Texas. *Texas Law Rev.* 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 291-323.—Too much care cannot be devoted to the preparation of the royalty clause in an oil and gas lease. Because of physical and economic differences between the production, utilization, and marketing of oil and gas, separate royalty clauses are advisable. Lessees should provide that royalty shall be due only on oil "produced and saved" so as to avoid the obligation of paying for oil unavoidably used, lost or wasted in the production process. As for gas royalties, the lease should protect the lessee against charges for gas produced from which he derives no pecuniary benefit and insure to the lessor payment not only for gas used on the premises for the manufacture of natural gasoline but also for payment for gas which may become usable as a result of some future scientific discovery. A one-eighth royalty is customary.—*J. H. Marshall.*

COOPERATION

21325. B., E. M. Regulation of co-operation as an economic and social institution in Spain. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 37-42.—The first legislation in Spain regulating cooperative societies as such was passed in 1929. The cooperative organization provided for is of an economic and social character. Small profits are allowable but excessive gains are not to be associated with the true cooperative system. Principles set forth in the law are about the same as those of most cooperative purchasing and selling associations. The minimum number of members is 20; some societies have limited, others unlimited liability; societies may form Unions and Federations; and all organizations must accept the provisions of the law.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

21326. BARTLETT, ROLAND W. Objective attained in cooperative milk marketing. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 128-130.

21327. CHRISTENSEN, CHRIS L. Cooperation as a stabilizing force in agriculture. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 119-122.

21328. DAUDÉ-BANCEL, A. Le XIX^e congrès national de la mutualité et de la coopération agricoles: Vannes (18-22 juin 1931). [The 19th National Congress of Mutual Aid and of Agricultural Cooperation: Vannes June 18-22, 1931.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 11 (42) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 170-181.—(France.)

21329. DJANG, Y. S. Credit co-operatives in one thousand villages. *Chinese Soc. and Pol. Sci. Rev.* 15 (2) Jul. 1931: 161-170.—As executive secretary of the China International Famine Relief Commission, the author describes the organization of credit societies as a means of remedying the defects of hoarding and usurious rates of interest among Chinese farmers. Following the pattern of the credit societies which were organized by F. W. Raiffeisen of Germany in 1854, these Chinese societies take mutual aid as their watchword. Living mostly in the province of Hopei, the members borrow from the cooperative society while the latter borrows from the China International Famine Relief Commission. Although the system of credit cooperatives was borrowed from the West less than ten years ago, it has become firmly established in China.—*William F. Hummel.*

21330. FAHR, EDUARD. Die Nationalisierung im ländlichen Genossenschaftswesen auf Grund des Notprogramms vom 31. März 1928. [Nationalization of agricultural cooperation and the emergency program of March 31, 1928.] *Wirtschaftsstudien.* 125 1931: pp. 96.

21331. GATLIN, GEO. O. The "Oregon Plan" of

cooperative organization. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 136-139.

21332. GUTENBERG, ERICH. Die Prüfung der Aussenstände landwirtschaftlicher Warengenossenschaften. [The audit of accounts receivable of agricultural cooperatives.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 25 (1) Jan. 1932: 8-12; (2) Feb. 1932: 39-43.—(Germany.)

21333. KOLFF, van der, Contrôle en toezicht op ingeschreven cooperaties. [Control and supervision of the registered cooperative societies in the Dutch East Indies.] *Volkscredietwezen.* 20 (6) Jun. 1932: 296-301.—Native cooperative societies in the Dutch East Indies have to guarantee a sound control system, which has to be approved by the Advisor for the People's Credit and Cooperation Service. This control is exercised by members of the society or persons appointed by the society. The controller is subordinate to the society's board of directors. Supervision is exercised by the advisor or officials or private persons appointed by him.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21334. KRAEMER, ERICH. What may be learned from German cooperative unions. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 98-100.

21335. KUNCZ, EDMUND. Cooperation in south-east Europe. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25 (8) Aug. 1932: 304-309.

21336. LINDSTEDT, H. Agricultural co-operation in Norway. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 31-37.—Most of the cooperative effort among farmers of Norway has developed within the last 30 years. No special law on cooperatives exists in Norway. The Central Co-operative Purchasing Association was formed in 1896 and now includes 2,200 local societies. An important activity of the consumers' cooperative societies is the purchase of products of rural members and sale to town members for their consumption. The consumers' societies are organized on Rochdale principles. There are about 800 consumers' societies in Norway representing from one-third to one-fourth of the total population of the country. The central organization of consumers' organizations operates several factories in addition to its wholesale trading activity.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

21337. LINSTEDT, H. Agricultural co-operation in Norway. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 23 (3) Mar. 1932: 55-65.—The sale of milk, butter and cheese was the first to be organized in Norway on a cooperative basis. The number of these cooperatives reached about 9,000 in 1900 but has fallen to a little more than half the number. An export association of Norwegian dairy societies has been formed which has helped materially in stabilizing home markets. A Central Union assumes the position of sellers of all the milk of the members, and the Norwegian Federation of Milk Producers completes the organization. Cooperative slaughterhouses have recently been organized on a profitable basis. Some 90,000 members undertake to deliver to the associations all their slaughter cattle and hogs. Cooperative egg marketing by means of local egg-collecting circles have come about and several other cooperatives are forming such as societies for the sale of fruit, vegetables, wool, local timber felling syndicates, and cooperative agricultural credit.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

21338. MANNY, T. B. What Ohio farmers think of farmer-owned business organizations in that state. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Circ. #240.* Aug. 1932: pp. 24.—Evidence was obtained through personal interviews with individual farmers and upon estimates of investigators and local people concerning these farmers. Membership in farmer-owned business organizations is distinctly selective in its appeal to farmers. Prospective members are not such desirable membership material as are typical present members. One in 10 of the interviewed farmers appeared to be totally unsuited for membership in organizations involving much cooperative behavior. A large majority of the members of organizations that

were still functioning actively seemed to be satisfied. Organizations using delivery contracts with enforceable penalty clauses have not informed members as much as they might regarding details of their functioning. Information services of many organizations are inadequate. The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation has played a major part in the promotion, development, supervision, and sometimes actual management, of many farmer-owned business organizations. A membership tie-up between a general farmers' organization and various commodity groups that requires members of the latter to join the former does not give permanent support to the general farmers' organization; instead, it introduces some difficult problems for the organization and the cooperatives to solve.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

21339. RALEV, P. Kooperativnoto delo v Bulgaria prez 1929 godina. [Cooperatives in Bulgaria during 1929.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 30 (1) Jan. 1931: 37-44.—There were 3,242 active cooperative societies during 1929, a gain of 211 over 1928. The number of the members was 726,844. A comparison of the statistical data for the last 10 years indicates a large growth of the cooperative societies in Bulgaria. (Tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

21340. RIGUZZI, BIAGIO. Perchè la cooperazione di produzione ha conseguito scarsi progressi. Impressioni di un cooperatore. [Why producers' cooperation has attained so little progress. Impressions of a cooperator.] *Riforma Soc.* 43 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 175-181.—The reason why producers' cooperation is not as flourishing as consumers' cooperation does not lie in the greater complexity of the former, since in many cases, the large enterprises of the latter are obviously much more complex. An obvious difference is in the much closer and more active participation in the meetings of the cooperative: a cooperative functions best the less interest the cooperators take in its social services. In the managerial function, a single man of proved ability and trust functions best. Hence, the large success of the cheese factories and the social wine-cellars, and sugar factories, i.e., in which the members do not enter as workers in the production process but are limited to bringing raw materials or their products to be manufactured and sold at common account by a manager and a few functionaries. The importance of the human factor in all producing operations should be emphasized. In the field of production the instincts and passions find more scope and need to be disciplined. Under cooperation, the workers may develop in an atmosphere of liberty. In the USSR cooperation may have a practical and effective application to particular industries and in agriculture, to the great advantage of the men and of production.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21341. HOOD, ROBIN. The Federal government's contribution to farm cooperation. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 124-126.

21342. SCHICKELE, RAINER W. Die "Philosophie" des Genossenschaftswesens in Nordamerika. [The "philosophy" of cooperation in North America.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 3 (3) Aug. 1931: 94-100.

21343. UNSIGNED. Development of cooperative credit societies in 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (3) Sep. 1932: 560-563.—Between 1929 and 1931 the number of credit unions increased from 785 to 1,057 in 20 states for which the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has collected data. During the same period the membership of reporting unions rose from 246,289 to 268,381. The societies for which reports were received for 1931 had an aggregate share capital of over \$15,000,000 and total resources of more than \$33,000,000. Loans made during 1931 in 11 states reporting amounted to over \$19,000,000 and loans outstanding at the end of the year in 19 states to more than \$26,000,000. Considerably over half a mil-

lion dollars was returned in dividends by the credit unions in 13 states reporting on this point.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

21344. YANCHULEV, B. *Zemledelskite kooperatzii i anketata chrez Obshtestvoto na narodite.* [Agricultural cooperatives and the inquiry by the League of Nations.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo* 30 (2) Feb. 1931: 79-91.—The agricultural cooperatives in Bulgaria previous to the present depression were one-sided. Their activity consisted mainly in extending credit to agriculturists. The organization was formed on the Raiffeisen model as that best suiting Bulgarian conditions. In the last two or three years, however, agricultural cooperatives have broadened their activities, to include supplying of producers goods and marketing in addition to extending credits. There are forest agricultural cooperatives, tobacco, vine growers', silk-worm, and water-supplying cooperatives, all of which have the purposes of providing credit and of developing industry and agriculture. Especially interesting activity is shown by the irrigation and electrification cooperative syndicates. The inquiry undertaken by the League of Nations is at the request of the Bulgarian government.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

21345. BAUER, WILLY. *Einkommen und Fleischverbrauch.* [Income and meat consumption.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch., Spec. No.* (28) 1932: 20-42.—The connection between incomes and meat consumption is being studied by means of (1) household accounts of urban laborers, employees, and officials, collected by the German Reich in 1927-1928. From them the elasticity coefficient of consumption of different meats is calculated for different types of households, on the basis of the adult male unit (*Vollperson*). (2) The total labor income of the above mentioned types of population for the past few years is compared with the total value of meat consumption as calculated from the retail trade. Both methods combined give the following results: the outlay for meats is to a large extent connected with the incomes of the urban population. This connection differs (1) with different kinds of meats according to their elasticity of demand. The higher the elasticity, the closer the connection. It differs (2) with the size of the income: the higher the income, the larger the number of buyers with relatively small elasticity of demand; and vice versa. Fluctuations of demand affect prices more or less according to the adaptability of demand to the market situation. The factor of fluctuating demand is more important in these post-war years with their unusually strong fluctuations of incomes. (Charts and tables on consumption of different meats, elasticity coefficients, etc.)—*Hedwig Neubert Maeyers.*

21346. LYND, ROBERT S. *Family members as consumers.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 86-93.—The consumption of goods and services is passing from the family as a whole to the individual members. Since economic production has passed from the home, the efforts of family members are focused upon earning money with which to buy a living. In his choice of consumers' goods, however, the individual is confronted with a confused scene in which not only have the rules of the game been changed, but in which he is bombarded with advertising projectiles of high caliber. Charge accounts and installment purchases replace cash buying and encourage mortgaging the future. Home ownership seems ill adapted to the mobile requirements of city life. Contentment with one's acquisition level gives way to resentment with one's meager possessions and a frantic effort to "keep up with the Joneses." Rational selection of goods in terms of

what will best serve one's purpose is made impossible by the use of subtle advertising appeals for which the buyer has had no preparation. Unable to choose in the maze of carefully laid traps, the individual follows the crowd in his choice. Thus deliberate choice gives way to social ritual and the desire to buy outruns one's earning power.—*Ernest R. Mowrer.*

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

21347. ANDERSEN, AKSEL. *Principperne for offentlige Driftsvirksomheders Prispolitik og Samfundets Kapitaldannelse.* [Principles for the price policy of public enterprises and capital accumulation of society.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 69 (3) 1931: 113-135.

PUBLIC FINANCE GENERAL

21348. BERNOUVILLE, L. DUGÉ de, and CHEVRY, G. *Les charges fiscales en France et en divers pays.* [Fiscal burdens in France and various countries.] *Bull. de la Stat. Générale de la France.* 20 (4) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 535-560.

21349. ENGLIŠ, KAREL. *Teleologische Theorie der Staatswirtschaft.* [The teleological theory of public finance.] *Finanzarchiv.* 1 (1) 1932: 64-91.—(See entry 4: 18804.)—*Igon Treulich.*

21350. FASIANI, MAURO. *Der gegenwärtige Stand der reinen Theorie der Finanzwissenschaft in Italien.* [General review of the development of the pure theory of public finance in Italy.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 3 (5) Jul. 1932: 651-691.—This article discusses Sax, Einaudi, Mazzola, and particularly Di Viti di Marco. The second part treats of Loria and the theory of "financial illusions" of Puviani, which in the author's opinion has not found the appreciation it deserves.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

21351. FASOLIS, GIOVANNI. *Popolazione, politica demografica fascista e pubblica finanza.* [Population, fascist demographic policy, and public finance.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (5) May 1932: 536-546.—It is not true that the increase of population produces unemployment, emigration and restriction of consumption, and leads to an increase in the pressure of taxation and therefore injures the finances of the state. On the contrary, it stimulates an increase of production, and consequently leads to an increase of wealth and tax capacity, and to a lessening of the burden of taxes to the great advantage of public finances.—*Riv. di Pol. Econ.*

TAXATION AND REVENUE

21352. d'ALBERGO, ERNESTO. *Reddito e imposte.* [Income and taxes.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 3 (4) Jul. 1932: 425-465.—(A critique of the usual formulation of the "productivist principle.") The condition required to insure financial activity its positive economic results is the greatest production of national income.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

21353. ALLIN, BUSHROD W., and JACKSON, DONALD. *Farm tax revision by recent state legislatures.* *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (3) Jul. 1932: 480-488.—Recent tax revisions have neither been unrelated in nature and object nor distributed geographically by chance. In the main they have aimed at broadening the tax base; and the most significant action to reduce property taxes involved state centralization.—*S. W. Mendum.*

21354. BLACKETT, BASIL. *The practical limits of*

taxable capacity. *Pub. Adminis.* 10(3) Jul. 1932: 232-241.—It has to be assumed that (1) it is contrary to public policy to levy taxation which reduces the capital assets of the nation; (2) taxation will be levied solely for the collective purposes of the state. There is one important limiting factor of general application: the amount required for subsistence, depreciation, and obsolescence must be left with the individual citizens. The real burden of the present internal debt of Great Britain arises from the facts that (a) the administrative machinery of tax collection is overstrained, and (b) the redistribution of national income involved in providing for debt charges so large in relation to present national income has serious economic and social effects. The catastrophic fall in prices has immensely aggravated these evil effects. Since some of the taxes today are trenching on the nation's capital, it would be to the economic advantage of the nation to reduce expenditures even on services which are in themselves beneficial rather than try to retain direct taxation at the present level. Some far-reaching reconstruction of the economic machinery and possibly some legislative scaling down of the interest and principal of the national debt in relation to prices and the national income, will be essential to complete recovery.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

21355. **BOUKEMA, M. H.** De invoering van een vermogensbelasting in Nederlandsch-Indië. [The introduction of a property tax in the Dutch East Indies.] *Maandbl. d. Vereen. v. Inspecteurs v. Finan.* 7(5) May 1932: 160-171.—The introduction of a property tax has been repeatedly pleaded in the Dutch East Indies since 1920; in 1932 it was introduced. The total revenue is estimated at two millions of guilders. In general the system of the Dutch law has been followed but with modifications in connection with the special regulations of the Dutch East Indian income tax.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21356. **BURCK, FELIX.** Die Belastung des Arbeitseinkommens durch Massensteuern und Zölle. [The burden of mass taxes and customs on labor income.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 13(22) Jun. 18, 1932: 1-2.—The estimated burden on the average workers' family from the sales tax (*Umsatzsteuer*) is estimated at over 60 marks, or almost as much as the direct taxes (wage tax, church tax), a total of 750,000,000 M. Consumption taxes on food stuffs give an additional 100 M or a total of 1,200,000,000 M. Estimates give for the agricultural profits duties a tax total of 250,000,000 M, but an extra profit for the inland producers of 3,300,000,000 M.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21357. **DAVIDSON, DAVID.** Till frågan om beskattning av aktiebolags vinst genom progressiv inkomst. [The question of taxation of corporation income through progressive income tax.] *Ekon. Tidskr.* 33(4) Oct. 1931: 166-181.—Starting from the point of view in a paper given in 1928, *Bolagsskatteberedning* (corporation taxation), the author shows how the new tax system strikes the corporations doubly. While progressive taxation is so far in accord with the times, tending towards an increasing equalization of the distribution of income and increased public activity, the author asserts that these taxes are getting farther and farther away from progression. He concludes with an exposition of a tax system according to which corporations are taxed only according to a proportional scale, while individuals are taxed more heavily according to a progressive scale.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

21358. **DIAZ de VILLEGAS.** Sobre el plan Seligman. [The Seligman plan.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 30(1) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 69-78.—The Cuban tax system is as anti-economic as it could possibly be. The Seligman plan recommends direct taxes on all land, urban or rural, in use or not in use. This leans back toward the old Spanish system. It would be an imposition even in normal times. The inheritance tax which he approves of

is objectionable to Cubans. The fiscal relationship his plan proposes between municipality, province, and state would result in practice in impoverishing the state by turning over its revenues to the municipality. The land tax proposed by the plan would involve a new assessment, which is too costly for the present. He suggests the substitution of a 6% tax on naval utilities in place of the present 3% tax on shipping companies. This would reduce exportation and importation drastically. He also suggests that the tax on installment buying be eliminated, and proposes a progressive tax on banks and corporations. Present import duties would be retained. The plan is impracticable because it does not grow out of the present economic conditions of the country, because the refunding of the national debt affects all tax revenues, and because of the impracticability of readjusting so fundamentally the fiscal relationships between state and municipality.—*Jessie Bernard.*

21359. **EINAUDI, LUIGI.** Florilegio fiscale. A proposito di tentate invasioni comunali in terreno riservato allo stato. [Fiscal anthology. The invasion of the communes in the field reserved to the state.] *Riforma Soc.* 42(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 620-627.—The norms of law and practical jurisprudence declare that among incomes only those of mixed sources (from capital and labor) of industrialists and merchants and those of labor derived from the exercise of an art or profession are subject to taxation by local bodies. The taxation of bank balances, as a tax on industries, which has been levied in certain Italian communes, is not allowable.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

21360. **ELWELL, GEORGE W.** Basis for gain or loss of remainderman. *Tax Mag.* 10(9) Sep. 1932: 325-327; 351-352.—The proper basis for determining gain or loss realized under federal revenue acts on sale of property acquired by will has been the subject of much speculation. The earlier acts were silent on the question. The Act of 1928 stipulated fair market value at the time of the death of the decedent. Such provision was based upon the recognized concepts of the common law, thus calculated to follow the legal state of title in those jurisdictions which had not modified the common law by statute. Thus it was thought the greatest degree of consistency with local theories would be attained which was possible for a statute which was to have uniform application. It was impossible to have a single definition which would conform to all modifications. Congress deliberately sacrificed agreement with local laws in the interest of uniformity and certainty.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21361. **FUBINI, RENZO.** Contributo alla determinazione del concetto di imposta generale sul reddito. [The concept of general tax on income.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47(5) May 1932: 297-327.—After criticizing the definitions given by most students of the problem, the author proceeds to determine the concept of general tax on income. The general tax on income presupposes a rational system of subtracting allowances for depreciation and insurance premiums, taking due account of technical economic requirements of the different productive processes; the tax must be at a constant rate, proportional to the total net income, and must be of a "real" character. To this tax the three Ricardian principles (tax on profits) are applicable: (1) a general tax does not change the ratios between relative costs, which implies that the general price level is not changed; (2) it cannot be shifted; (3) it does not give rise to the phenomenon of writing off.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

21362. **FUBINI, RENZO.** Contributo allo studio degli effetti dell'imposta generale sul reddito. [Contribution to the study of the effects of a general tax on incomes.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47(6) Jun. 1932: 365-404.—Discusses first the possibility of repercussions following the taxation of saving; the problem is considered first

for the individual economy and then for the social economy influenced by the exchange relations between individuals. The burdens which taxation may cause are essentially subjective in nature, even in relation to the factors which may alleviate or compensate for them, and the problem of the taxation of saving is referred more to the entrepreneur than to the saver, more to the distribution of savings among the various uses than to the initial cost of saving itself. So far as repercussions are concerned two cases are considered: (1) shifting for an indefinite period, of the general tax on saving analogous to the shifting of a true partial tax under ideal conditions of free competition, (2) cumulative effect of displacement of employment and increase in interest rates through an indefinite series of actions and reactions without any true position of equilibrium being reached:—a repercussion, which in the light of theory, represents the only logical solution. The author discusses a thesis of Cassel according to which shifting may leave monetary considerations out of account and considers: (1) the conditions necessary to the validity of the thesis, (2) the differences between this thesis and Ricardo's, (3) the assumption concerning the activities of public bodies and the possibility that the tax would tend to cause an increase in the price level. Objections and propositions of other writers are also discussed.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21363. GARINO CANINA, ATTILIO. Il limite della trasferibilità dell'imposta. [The limits of the shifting of taxes.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47 (3) Mar. 1932: 125-132.

21364. GELABERT, SEBASTIÁN. El plan Seligman. [The Seligman plan.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 29 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 377-391.—The Seligman fiscal plan for Cuba is excellent in theory but disregards present economic conditions and the customs of the country inherited from colonial times. It emphasizes direct rather than indirect taxes, whereas Cubans are strongly prejudiced against direct taxes. It contemplates a 15% tax on gross rents, an unjust and impossible tax under present conditions. It does away with revenues from government lotteries, which is actually impracticable. The three causes for our present depression are: (1) the world wide post-war economic disorganization; (2) our enormous public debt and the low price of sugar; and (3) lack of confidence in our political stability.—*Jessie Bernard.*

21365. GILBERT, ARTHUR W. (Ch.); WEHRWEIN, GEORGE S.; WATSON, JOHN C.; GREGORY, C. V.; ELY, RICHARD T.; BRECKMAN, FRED; ENGLUND, ERIC; GRAVES, MARK. Readjustments in taxation made necessary by changes in land utilization. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Land Utilization, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19-21. 1931:* 110-153.

21366. HOPE, WALTER EWING. Function of the inheritance tax and taxation of "inter vivos" transfers. Judicial status of revocable trusts and gifts in contemplation of death. *Trust Companies.* 55 (2) Aug. 1932: 145-153.

21367. HUGHES, HAROLD. The status of the general property tax in Illinois. *Tax Mag.* 10 (9) Sep. 1932: 333-335; 346.—Recent litigation has attracted attention to the general property tax in Illinois. Upon appeal, the Supreme Court of Illinois held that failure to assess some property did not invalidate the assessment of all property. While Illinois has other sources of revenue about 80% of the whole comes from property taxes. The worst muddle is in Cook County, the start of which was an order from the State Tax Commission to reassess under the 1927 assessment. While the reassessment was in progress, no taxes were being collected. Real estate tax relief may be had through broadening the tax base, such as personal and corporation income taxes, luxury sales taxes, etc. It may also come through the centralization of assessment responsibility, the elimination of jurisdictional overlapping by legislative

bodies, the prevention of duplication in assessment, and the elimination of waste in public funds. Appointment of officials carries the danger of political preferment, but this may be avoided by the examination of applicants by a non-partisan board of expert examiners.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21368. HUNT, FRANK. The practical limits of rateable capacity. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (3) Jul. 1932: 242-260.—Statistical tables are presented and analyzed to show that, although the amount of rates levied and the rate in the pound have greatly increased since 1914, if due weight is given to the alteration in values, the increase in population and especially the increase in the number of families, it is doubtful whether there has been any considerable increase in the real burden of local rates in Great Britain since 1914. There have been considerable extensions of such services as housing and construction and maintenance of roads, but the added cost of these has been largely met by exchequer contributions. There is a great diversity in the extent of the burden as measured by the rate in the pound. This suggests the impracticability of mentioning any figure which should be regarded as a general limit of rateable capacity.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

21369. KONSTANTINOV, N. Danüküt vürkhu sgradite za perioda ot fin. 1929/930 do 1933/934 g. [Building taxation for the period 1929-1930 to 1933-1934.] *Spisanie na Bülgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 29 (10) Dec. 1930: 553-566.—Previous to 1880, when the first law for real estate taxation was passed, the taxation on real estate in the newly created Bulgarian state was assessed according to the old Turkish law. The buildings are taxed according to an assessment, which is made every five years. There have been up to present time six assessments in Bulgaria. Some radical amendments were introduced into the law in 1928. The old law taxed the buildings proportionally at four thousandths up of their value, while according to the new law it was reduced to 2.5 thousandths. This collected amount is distributed as follows: 50% to the municipality, 30% to the fund for teachers' salaries, 20% to the state revenue. The assessment is made by a commission under the supervision of the minister of finance.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

21370. LORENZ, CHARLOTTE. Der Steuergehalt der Fertigware. [Tax cost element of finished goods.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 4 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 106-111.—4.24% of the selling prices of men's shirts consist of taxes (sales taxes). Other products are analyzed.

21371. MARTIN, JAMES W., and PATTON, GEORGE W. Operation of the real estate tax in Lexington, Kentucky. *Tax Mag.* 10 (8) Aug. 1932: 289-291; 314-315.—Justice in the taxation of real property requires uniform assessment regardless of whether the tax is justified on the basis of ability or on the basis of benefit. Adequate assessing equipment, including personnel, is essential to successful administration of the appraising function. The double assessment of both city and county is a pure waste of money and effort. There is, also, little relation between assessments by county and city assessors. The unfortunate results of the work of the county and city boards of supervisors are clearly shown by the investigation. Improvement may be brought about in three ways. Public opinion can assist by audible approval of the statutory presumption that the assessor's appraisals are correct. Local officials can secure marked improvement by making the assessor a member of the board of review, by more publicity, by more adequate assessment equipment, and by combining county and city assessors offices. The legislature can facilitate improvement by combining county and city assessment machinery, by requiring that the assessor be one of three members of a board of review, and by making more definite provision for publicity.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21372. NILSSON, ARTHUR E. Why pay property taxes? *Tax Mag.* 10 (8) Aug. 1932: 292-296; 306-308.—Figures on special assessment vary so much from locality to locality that generalizations cannot be made from samples. Land delinquency is different. In 1925 in 43 counties in Ohio land delinquency amounted to \$3,339,623. These delinquent charges were against 25,865 parcels of real estate, the average delinquent charge being \$129.12. These same counties in 1929 had a delinquency of \$7,886,433 upon 39,103 parcels of land. This was an average of \$201.68 per parcel. In both cases the averages are unduly distorted by the influence of Cuyahoga county. Nearly 74% of the total delinquency was in this county. This may be explained by the economic characteristics of the county. It contains the city of Cleveland, the largest city of the state. The rapid growth of the city has caused an excessive expenditure of public funds as well as a large amount of speculative real estate development which has led to delinquency.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21373. RÈPACI, F. A. L'ordinamento dell'imposta di famiglia nel Testo Unico per la finanza locale. [The organization of taxes on the family in the consolidated law for local finance.] *Riforma Soc.* 42 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 578-598.—The family tax is optional only for communes having populations of less than 30,000 inhabitants. The details of the law are discussed.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

21374. SCHULMAN, WALTER H. Litigation prospect under the new federal tax law. *Tax Mag.* 10 (8) Aug. 1932: 286-288; 310; (9) Sep. 1932: 330-332; 342.—With respect to the determination of the amount of gain or loss from sale of property, there is little difference in the new law. There is, however, restriction on stepping up the corporate basis. There is chance for dispute over the modification of the adjusted basis for property acquired before 1913. The new law has also inaugurated a series of substituted bases which may cause difficulty. The new law also seeks to enact payments for avoidance or attempted avoidance of the income tax and in this the determination of the facts will be basic. The reimposition of the gift tax will undoubtedly be the source of difficulty and since the estate tax has been continued with practically no change the type of litigation experienced in the past may be expected to continue. The classifications under the manufacturers' excise taxes will be a source of difficulty for here the conditions and practices in a particular trade or industry must be given consideration. The financial necessity of the government has caused it to attempt to stop the loopholes previously responsible for tax avoidance. The act permits and preserves the right to litigate in appropriate circumstances.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21375. SHOUP, CARL. Progressive taxation to restrict production. *Bull. Nat. Tax Assn.* 17 (9) Jun. 1932: 257-263.—Taxation as an instrument to prevent overproduction is being used in France. In its application to wine, taxation is used to prohibit a large yield per acre. The tax is levied so that it encourages the small producer on low yield land. The tax is graduated on the basis of the area under the same ownership and operation rather than on size of plot. The law is perhaps an attempt to break up large land holdings almost as much as it is an attempt to reduce production. For a time half the receipts from the tax are to be used to advertise wine and the other half to reimburse certain of those who suffer loss because of the legislation. The probable results will be that the government will succeed in restricting production on the high yield land, increasing production on the low yield land, and either increasing or decreasing the total production, depending upon the effectiveness of the advertising fund, all at a higher price level for wine.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21376. SIMPSON, HERBERT D. The effects of a property tax off-set under an income tax. *Inst. Econ.*

Res., Studies in Pub. Finance, Res. Monog. (3) 1932: pp. 55.—From the point of view of sound tax policy, if the income tax is sound, a general property or real estate offset is necessarily unsound. It confers positive relief on the large incomes, whether derived from property or associated with incidental property ownership, at the expense of the small incomes—with or without property; and it confers this relief at the expense of the low income producing property, which is the type of property that the income tax is intended particularly to relieve. This conclusion, however, does not apply to an offset limited to a small specific amount. The latter operates as a small exemption on property, available, however, only to persons paying income tax. Such a principle, if desired, could be more equitably applied through a direct exemption of a small specific amount of property from taxation.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

21377. SULTAN, HERBERT. Über die Aufgaben der Finanzsoziologie. [On the objectives of the sociology of public finance.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.- u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 25 (1) 1932: 38-53.—A discussion of Horst Jecht, *Wesen und Formen der Finanzwirtschaft*. Jecht's dependence on Gottl's theories has hindered him in fulfilling the decisive task of modern sociological public finance. He fails especially to take sufficient account of its political side. But as he presents his theses with their deeper philosophical implications, he lifts his investigation above the frequently unreflecting attitude towards its object and makes possible a really fruitful discussion.—*L. D. Steefel.*

21378. WAGER, P. W., and THOMSON, R. B. Taxation of forest property in North Carolina. *U. S. Forest Service, Forest Taxation Inquiry Progress Rep.* #17. 1932: pp. (18)+132+(79).—The forest conditions, the distribution of governmental functions, the sources of state and local revenues, the public debt of the state, counties districts and townships, and cities and towns, the administration of the property tax, the procedure in tax delinquency, and the extent of tax delinquency for the state as a whole are described and discussed.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

21379. WICK, HAROLD. Die indirekte Progression. [Indirect progression.] *Finanzwissenschaftl. u. Volkswirtschaftl. Studien.* (24) 1932: pp. 147.

21380. WOOD, HERBERT S. Who should be taxed, and how. *New Repub.* 70 (905) Apr. 6, 1932: 196-198.—The sales tax is a tax on income which tends to be graduated downward instead of upward as the tax payer's income increases. Our problem today is the increase of consumption instead of saving, which is defeated by a sales tax. One criticism of an income tax is the unpredictability of its yield. This, and this is the fairer way as well, may be corrected by taking an average of income over a 3 or 5 year period. The profits tax instead of the sales tax is the more scientific as competition prevents it being passed on to the consumer. The tax on capital gains should not be reduced, as there is some question of the slowing up of exchange of property as being harmful, even if the higher tax should have that effect.—*M. Keller.*

BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

21381. GARDNER, O. MAX. Extension of state operation of highways and roads. *Bull. Nat. Tax Assn.* 17 (9) Jun. 1932: 263-268.—The 1931 General Assembly of North Carolina enacted legislation of a revolutionary nature. It placed complete responsibility for the operation of the state constitutional six-months public school term on the state instead of on the localities with state support from sources other than property taxes. The state also supervises the public debt of all localities. The most revolutionary legislation was that the state assumed the complete maintenance of the county and township roads outside the state highway system. A

complete survey showed that administration by the localities was inefficient and inadequate as well as uneconomical. The county unit was not sufficiently large to include areas of rich and poor development nor was the area large enough to permit full utilization of the force and equipment necessary for efficient operation. Because of the efficiency which has come in during the eight months of state operation, any opposition which had existed has practically melted away. The decrease in the property tax burden has been about \$12,000,000. The results have been so satisfactory that the experiment has become an accepted program and policy in the state.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21382. HODGES, HENRY G. The depression in German cities. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (9) Sep. 1932: 545-549.—German cities have experienced a decline in income, the primary sources of which are the tax on industrial and commercial concerns and the tax on ground and buildings. At the same time, exceptional expenditures have become necessary due to deficits in many of the city-owned and operated public utilities and to increasing payments to the unemployed. The *Städte-tag* suggests two plans for remedying the situation. One includes the fixing of a maximum amount to be paid by cities for unemployment relief, the remainder of the requirements to be furnished by the federal government. Also suggested is the elimination of the distribution of tax moneys to the cities by the national government, the amounts of the taxes collected in the respective cities for this fund, to remain in those cities. An alternative to the latter proposal is the exercise of the authority of the president of the Reich to permit the cities to levy an income tax.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21383. HUNTER, MERLIN H. Our public cost of public welfare. *Tax Mag.* 10 (9) Sep. 1932: 328-329; 348-350.—In the budgets of the states public welfare expenditures rank next in importance to those for education. If a carrying charge is allowed on the value of properties the cost to states in 1929 was about \$252,670,000. The total cost to local governmental units, cities, counties, and townships, was about \$905,570,000. If the expenditures of the federal government be added, we have \$946,000,000 more, or a total in excess of \$2,000,000,000. This was in 1929, before the present emergency was upon us. It does not include private expenditures for relief. That this is not inconsiderable is indicated by the fact that community chests raised \$79,000,000 in 1931. The emergency situation should be handled by those units which can do it most efficiently, and since it is an emergency, there is no objection to borrowing funds for the purpose.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21384. MANSVELT, W. M. F. De invloed van wisselende geldswaarde op het budget. [The influence of varying value of the money on the budget.] *Econ. Weekblad v. Nederlandsch-Indië.* 1 (1) Jul. 8, 1932: 3-4.—Two graphs show wholesale prices in England and in the Dutch East Indies from 1913 to 1931. Two other graphs show the course of government expenses and revenue in the Dutch East Indies during this period; it appears that the increase of expenses cannot be explained wholly by the extension of government services, but it is not possible to determine what percentage is due to the factor of change in the value of the money. The variations of money value are demonstrated more quickly in the figures of government revenues than in those of expenses. It is desirable in the present time of depression to aim at a purposeful adaptation of the expenses to the lowered price level before abolishing government services.—*Cecile Rothe.*

PUBLIC DEBTS

21385. CAUBOUÉ, PIERRE. Les bons de la défense nationale. [The national defense bonds.] *J. d. Econ.* 102 May 15, 1932: 101-109.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

21386. BREGLIA, ALBERTO. La suppressione delle riparazioni e la bilancia dei debiti e dei crediti della Germania. [The suppression of reparations and the balance of debts and credits in Germany.] 47 (4) Apr. 1932: 251-264.—The author discusses the two sides, active and passive, of the balance of international payments of Germany, and shows it is probable that with the suppression of the burdens derived from the war Germany is destined to assume again the function of great exporter of goods and capital.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

21387. JERVEY, HUGER W. Reparations and war debts. *Amer. Scholar.* 1 (4) Oct. 1932: 450-471.

21388. KOENNING, R. F., and OSTERKAMP, K. Die Schuldenpolitik der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in der Krise. [The debt policy of the U. S. in the crisis.] *Finanzarchiv.* 1 (New Ser.) (1) 1932: 111-133.

21389. RUEFF, JACQUES. À propos la question des transferts. [Concerning the question of transfers.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 138 (412) Mar. 10, 1929: 415-424.—An attack upon the statement made in M. R. Demégan's article entitled, "Reflexions en marge de la question des transferts," which appeared in the December issue, that the ability of Germany to meet the reparations payment is solely a budgetary problem. It is also a problem of transfers as provided in the Dawes Plan.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

21390. ELLIOTT, C. L. Relation of electric rates to taxes in Austin (Minnesota). *Minnesota Munic.* 17 (2) Feb. 1932: 56-58.—An 11% reduction in rates for electricity is equivalent to the amount paid by the municipal utility to the city for bond retirement during 1929. The average consumer would pay \$4.62 less annually for electricity, but the owner of real estate valued at \$5,000 would pay \$5.48 more in taxes if the rate cut were made. A selected group of eight industrial users gains \$541.06 under the present system. The net revenue to the city of taxes paid if the utility were privately owned would be less than under present circumstances. If the plant were assessed for taxation the result would be to lower the total tax levy 1.02 mills while the reduction under the present system is 2.74 mills. Tables show: (1) tax rate, 1929; (2) comparisons for industrial consumers mentioned; (3) similar comparisons for 24 commercial consumers. (Tables.)—*W. R. Maddox.*

21391. ELLIS, HOWELL. The "therm basis" of gas billing. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 10 (2) Jul. 21, 1932: 82-87.—The therm basis of gas billing is too complicated for the gas consumers to understand. Therm rates were put into effect in a large number of municipalities in Indiana. Such a storm of protest arose that the commission instituted an investigation. As a result of the investigation the commission issued an order cancelling all therm schedules and directing the utilities to restore the cubic foot basis of billing for gas service. The gas utilities desire to convert the present cubic foot schedules into therm schedules so that the consumer will pay the same bill for the same amount of heat which he formerly received on the cubic foot basis. With the advent of large quantities of natural gas with a high heat content the volume consumed by an individual usually decreases with a resultant decrease in the revenue to the company. The companies wish to keep their present revenue.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

21392. JACOBS, NATHAN B. Need the service charge be uniform to all domestic users? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 10 (4) Aug. 18, 1932: 198-201.—The service

charge need not be uniform to all domestic consumers. The utilities themselves are refining the service charge, but are not by any means eliminating it. To do so would bring about discrimination between the consumer who makes little use of the facilities he has, and the long-hour user with a high load factor. A reasonable service charge is desirable, not only from the standpoint of the utilities, but also from the standpoint of the small users.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

21393. KNOWLTON, ARCHER E. Who should pay the cost of rural extensions. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(10) May 12, 1932: 575-583.—The utility company should pay the cost of extensions into new territory where there is a reasonable prospect of profitable return. The utility, however, should not be expected to make extensions into territory where there is little prospect of a return on the investment, unless the people receiving the service contribute sufficiently to make the extension profitable.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

21394. NASH, LUTHER R. How much today's ratepayer should help the ratepayer of tomorrow. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(4) Feb. 18, 1932: 203-210.—It is not unreasonable for us to refuse to pay through amortization or otherwise, a part of the costs of future service.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

21395. RAVEN, PAUL JEROME. Recent technological developments and the municipally owned power plant. *Inst. Econ. Res., Studies Pub. Utility Econ., Res. Monog.* #6. 1932: pp. 86. (U.S.)

21396. REED, CHARLES S. Who the "small user" really is. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 10(2) Jul. 21, 1932: 72-80.—If by the small user we mean the ordinary everyday citizen, more than 95% of the customers of a gas utility can be called small users. These may be divided into very small users, average users, and fair users. The service charge rate is the best for the small users because it benefits a majority of them. It builds up the gas business instead of strangling it, thus tending toward lower rates in the future for all customers. It tends to equalize winter and summer bills, which lessens bill complaints without placing a burden on any customer.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

21397. SMITH, RAYMOND F. Operating and earning power ratios of electric companies. *Univ. Illinois, Bur. Business Res., Bull.* #42. May 17, 1932: pp. 54.—This study covers 92 fuel- and 68 hydroelectric companies in the U. S. for the years 1920, 1923, 1925 and 1926. The portion of gross operating revenues consumed in operating expenses for the typical fuel-electric company was greater than was the case for the typical hydroelectric concern, but fixed charges were relatively smaller for the fuel-electric unit. Both the proportion of operating expenses and fixed charges to gross income declined for the representative fuel-electric unit between 1920 and 1926. The turnover of total capital is about twice as high for the fuel-electric companies as for the hydroelectric companies. In spite of high operating expenses and fixed charges, the fuel-electric company with a relatively rapid turnover of capital can secure a return equal to the hydroelectric company with relatively low operating expenses and fixed charges, but a slow turnover of capital. In a large measure this accounts for the differences in the ratios of the two types of companies. Both net earnings to total assets and net income to net worth reveal a favorable position for fuel-electric companies. It was profitable for them to borrow capital from creditors but unprofitable for the hydroelectric companies. The ratios of the fuel-electric enterprises indicate very marked improvement in the earning power of this type of company between 1920 and 1926. The analysis revealed improved efficiency in operations in the hydroelectric companies. This type of company also increased its earning power greatly in the period studied.—*M. Keller.*

21398. STATHAS, P. P. Fundamental relationship between price and consumption of electric service. *N. E. L. A. Bull.* 19(8) Aug. 1932: 473-479.

21399. TRÉVOUX, FR. La réglementation des entreprises d'électricité aux États-Unis. [The regulation of the electric power industry in the United States.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-3(1) Jul. 1932: 87-114.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

21400. BRISCOE, TRAVER. Competition under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. *Corp. Practice Rev.* 4 (4) Apr. 1932: 36-45.

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

21401. BOUMAN, P. J. Eenige beschouwingen over de historische betrekkingen tusschen godsdienst en kapitalisme. [Observations on the historical relation between religion and capitalism.] *De Economist.* 81(3) Mar. 1932: 181-198.

21402. BUTAEV, K. БУТАЕВ, К. К вопросу о материальной базе социализма. [The material basis of socialism.] *Проблемы Экономии. (Problemy Ekon.)* (1) 1932: 3-25.—It was one of Lenin's fundamental theses that only a large-scale machine industry, powerful enough to industrialize all branches of economy, including agriculture, could serve as a sound material foundation for a socialist state. The program of industrialization followed by the Soviet government is rooted in this basis. Critics of this policy erroneously maintain that socialism means production for consumption, and that, therefore production of consumers' goods is of primary importance. The form of socialist accumulation of wealth sponsored by the government resembles capitalistic accumulation in that it tends to develop only in the presence of the workers' underconsumption. This form of accumulation is described by the critics as "self-exploitation" of the proletariat, a type of exploitation which is inherently less productive than capitalist exploitation, for the sufficient reason that the proletariat is at the same time the subject and the object of exploitation. The thesis is refuted by the author, who defends the orthodox Marxist-Leninist position: (1) in order to expand production it is necessary to concentrate first of all on the production of means of production; (2) social wants under socialism are by no means limited to individual wants, but must be considered in their aggregate form as those of the communistic society as a whole; (3) "wages," i.e. the pecuniary expression of the individual share of the worker in the common fund of consumers' goods, constantly rise under the communistic regime; and (4) the increase in the productivity of labor involved in the expansion of the production of the means of production is effected not at the expense of the worker, not through exploitation, but by means of mechanization, which becomes possible in the presence of an adequate material basis for industrial expansion.—*Boris B. Shishkin.*

21403. COREY, LEWIS. Monopolistic capitalism and imperialism. *Modern Quart.* 6(2) Summer 1932: 70-90.—A communist interpretation of recent economic changes. Concentration and monopolist combination increased in the years 1923-1929; financiers became increasingly dominant in the control of industry which

has led to a fusion of banking and industrial capital; competition between larger industrial units has led to increased fluctuations in business. American imperialism has developed out of this situation and represents a definite stage of capitalism. The features of this stage are: saturation of domestic markets; excess productive capacity; surplus capital; the growth of monopoly; the dictatorship of finance capital. The result of overseas expansion is to make the "internal contradictions and antagonisms" of capitalism world wide. The middle classes are being transformed from enemies to allies of monopolist capitalism. The proletariat is being more clearly separated from other classes and "thrown into independent class struggle."—*D. W. McConnell.*

21404. DECKER, GEORG. Zwischen Kapitalismus und Sozialismus. [Between capitalism and socialism.] *Gesellschaft.* 9 (5) 1932: 377-390.—An examination of the economic program adopted by the *Allgemeiner freier Angestelltenbund* whose fundamental note is that we live in a transition era between capitalism, which has failed, and socialism, which requires much labor and painful struggle before it can be realized. There is an examination of the present crisis and especially of the disturbed mechanism of prices. The interference of the state to tide capitalism over the present crisis is of little avail, for the restoration to normalcy of capitalism brings about the recurrence of such crises. The alternative to vegetating under the unsystematic intervention of the state is a planned reconstruction of economics where the control of production is paramount. It must not be assumed that any intervention of the state forthwith denotes planned economy.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

21405. DORFMAN, JOSEPH. The "satire" of Thorstein Veblen's "Theory of the Leisure Class." *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 47 (3) Sep: 1932: 363-409.—Thorstein Veblen's volume is often erroneously regarded as a mere satire on the ideals of the leisure class. In reality it is a drastically candid analysis of business enterprise, cleverly using the identical materials and terminology that Spencer employs in his *Principles of Sociology* to demonstrate the exact opposite of Spencer's conclusions. Thus the anthropological data contained in Spencer's *Principles* on the origin of property, the barbarian status of women, on honorific mutilation, sounding titles, gorgeous costumes, and on useless leisure activities, are marshalled into an eloquent indictment of the leisure class, which for Veblen is identified with the ownership of property. But ownership (or the pecuniary relations) is deemed hostile to production (or the industrial relations), while in Spencer, due to his preconception of the natural right of property, ownership or acquisition and production are identified. For Spencer the capitalistic economic or industrial order is one of free contract, of voluntary cooperation. For Veblen it is that *de jure* but *de facto* it is what Spencer calls the militant system, property being the habit of coercion and seizure reduced to system under the surveillance of usage. Veblen's *Theory of the Leisure Class* is, thus, a ruthless dissection of the modern economic order and of traditional economic theory, the latter being but a psychological precipitate of the traditional meritoriousness of wealth.—*T. J. Kreps.*

21406. HERTZ, ALEKSANDER. Zmartwychwstanie Proudhona. [Revival of Proudhon's theory.] *Droga.* (10) 1930: 713-730.—The renaissance of Proudhon, author of the famous phrase, "all property is theft," should be attributed to Sorel and Bouglé a short time before the World War. The present change in favor of Proudhonism, can be explained by an increasing interest of the idea of syndicalism and of a national corporative state.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

21407. LEDERER, EMIL. Das Danaidenfass der Kapitalwirtschaft. [The futile labors of capitalism.] *Gesellschaft.* 9 (5) 1932: 369-376.—A review of several

recent studies which establish the falsity of the contention that the legal structure, the skill of the entrepreneur and the automatic nature of the capitalistic process guarantee the building and preservation of fortunes. In times of crisis reckoning should be taken of the losses incidental to the "normal" functioning of capitalistic economy, in the past as well as in the present. The statistics of bankruptcies and stock values here reviewed, with the periodic destruction of great capital investments, serve as the best criticism of the "rationality" of capitalistic production.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

21408. MAN, HENDRIK DE. Der neu entdeckte Marx. [The newly discovered Marx.] *Kampf.* 25 (5) May 1932: 224-229.

21409. MARKUS, B. МАРКУС, Б. Социалистическое соревнование на Подъеме. [Socialist competition on the increase.] *Большевик (Bol'shevik.)* 4 Feb. 28, 1931: 28-40.—"Socialist competition" in the USSR is decidedly on the increase and is considered a most expedient measure in overcoming the difficulties encountered in the industrialization of the country. The shock brigadier, in particular, plays a vital role in the socialist reconstruction. He spurs on the slow worker, acts as a stimulating impetus for the vanguard and helps to create a consciously constructive labor discipline.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

21410. SENDER, TONY. Gibt es eine krisenlose Wirtschaftsgestaltung? [Is there a form of economic organization without crises?] *Betriebsräte Z. d. Deutschen Metallarbeiterverbandes.* 13 (9) May 14, 1932: 194-196; (10) May 28, 1932: 217-219.—Socialists cannot longer avoid the task of giving an exact presentation of the measures that should be undertaken immediately to bring about the socialist state, and the probable results of these measures. Eduard Heimann, in *Sozialistische Wirtschafts- und Arbeitsordnung* and Carl Landauer in *Planwirtschaft und Verkehrswirtschaft* attempt this task. Heimann presupposes that class differences between proletarians and the owners of private property will be removed. Ownership of the means of production will pass to the state, but the markets for labor, capital, and goods will continue to function. Labor will participate in the gains of particular enterprises through profit-sharing or some form of bonus. The exact achievements of each enterprise will be determined by a uniform system of keeping records and books. Fluctuations in prices will exercise pressure on single concerns. Interest will be paid, and capital for new enterprises will be accumulated by the separate concerns, and also by individuals who will receive interest on their savings. The productive plan of the socialist state will be so drawn up that labor displaced by machinery in one branch will be absorbed in another branch. Landauer's book discusses especially the function of credit in regulating production and trade under socialism. The allocation of capital to the several branches of production and trade will be governed by arbitrary adjustments of the rate of interest. By such means as taxing consumption, or diminishing the share of the product retained as profit, the socialistic state has the means to increase capital available for investment and correct any tendency for consumption to outrun productive facilities. The socialistic state will have a large class of peasant proprietors. Ownership of their land will reside ultimately in the state, but in practice they will exercise nearly full control over it. The writer contemplates large-scale developments in some but not all phases of agriculture.—*Horace B. Davis.*

21411. SWANISH, PETER THEODORE. Agrarian classes and Soviet policy. *Thought.* 7 (2) Sep. 1932: 209-224.—The three revolutions through which Russia passed in the first two decades of the 20th century first saw light in the village. The population is 85% peasant and traditionally, or in aspiration at least, small landed

proprietors, possessed with a zeal for private accumulation inherited from generations of small-fortune owners. This traditional individualism constitutes a more solid basis for capitalism than for communism. It is this supremely important social fact which Soviet policy essays to overcome; the hub around which planned and systematic class policy revolves.—*William F. Roemer.*

21412. SZYMAŃSKI, ANTONI. *Stolica apostolska o odrodzeniu porządku społecznego.* [The Holy See on the revival of social order.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 12 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 26-35.—This is an outline of some ideas of the Encyclical *Quadragesimo anno* dealing with capitalism, communism and socialism and particularly with the shortcomings of the present economic system and the labor conditions.—*O. Eisenberg.*

21413. TOTOMIANZ, V. Capitalisme, socialisme et coopératisme. [Capitalism, socialism and cooperation.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 11 (42) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 116-124.

21414. ZEVAES, ANNA-LÉO. Le mouvement anarchiste de 1870 à nos jours. [The anarchist movement from 1870 to the present.] *Nouv. Rev.* 120 (479) Jul. 15, 1932: 106-118; (480) Aug. 1, 1932: 197-209; (481) Aug. 15, 1932: 270-280.

21415. ZIMMERMANN, WALDEMAR. Der proletarische Sozialismus ("Marxismus") von Werner Sombart. [The proletarian socialism (Marxism) of Werner Sombart.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56 (3) 1932: 117-136.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

21416. BRIDEL, PH. La philosophie sociale et politique d'Alexandre Vinet. [The social and political philosophy of Alexander Vinet.] *Études Théol. et Relig.* 4 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 3-37; (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 113-134.—Alexander Vinet (1797-1847), literary critic and Christian moralist, had a positive idea of the state. He was as much opposed to the "paternal" government of Bonald as to the despotic democracy of Rousseau. Society was to him the "establishment of mutual assurance" for the reciprocal protection of its members, and where needs of protection cease are the state's limits. His social thought took its origin from an examination of the bases of penal law and in the struggle against governmental intolerance in religious matters. He is not a utopian; he follows Montesquieu rather than Kant. He refuted utilitarianism, believing that *devoir* and *avoir droit* must exactly correspond. His was a liberal individualism; and in his *Du Socialisme considéré dans son principe* he criticized the idea which would mean sacrifice of individual spontaneity to some impersonal power. He refused to accept the organic theory of the state; to him each member of society must be more than an organ of a body. Socialism would be a means for society to commit suicide.—*E. Cole.*

21417. BULL, GEORGE. What did Locke borrow from Hooker? *Thought.* 7 (1) Jun. 1932: 122-135.—It has become almost a commonplace to say that John Locke's theory of the state is derived almost wholly from *The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*, and a casual reading would seem to justify such a view. Closer acquaintance, though, makes it appear that the resemblance is more apparent than real, and the deference not altogether unalloyed. For when this theory of the state, as advanced by each, is considered not merely piecemeal, but as a whole, it is far truer to say that Locke attempts to make Hooker sponsor an order of things that the churchman would have found it less than "judicious" to sanction. The test of the likeness of any two systems of thought is preeminently in the use to which the elements are put. Each of the two writers under consideration had a practical point to score and avowed it. Hooker had a king's power in the church to defend; Locke the loss of a king's power in the state, i.e., a revolution to justify.—*William F. Roemer.*

21418. CLARK, HARRY HAYDEN. Thomas Paine's relation to Voltaire and Rousseau. *Rev. Anglo-Amér.* 9 (5) Jun. 1932: 393-405.—The Newtonian deism of Paine in the first part of the *Age of Reason* is akin to that of Voltaire. Like Rousseau, Paine, in the second

part, supplements transcendence with immanence. His constructive and destructive religious programs are essentially in accord with Rousseau's. The society of theophilanthropists which Paine attempted to found in New York was based on Rousseau's idea of a "civil religion" as urged in the *Social Contract*. There is much similarity between the political reasoning of Paine and that of Rousseau. They both substitute logical abstraction for historic relativism. Both praise the state of nature. Both believe that the intentions and objectives of the great mass of people are right and just. Both trace the rights and the equality of men to their creator. They deny the authority of tradition and assert the right of revolution.—*H. Janzen.*

21419. Du PLESSIS, L. J. Die grond en wese van die staat volgens Kalvyn. [The basis and nature of the state according to Calvin.] *Wagtoring.* 3 (20) Jun. 1932: 14-19.—Calvin's theory of the state is theocratic only in a restricted sense, viz., that God is the origin of the state and of its authority, as an institution of nature as well as of grace, and that the authority of the state is determined and circumscribed by the law of God. However, the state has in this connection a larger discretionary power than the church in so far as its organization and function is less fully prescribed in Scripture. For this reason, too, a private subject of the state has less ground for resistance to the state than a lay member of the church for resistance to the church as an earthly institution. The authority of the state is not destroyed by deviation from the general principles of God's law. The state is founded not in irrational providence but in rational natural law. Every single state has a general mandate to maintain justice everywhere within its sphere of activity. Thus Calvin combines nationalism or localism in his theory of the state with internationalism or cosmopolitanism.—*L. J. du Plessis.*

21420. FARINACCI, ROBERTO. Il pensiero politico di Giosue Carducci. [The political ideas of Giosue Carducci.] *Vita Ital.* 20 (230) May 1932: 531-544.—Analysis of the poetical work of the great Italian poet with regard to his patriotic feelings and political thoughts.—*O. Eisenberg.*

21421. HOARE, F. R. The popes, the states, and the papal states: the political philosophy of the temporal power. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38 (768) Dec. 1931: 602-615.

21422. HONEYWELL, ROY J. Nathaniel Chipman [1752-1843], political philosopher and jurist. *New Engl. Quart.* 5 (3) Jul. 1932: 555-584.—In the main an

outline of the views of a recognized authority on law and political institutions, the author of the first systematic work on government published in America.—*A. B. Forbes.*

21423. HUNT, R. N. CAREW. Zwingli's theory of church and state. *Church Quart. Rev.* 112 (223) Apr. 1931: 20-36.—Zwingli believed that the supreme end of the state is the promotion of true religion. He aimed at a regeneration of society by a reformation of church and state alike. His dual position as a religious and political reformer involved him in seeming inconsistencies and the resulting reaction brought about his death. But the work which he had done was firmly established and the Swiss church was secured in honor at home and abroad.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21424. KLEE, RAYMOND-LUCIEN. La théorie et la pratique dans la cité platonicienne. [Theory and practice in the Platonic city.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos.* 4 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 309-353; 5 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-41.—To understand the Platonic theories one must see them applied. The author attempts to show the application of these theories of a perfect government, and to point out across the vicissitudes of Plato's existence the distinguishing phases of his philosophy.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21425. LEICHT, P. S. Dalla "Monarchia" al "Principe." [From Dante's "De monarchia" to Machiavelli's "Principe."] *Lo Stato.* Jun. 1932: 412-428.—A brief study of Italian political theory from the 13th to the 16th century.—*M. Comba.*

21426. LEVI, ALESSANDRO. Il pensiero politico di Giuseppe Ferrari. II. [The political thought of Giuseppe Ferrari.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 15 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 365-397.—Ferrari admired France and was grateful to her for sheltering him through his long years of exile. As a member of the Italian parliament he favored close relations with France, but on condition that Italy were treated as an equal. Like many of the exiles of '48 he called upon France to liberate Italy, not to conquer it. Was Ferrari a socialist? If he was, he was not of the orthodox brand. His radicalism was entirely intellectual: he never interested himself in practical movements for alleviating the lot of the lower classes. As a philosopher and historian he was unsystematic and coined half truths. As a teacher he lacked inspiration. His writings give us nothing, for they lack that guiding faith which alone could have given them cohesiveness and purpose.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

21427. MELEKIAN, E. Y. Nietzsche and the problem of democracy. *Monist.* 42 (3) Jul. 1932: 388-453.

21428. MICHELS, ROBERT. Die Theorien des Kolonialismus. [Theory of colonial systems.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (6) Aug.-Sep. 1932: 693-710.

21429. MICHELS, ROBERTO. Il concetto coloniale nelle teorie degli economisti classici italiani. [The concept of colonies in the theory of classical Italian economists.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (5) May 1932: 531-535.—A rapid survey of the colonial ideas of Italian economists from Botero and Campanella, who considered the colonies from a religious and demographic point of view as dangerous for the population of the mother country, to Antonio Genovesi, who, while not estimating correctly the value of colonies, did not condemn them, considering them as a necessity determined by the incapacity of the European nations to come to agreement on the freedom of trade in certain regions, to another school of thought to which Genovesi also belonged, which considered the rebellion of the colonies against the mother country a fatal blow, and finally to G. Filanderi, who denied this view and sought to make the history of the colonies depend upon the political wisdom of the mother country. All the classical economists of this era had a high

concept of the history of Italy, but held that she ought to follow her own ways independently of the colonies.—*Riv. di Pol. Econ.*

21430. NAMSLOU, GÜNTHER. Rechtfertigung des Staates bei Christian Wolff. [Christian Wolff's justification of the state.] *Internationalrechtl. Abhandl.* (10) 1932: pp. 96.

21431. RENARD, GEORGES. L'Utopie de Thomas Morus. [The Utopia of Thomas More.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148 (442) Sep. 10, 1931: 381-393.

21432. SOLARI, GIOELE. Il concetto di società civile in Hegel. [Hegel's concept of civil society.] *Riv. di Filos.* 22 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 299-347.

21433. SONNTAG, W. v. Die Anschauung von Volk und Staat in Friedrich Lists Jugendschriften. [The ideas of people and state in Friedrich List's early writings.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56 (3) 1932: 73-94.

21434. TREVES, PAOLO. Sul pensiero politico di Traiano Boccalini. [The political thought of Traiano Boccalini.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 15 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 434-443.—Boccalini neither created nor destroyed ideas. It was his independence of thought which later made him so dear to the critics at the time of the Risorgimento. His chief function in the 17th century was to prepare for the intellectual movements of the 18th century.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

21435. ASTER, ERNST von. Metaphysik des Nationalismus. [The metaphysics of nationalism.] *Neue Rundsch.* 43 (1) 1932: 40-52.—In many quarters modern nationalism has been designated as religious, but the religiosity seen here is, despite its genuineness and directness, raw and primitive. With this primitiveness goes an expulsion of intellectual, moral, and traditional limitations, and an aestheticising and rationalising self-valuation tendency which condones this license. Contradictions abound in the theorizing of this movement. National concepts of value among the Germans, unlike the French, have usually an aggressive decisive character—and *Nation*, *Volk*, and *Reich* as successive shibboleths become unclear irrational wishful images to rally the faithful against every new opponent. In the name of reason modern nationalism must be asked whether it really desires to replace freedom of thought, investigation, and discussion by the terror of faith, to degrade man into a tool, to destroy the equality before the law, to eliminate the Christian idea of the unconditioned worth of the human soul and the humanistic idea of the unconditioned value of the human personality.—*E. Fischhoff.*

21436. BROGLIE, GUY de. Science politique et doctrine chrétienne. [Political science and Christian doctrine.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 18 (6) Dec. 1928: 553-593; 19 (1) Feb. 1929: 5-41.—All practical sciences have to Christianity this relation: the use to which they are put must be subordinate to its laws. Thus though it is proper to study the rules for promoting state weal, there is no right to apply them if unethical. But political science is the indispensable logical precondition of civic morality, of which the church is guardian; for if we are ignorant of what the public welfare is and by what rules served, we cannot form precepts of civic morality relative thereto. The ends and means of political science cannot be defined without religious and moral truth; for the earthly good of all must involve possession by each of all the basic factors of human happiness, which include preeminently the welfare of the soul. Thus spiritual and moral weal is the chief element in the end of the state, and an external legal order is not final but instrumental. Failure to perceive this is the main error of the laicist; in reality the political scientist cannot perfect his task without the aid of the theologian.—*D. M. Amacker.*

21437. CIOFFI, ALFREDO. Caratteri distintivi degli enti pubblici minori. [Distinctive characteristics of minor public entities.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 24(6) Jun. 1932: 336-366.—The public is a juridical person which creates or assumes the state in order to fulfill governmental functions by means of governmental organs. Granted the autonomy of minor public entities, the state still preserves and maintains the necessary coordination of law and order, but the purpose of these governmental functions must not be confused with the exercise of public service.—*M. Comba*.

21438. COSTAMAGNA, CARLO. Contributo alla determinazione del tipo del governo nello stato fascista. [The determination of the type of government in the Fascist state.] *Stato*. Mar. 1932: 161-173.—Juridical literature is still uncertain in determining the type of government of the fascist state. The author analyzes its characteristics, refutes several opinions, and proposes to define the government of the fascist state as a representative government of the institutional type.—*M. Comba*.

21439. CZUMA, IGNACY. Zwodniczość doktryny o władztwie ustrojowym. [The fallacy of the doctrine of the rule of political system.] *Droga*. (5) 1931: 337-385.—The opinion that power in any department is not performed just by the subject of that power, but by the function resulting from the law and transferred to an individual or collective subject cannot be maintained. He who is endowed with a definite function also exercises a definite power.—*Marian Tyrowicz*.

21440. HASHAGEN, JUSTUS. Über die wissenschaftliche Bedeutung der Parteigeschichte. [The scientific meaning of party history.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft*. 90(1) 1931: 73-81.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

21441. HEINBERG, JOHN G. Theories of majority rule. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(3) Jun. 1932: 452-469.—There have been many definitions attached to the term "majority rule," but historically these ideas seem to fall into three fairly separate theories. These may be labeled: "the group device theory," "the dogma of majority rule," and "the device of constitutional government theory." The first of these theories relates to the use of majority decisions by small political, religious, and other groups prior to the development of the constitutional government of the modern national state. The second theory, the "dogma," is not based upon practice but upon other concepts which constituted the ensemble of doctrines of protest against the older governmental regime. The third theory has a two-fold basis: protest against the dogma, and the practices of constitutional government. It challenges the ethical validity of the dogma and considers the majority device as a convenient one that may be used by constitutionally established groups in the performance of functions accorded to them by constitutions.—*J. G. Heinberg*.

21442. HEINRICH, WALTER. Dottrina fascista dello stato e dottrina universale organica. [The fascist doctrine of the state and the universal organic theory.] *Stato*. May 1932: 340-349.—*M. Comba*.

21443. LACHMANN, LUDWIG. Intorno alla teoria dello stato di Smend. [The political theory of Smend.] *Stato*. Feb. 1932: 107-115.—*M. Comba*.

21444. OTTLIK, LÁSZLÓ v. Diktatur und Demokratie. [Dictatorship and democracy.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Philos. u. Soziol.* 39(3-4) 1930: 215-245.—Dictatorship is opposed not to democracy but to liberalism which allows freedom of expression. The sternest dictatorship can be democratic in (1) its bases, (2) supporting forces, (3) ends, (4) theory of social values. The democratic state form requires only that at the apex there shall be an elected authority, even though he become dictatorial. Now the autocrat disposes unconditionally of the power of the state. He may nevertheless

permit a wide liberalism. But democracy, being majority rule, may involve the complete suppression of minorities whether by party dictatorship or parliamentary sovereignty. The new dictatorships cannot be liberalized without sacrificing their spiritual content. The ends are democratic when government aims at the greatest good of the greatest number. This formula was connected with liberalism, as it cut away political privileges and economic shackles. However, it has become the prop of state absolutists such as socialists and dictators, who claim justification by this democratic end when they crush supposedly anti-social elements. Democracy can be truly liberal only when freedom as an end in itself is its goal. Despotism paternalism, by relieving the people from cares, promotes happiness more than freedom with its responsibilities. A society is democratic in its theory of social values when, as in Russia, it takes the humble as social model; aristocratic when this caste as in England has paramount prestige, whether or not it governs.—*D. M. Amacker*.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

21445. CECIL, VISCOUNT. The new patriotism. *Harpers Mag.* 165(896) Jul. 1932: 170-178.—The distinction between nationalism and patriotism is clearly drawn; the history of the methods used to promote nationalism is summarized, especially in its connection with the schools. A new patriotism, in process of formation, will add to existing loyalties a loyalty to humanity.—*W. Brooke Graves*.

21446. FRANCESCO, de. L'état soviétique dans la théorie générale de l'état. [The Soviet state in the general theory of the state.] *Bull. Mens. de la Soc. de Légis. Comparée*. (7-8-9) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 552-573; (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 685-705.—In opposition to the theory of V. E. Orlando in his study *Méthode et technique juridique* in the *Scritti della Facoltà Giuridica di Roma in onore di Antonio Salandra*, 1928, pp. 61, that "state," in view of the fundamental postulate of all juridical science, as applied to the Soviet régime where private rights are excluded, and that the Soviet society is therefore impossible to classify. The author bases his arguments on the hypothesis that the rights of the individual are vested in the state and are protected though existing in a collective sense.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

21447. GEMBARZEWSKI, LESZEK. Faszyzm a włoska konstytucja z r. 1848. [Fascism and the Italian constitution of 1848.] *Droga*. (3) 1931: 262-268.—The change of the *statuto fondamentale* of 1848, performed by the Fascist government, does not concern the tenor or form, but the practical functioning of the constitution. All changes have been made on the basis of the first article of the Carta del Lavoro: The Italian nation is an organism, aiming at views and tasks higher than the individuals or organisations composing it. It is a moral, political, and economic unit, realised in the state.—*Marian Tyrowicz*.

21448. HAMILTON, WALTON H. Property—according to Locke. *Yale Law J.* 41(6) Apr. 1932: 864-880.—Justice Sutherland's opinion in *Adkins v. Children's Hospital* (261 U. S. 525) reflects an unawareness of the lapse of time between the 18th century and the present. The principles Locke devised to justify restricting the tyranny of kings are now invoked to perpetuate the tyranny of business organizations more autocratic than any king. Thus an agreement or contract nature of the state originally conceived to help bring about democracy is now used to justify the perpetuation of aristocratic concepts of property control in business.—*F. E. Ballard*.

21449. HEINRICH, WALTER. Ständische Ordnung und Diktatur. [The corporative system and dicta-

torship.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 136(6) Jun. 1932: 868-880.—The universalist theory of society attacks the main premise of the individualist theory, namely, that the individual is intellectually self-sufficient. It maintains that associations are a necessity for the individual. In this theory, the state assumes a different aspect; it is merely one among many associations. Associations are original, i.e., they are not derived from any other association or combination of associations, not even from the state. Within their sphere, which is delimited by the requirements of society as a whole, they have a life of their own. They also have authority or power of their own (*Sachsoveränität*) which is not derived from or delegated by any other association, and which, within its limits, is exclusive and supreme. This does not preclude the sovereignty of the state. The state also is an original association which derives its supreme guiding authority from the fact that it is rooted in society as a whole. The sovereignty of the state elevates itself above that of the other associations only because it represents society as a whole. It finds its limitations in the necessities of society's life. The supreme authority of the state and the highest development of the associations within it are interdependent.—*H. Janzen.*

21450. KEATING, JOSEPH. Caesarism, conscience and war. *Month.* 160(817) Jul. 1932: 28-39.—The pope, in his recent encyclical, *Caritate Christi Compulsi*, distinguishes between patriotism "controlled, sanctified and animated" by Christian charity and that which has escaped from Christian control and become the vice of nationalism. It is confidently hoped that in the next General Council the Catholic church will clearly define the moral limits of just cooperation in war.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

21451. LAUTERBACH, ALBERT. Problems confronting the social democracy. *Amer. Socialist Quart.* (1) Jan. 1932: 33-48.—Social democracy has been forced to adopt a defensive strategy for two reasons: (1) worldwide economic crisis, and (2) political reactions. As capitalism begins to lose faith in its mission, the masses have, momentarily, lost confidence in socialist parties and labor unions. The eligibility of socialist parties to govern brought the labor movement to a division. With material parts of the socialist programs written into law, the socialists of North, West, and Central Europe feel that while they have a world to win, they also have something to lose. Present gains often exercise more influence over party tactics than the ultimate socialist aim—the basic overthrow of capitalism. This fact, along with the direct methods of communism, makes social democracy appear as a defender of the *status quo*. Socialism can win only with the aid of the "border classes."—*H. V. Thornton.*

21452. MAKOWSKI, JULJAN. Nowa Polska w nowej Europie. [New Poland in New Europe.] *Droga.* (11) 1929: 933-955.—The reform of the political systems the world over should pay regard to the following postulates: (1) the possibility of a direct revealing of social needs by representation of interests, (2) the replacing of authorities which are divided by collaborating organs of common interests, (3) the far-reaching durability of state administration, and (4) the possibility of constant international collaboration.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

21453. NAVARRA, ANTONIO. Scienza economica e diritto corporativo. [Economics and corporative law.]

Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia. 24(6) Jun. 1932: 367-382.—The author points out the influence which the facts and doctrines of economics have on the juridical and political order of the state and on the determination of its activity. He emphasizes the opportunity for using the principles of economics for a technical reconstruction of corporative law.—*M. Comba.*

21454. RICHBERG, DONALD R. The industrial liberalism of Justice Brandeis. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(7) Nov. 1931: 1094-1103.—An abiding faith in democracy dominates the thought of Justice Brandeis; his sympathy with those persons whose position modern industry has rendered unhappy is secondary to this primary faith. Democracy is charged with the duty of so organizing industrial activity that the liberty of the individual may be preserved even although the individual shows no apparent interest in its preservation. The very real possibilities of tyranny in our industrial system as now organized demand change or democracy may not be saved.—*Charles Aikin.*

21455. TELEKI, PAUL. Europa in der neuentstehenden Welt. [Europe in the newly arising world.] *Europäische Rev.* 8(6) Jun. 1932: 333-347.—The purposes and tasks of the League of Nations, and of its European organ, The European Conference, are radically different. Europe's evolution through feudalism, the crusades, humanism, the Renaissance, and revolution, is uniform and strictly European. Regions coupled together for economic reasons do not make life areas, as do regions united through centuries. Europe in its totality is such a life area, facing new tasks. Europe, having given the world its civilization, will in turn be influenced.—*Igon Treulich.*

21456. BARGA, E. БАРГА, Е. Экономический Кризис и Опасность Войны [The economic crisis and the danger of war.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика (Mirovoe Khoziaistvo i Mirovaia Politika.)* (6) Jun. 1931: 4-11.—"Social-fascism" has given forth a theory of a new epoch of capitalism and international government based on the world-wide inter-relations of economic interests. The League of Nations, with its promises of peace, is the main instrument. Against these social-fascists the theoreticians of the USSR proclaim that under capitalism in general and under monopolistic capitalism in particular, war is inevitable. The U. S., Japan, Italy, and Germany consider the USSR a menace to the continued existence of capitalism because: (1) the world proletariat sees the possibility of ending bourgeois rule through sudden revolution rather than through evolution; (2) it is evident that the workers can cope with the problems of mass production themselves; (3) the lot of the workers in the USSR is improving, while it is becoming worse in bourgeois countries; (4) the possibilities of a successful planned economy in a socialized state are illustrated. The world crisis sharpens the danger of bourgeois intervention in the USSR because now it is seen that "prosperity," "stabilization," "rationalization" are capitalist myths.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

21457. ZAKRZEWSKI, KAZIMIERZ. Przyszłość państwa. [The future of the state system.] *Droga.* (9) 1930: 643-658.—The crisis of contemporary government originates in the decay of the liberal system. The future of state organization lies in new foundations, based on syndicalism. The most probable means of an overthrow will be an anti-liberal revolution.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

JURISPRUDENCE

HISTORICAL

21458. JOMBART, E. Le "volontarisme" de la loi d'après Suarez. [The "voluntarism" of law according to Suarez.] *Nouv. Rev. Théol.* 59 (1) Jan. 1932: 34-44.

21459. KELSEN, HANS. Allgemeine Rechtslehre im Lichte materialistischer Geschichtsauffassung. [General legal theory in the light of the materialistic conception of history.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 66 (3) Dec. 1931: 449-521.

21460. LEMKIN, RAPHAËL. La réforme du droit pénal en Chine. [Reform of the Chinese penal code.] *Rev. de Droit Pénal et de Criminol.* 12 (7) Jul. 1932: 739-747.—A history of the Chinese penal codes since 1644. The Ta Ts'ing lu-li code, which arose in the 17th century, was in force, with very few modifications, down to the opening of the present century. This code was characterized by its similarity to religious precepts, particularly those aspects dealing with ancestral worship. The new code was published in 1912. The work of reformation was undertaken in order to liberate the people from the judicial power of the consuls. This code was based upon the Japanese code of 1907, which in turn was based upon the German code of 1871.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

21461. BOBČEV, ST. B. Současné právnické časopisy v Bulharsku. [Contemporary Bulgarian legal periodicals.] *Právny Obzor.* 15 (13) Sep. 1, 1932: 390-392.—Description of leading periodicals.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21462. CHAFEE, ZECHARIAH, Jr. Mr. Justice Cardozo. *Harpers Mag.* (985) Jun. 1932: 34-44.—Cardozo possesses a wide and accurate knowledge of both law and philosophy; he has the habit of seeking for the underlying principles in dealing with facts; he believes that it is a judge's duty to test a proposed ruling by its effect upon the welfare of those whom it concerns; he is hostile to legal technicalities, especially when they cause suffering to human beings; he insists upon the maintenance of high standards of conduct by persons in positions of trust; and, finally, he possesses one of the best prose styles of our time.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

21463. DONALDSON, ALEXANDER. The legal aspects of a Scottish parliament. *Scottish Law Rev.* 48 (570) Jun. 1932: 177-184; (571) Jul. 1932: 215-222.—The great advantage from the union of parliaments is the gradual assimilation of the Scottish and English laws resulting from the effect of decisions in the House of Lords, and from codification by acts of parliament. The chief differences are now found in marriage, guardian and ward, succession, and land law.—*E. Cole.*

21464. FULLER, L. L. Legal fictions. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25 (8) Apr. 1931: 877-910.—The fiction is an essential of ordinary mental processes and is fundamental in the development of law and mathematics. It is essential in definition and classification. The Vaihingerian fictions of law—the notion of a legal right and duty, of legal powers and liabilities, of legal personality—are similar in purpose to those fiction-devices of physical science—energy, matter, force of gravity. Too, the motives that call for the applications of fictions of applied law are not foreign to "science." Law cannot avoid the use of fiction-concepts, nor can there be any real objection to them. The trouble is that they are sometimes used in the wrong places, and sometimes we have forgotten that they are fictions. (See entries 3: 9772, 3: 14254.)—*Charles Aikin.*

21465. HARDMAN, THOMAS P. Mr. Justice

Cardozo. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 38 (3) Apr. 1932: 187-194.

21466. HEYMAN, ERNST. Die Beziehungen des Handelsrechts zum Zivilrecht. [The relation of commercial law to civil law.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Phil.-Hist. Kl.* (5) Feb. 1932: 86-126.—Since early days commercial law has been intermixed with civil law and this has called for separate rules and separate treatment before special tribunals. Today most of the states have codes of commercial law as distinct from common law (*Bürgerlich Recht*). The line of demarcation between commercial law and civil law differs in different countries, depending on details of legislation. Despite incursions of ideas on commercial law into those on civil law and their constant intermixture there is a distinct place for commercial law and special regulations. This tendency is evident in all countries. Notes and citation of sources.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

21467. JELLINEK, W. Schöpferische Rechtswissenschaft. [Creative jurisprudence.] *Kieler Univ.-Reden.* (5) 1928: pp. 22.—The author discusses three basic cases of creative jurisprudence and illustrates each: cases which arise out of new circumstances which have not heretofore been foreseen; choice between only two alternatives which have both been thoroughly discussed already; new and better solutions for old situations.—*Igon Treulich.*

21468. MCKEAN, FREDERICK G., Jr. "The law of laws." *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78 (8) Jun. 1930: 950-961.—There are many cases to which no law is applicable. In most instances the general principle of law is the basis of decision.—*P. T. Stafford.*

21469. NABORS, EUGENE A. Civil law influences upon the law of insurance in Louisiana—Life insurance problems under the community property system. *Tulane Law Rev.* 6 (4) Jun. 1932: 515-557.—In Louisiana, features of the community property system, which is the principal civil law device for the adjustment of property rights between husband and wife, are quite generally reflected in the principles governing the disposition of the proceeds of life insurance. Details of the system in Louisiana are described: An interesting phase of this article is the comparison made between community property law in Louisiana and in such other community property states as California, Texas, and Washington. (See entry 4: 13614.)—*Alfred H. Henry.*

21470. SCHLEGELBERGER, FRANZ. El derecho alemán contemporáneo. [German contemporary law.] *Rev. de la Facul. de Derecho y Ciencias Soc. (Buenos Aires).* 8 (28-29) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 553-638.—A series of lectures dealing with the following subjects in connection with German law: (1) The eternal law of right. (2) The evolution of German law during the last five years. The government of the last five years is significant for the increased legislation in financial and social affairs. (3) Revalorization in international law. (4) Companies of limited responsibility. (5) Fundamental ideas of labor legislation in Germany.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21471. TASIĆ, GJ. O osnovách unifikace a kodifikace zákonů v Jugoslavii. [The proposals for unification and codification of laws in Yugoslavia.] *Právny Obzor.* 15 (13) Sep. 1, 1932: 369-377.—Unification proposals have been based principally on Austrian law. In many parts of Serbia, in Slovenia and Dalmatia for 120 years, and in Croatia for nearly 80 years the Austrian civil code has been in force. In the political sphere, the influence of Belgian and French constitutions and laws is evident. In science the Austrian and German influence are discernible; the French influence increased

during the war, especially on the Slovenians and Croats. Arguments for the introduction of the Austrian code are given.—*J. S. Rouček.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

GENERAL

21473. JÈZE, GASTON. *Théorie générale des contrats de l'administration.* [General theory of administrative contracts.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 48 (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1931: 245-318; (3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1931: 496-562; (4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1931: 681-762.—The execution of administrative contracts involves the observance of legal time limits, which are enforceable by penalties. The contracting parties must fulfill the conditions set forth in public just as in private contracts. Certain differences between the two types of contract are recognized in jurisprudence. Some contracts are subject to special jurisdictions.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

AUSTRIA

21474. KELSEN, HANS. *Die Verfassung Österreichs.* [The constitution of Austria.] *Jahrb. d. Öffentl. Rechts d. Gegenwart.* 18 1930: 130-185.—*Walter Becker.*

21475. MÉTALL, ALADÁR. *Die Rechtssprechung des Verfassungsgerichtshofes.* April-Mai-Session 1930. [The decisions of the administrative courts (Austria).] *Jurist. Bl.* 60 (1) Jan. 10, 1931: 7-12.

BELGIUM

21476. BOURQUIN, MAURICE. *Les principales transformations du droit public belge, depuis 1914.* [The principal developments in Belgian public law since 1914.] *Jahrb. d. Öffentl. Rechts d. Gegenwart.* 18 1930: 186-207.

21477. LECLERCQ, PAUL. *Droit constitutionnel.* [Constitutional law.] *Rev. de l'Admin. et du Droit Admin. de la Belgique.* 72 (6) 1929: 293-302.

21478. SCHMALENBECK, FRITZ. *Die neubelgischen Kantone Eupen-Malmédy in ihrer staatsrechtlichen und völkerrechtlichen Stellung.* [The municipal and international law positions of the new Belgian canton of Eupen-Malmédy.] *Bonner Rechtswissenschaftl. Abhandl.* (21) 1932: pp. 109.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

21479. BREBNER, J. BARTLET. *British imperial issues at Ottawa.* *Current Hist.* 36 (4) Jul. 1932: 423-428.

21480. BURCHELL, CHARLES J. *Uniformity of merchant shipping legislation and admiralty jurisdiction throughout the British Empire.* *Canad. Bar Rev.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 179-181.—The report of the 1929 Imperial Conference made recommendations which were approved by the 1930 conference as to the necessity for uniformity in shipping and admiralty court legislation. The only way to obtain such uniform jurisdiction and procedure is to appoint a British Commonwealth committee composed of representatives from Great Britain and the dominions. With respect to merchant shipping legislation, a shipping agreement was executed in 1931 by Great Britain and the dominions. In connection with this it is necessary also to have a British Commonwealth committee to prepare model sections for a statute covering the many matters dealt with in the shipping agreement.—*Alison Ewart.*

21481. BURON, EDMOND. *Où va le Canada?* [Where is Canada going?] *Rev. de l'Univ. d'Ottawa.* 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 298-315.—Buron, of the Canadian

21472. VEEDER, VAN VECHTEN. *The legal relation between aviation and admiralty.* *Air Law Rev.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 29-38.

Archives in Paris, discusses the constitutional and national development of Canada within the British Commonwealth of Nations.—*Alison Ewart.*

21482. EWART, JOHN S. *The Statute of Westminster, 1931, as a climax in its relation to Canada.* *Canad. Bar Rev.* 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 111-122.—*Alison Ewart.*

21483. HARDING, E. J. *Equality of status between Great Britain and the dominions: what it means and might mean.* *Pub. Admin.* 7 (2) Apr. 1929: 203-209.

21484. LAPOINTE, ERNEST. *Le Statut de Westminster et l'évolution nationale.* *Rev. Trimestr. Canad.* 19 (69) Mar. 1932: 1-18.—The Statute of Westminster does not confer on the dominions new rights or new constitutional privileges. It only recognizes and inserts in statutory law the last stage of an evolution of many years. The evolution of the British Empire is rapid politically, but slow to express itself in legal form. The author is a French-Canadian constitutional lawyer.—*Alison Ewart.*

21485. MacKAY, ROBERT A. *The problem of a Commonwealth tribunal.* *Canad. Bar Rev.* 10 (6) Jun. 1932: 338-348.—The question of a Commonwealth tribunal has become a practical issue with the growth of intra-Commonwealth trade and communications. The recent constitutional changes involved in the Statute of Westminster also raise the need for such a court. The Imperial Conference of 1929 recommended an intra-Commonwealth tribunal. The Conference of 1930 investigated the proposal and reached the conclusion that some such machinery was desirable. There is, however, apprehension throughout the Commonwealth of anything which would tend to stereotype the *status quo* in constitutional matters. Moreover, the only kind of law appropriate to the wide variety of intra-Commonwealth relations is international law and the problem is, how can international law be incorporated into the Commonwealth's constitution without endangering such unity as remains?—*Alison Ewart.*

CANADA

21486. PELLAND, LÉO. *Causerie du directeur.* *Rev. du Droit (Quebec).* 8 (8) Apr. 1930: 449-468.—Since the law of 1903 permitting Jews to attend Protestant schools the controversy over the position of the Jews in the public services has taken many forms. The judgments of the provincial court of appeals, the supreme court of Canada, and the privy council vary in the right granted to non-Christians. The questions were whether the legislature had power to pass a law providing for appointment of Jews as members of the boards for Protestant schools in Montreal, as teachers, or as consulting members of both bodies, and whether separate schools might be established for persons neither Catholic nor Protestant. By the act of 1922 all non-Christians were given their choice of schools, but the Jews were excluded from these provisions. The agitation of 1929-30 for giving the Jews separate schools led to the act of Apr. 4, 1930, which established a commission on Jewish schools in Montreal, composed of seven members appointed by the lieutenant governor in council for five year terms. The law on public instruction will apply except when incompatible. Special arrangements for Jewish children are to be made in the various districts with advice of authorities.—*E. Cole.*

FRANCE

21487. TROTABAS, L. Liability in damages under French administrative law. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 14(1) Feb. 1932: 78-93.—In this article the author continues his analysis of the right of recovery against the government previously considered and elsewhere abstracted. There has grown up, during the last two decades, a double right of recovery for the individual injured by a *faute personnelle*: a right to sue the official through whom the injury occurred in the civil courts; a correlative right, independent of the other, against the administration in the administrative courts. This theory, now well established in practice, insured the injured person against the insolvency of the offending official; it creates for the state, however, various and difficult problems in the application of this doctrine of *cumul*, especially the possibility of the cumulation of damages through suits in both jurisdictions. Various precautions have been established in law and practice to protect the state, principally by applying the doctrine of subrogation to the civil suit. (See Entry 3: 14271.)—*Phillips Bradley*.

GERMANY

21488. GRASSHOFF, RICHARD. Die Beamten-eigenschaft nach der neuen preussischen Notverordnung vom 12. Sept. 1931. [The status of public functionary according to the new Prussian emergency order of Sept. 12, 1931.] *Juris. Wochenschr.* 61(7) Feb. 12, 1932: 448-449.—The emergency order contains a new definition of the status of a public functionary. This status can be assigned to a person only by way of a document expressly endowing the person with functions of public authority. For various practical reasons this definition is not a fortunate one. Moreover, there exist doubts as regards its constitutionality.—*H. Fehlinger*.

21489. HAMBURGER, ERNST. Dialektik der staatsrechtlichen Entwicklung in der Wirtschaftskrise. [Dialectic of constitutional development in the economic crisis.] *Gesellschaft.* 9(1) Jan. 1932: 19-35.—If the need is recognized of legal foundation for increased police measures, then these can only be created by the legal machinery of the *Reich*. The economic crisis showed a great contradiction between the urgent obligation imposed by the necessity of preserving the foundations of the nation, and the legislative forms according to which these measures in normal times would have to be realized. Art. 48 of the constitution of the *Reich* was created to overcome this discrepancy. The power of the executive branch was increased and centralization also resulted. Perhaps the most drastic changes in constitutional law were those adopted in the financial realm—which matters are discussed in full. Social democracy must seek to stem this current.—*E. Fischhoff*.

21490. HAMBURGER, MAX. Treu und Glauben im öffentlichen Recht. [Bona fides in public law.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 25(24) Dec. 15, 1931: 1438-1447.—*Fritz Morstein Marz*.

21491. KÖTTGEN, ARNOLD. Die Entwicklung des öffentlichen Rechts in Preussen vom 1. März 1926 bis zum 1. Mai 1930. [The development of public law in Prussia from Mar. 1, 1926 to May 1, 1930.] *Jahrb. d. Öffentl. Rechts. d. Gegenwart.* 18 1930: 1-129.

21492. MEUKEL, L. Notverordnungsrecht und Grundsatzgesetzgebungskompetenz. [Emergency decree law and legislation on legal principles.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 25(6) Mar. 15, 1931: 345-355.—*Fritz Morstein Marz*.

GREAT BRITAIN

21493. JENNINGS, W. IVOR. Declaratory judgments against public authorities in England. *Yale Law J.* 41(3) Jan. 1932: 407-424.—An examination of English decisions leads to the conclusion that (1) the court can make a declaratory judgment as an alternative remedy in any case where other relief might be claimed; and (2) where no relief could be claimed the court can make a declaration with certain limitations. This might be valuable in the American legal system also.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

21494. TENNANT, NIGEL B. Servants of the crown. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 10(3) Mar. 1932: 155-171.—A question which presents itself frequently in connection with administrative tribunals concerns itself with the relationship of such tribunals to the crown and it is that question which forms the subject matter of this article, which is an attempt to analyze the circumstances which would justify the conclusion that a particular person or tribunal is a servant of the crown.—*Alison Ewart*.

IRAQ

21495. KOHN, HANS. Die Verfassung des Königreiches Iraq. [The constitution of the kingdom of Iraq.] *Jahrb. d. Öffentl. Rechts d. Gegenwart.* 18 1930: 355-377.

ITALY

21496. D'AMELIO, MARIANO. Il caso Laurens dopo 40 anni di giurisprudenza. [The Laurens case after 40 years of jurisprudence.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 24(7) Jul. 1932: 397-408.—*M. Comba*.

21497. CORNAGGIA MEDICI, GABRIELE. Per una trattazione sistematica del nuovo diritto ecclesiastico italiano. [Systematic discussion of the new Italian ecclesiastical law.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 24(1) Jan. 1932: 42-56.—*M. Comba*.

21498. JANNACCONE, COSTANTINO. La nozione del diritto ecclesiastico con particolare riferimento all'odierna dottrina italiana. [Ecclesiastical law with particular reference to present day Italian doctrine.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 24(5) May 1932: 279-300.—*M. Comba*.

21499. MANCA, ANTONIO. Conflitti di attribuzione e conflitti di giurisdizione nella giurisprudenza della cassazione. [Conflicts of attribution and conflict of jurisdiction in the decisions of the court of cassation.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 24(2) Feb. 1932: 100-111.—The author points out the difference between attribution and the conflicts of jurisdiction, emphasizing that the conflict of attribution is found only in the relations between juridical authority and the administration. He then examines the question of possible action in conflicts of jurisdiction because the jurisdiction of the united sessions of the court of cassation has always given a negative solution to these questions.—*M. Comba*.

21500. RANELLETTI, ORESTE. Le associazioni professionali legalmente riconosciute e i contratti collettivi di lavoro nella piu recente concezione giuridica. [The legally recognized professional associations and collective labor contracts in recent judicial decisions.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 24(2) Feb. 1932: 69-87.—The author determines the nature and legal position of legally recognized professional associations in Italian law and the nature of collective labor contracts. The associations are definite juridical persons with administrative power. Labor contracts are definite contracts in public law.—*M. Comba*.

21501. VICARIO, EDOARDO. Promulgazione e pubblicazione delle leggi e dei decreti. [The promulga-

tion of laws and of decrees.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e. d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 24(1) Jan. 1932: 29-41.—Discussion of the most important provisions of the decree of September, 1931, #1,256, indicating how this has coordinated the various existing norms from the Sardinian law of June 23, 1854, to the law of Dec. 15, 1930, #1,696, and how these rules are harmonized with the chief of the government in the Fascist regime.—*M. Comba*.

LATVIA

21502. SCHIEMANN, PAUL. Acht Jahre lett-ländische Verfassung. [Eight years of the Latvian constitution.] *Jahrb. d. Öffentl. Rechts d. Gegenwart*. 18 1930: 261-273.

NETHERLANDS

21503. HUART, F. J. A. Die Entwicklung des öffentlichen Rechts in den Niederlanden seit 1922. [The development of public law in the Netherlands since 1922.] *Jahrb. d. Öffentl. Rechts d. Gegenwart*. 18 1930: 274-323.

RUMANIA

21504. BOILA, ROMULUS. Die Verfassung und Verwaltung Rumäniens seit dem Weltkrieg. [The constitution and administration of Rumania since the World War.] *Jahrb. d. Öffentl. Rechts d. Gegenwart*. 18 1930: 324-354.

UNITED STATES

21505. A., J. L. Constitutional law—due process—business “affected with a public interest.” *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(8) Jun. 1932: 1277-1287.

21506. ADAMS, W. J., Jr. Accident arising out of and in course of employment in North Carolina. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(4) Jun. 1932: 373-381.

21507. ANSNES, BLISS. Federal regulation of railroad holding companies. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(6) Jun. 1932: 999-1016.—This article is concerned with the legal aspects of the problem of regulating railroad holding companies.—*John W. Boatwright*.

21508. ARNESON, BEN A. Federal regulation of electric utilities. *U. S. Law Rev.* 66(3) Mar. 1932: 132-138.—In the *Attleboro Steam and Electric* case (273 U. S. 83) it is held that the state has no power to regulate the price of current sold by a generating company in one state to a distributing company in another. The federal government has as yet done practically nothing in the way of regulating electric utilities. The federal government could in all probability regulate (1) the sale of energy by a generating or distributing company in one state to a distributing company in another and (2) the sale of current across a state line directly to the consumer. It is also possible that, on the theory upon which the *Shreveport* case is based, the federal regulatory power may be extended to cover (3) the distribution of current by a local company which buys its power from another company outside the state and even (4) the distribution of current which is generated and distributed in the same state.—*B. A. Arneson*.

21509. B., A. F. Contractual extraterritoriality of workmen's compensation statutes. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(8) Jun. 1932: 1139-1144.

21510. B., W. H., Jr. Jurisdiction over non-resident individuals doing business within a state. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(8) Jun. 1932: 896-904.—In a recent case an Iowa court held valid an *in personam* judgment rendered against a non-resident individual doing business within the state, on jurisdiction obtained by service of process upon the agent in charge of the business. The usual bases of jurisdictional claims in the matter of *in personam* actions are: (1) domicile of defendant within the state or subject to the physical control

thereof; (2) consent of the defendant to the court's jurisdiction over his person. In the absence of express consent of defendant, three possible jurisdictional bases are suggested.—*Charles W. Shull*.

21511. BARNETT, WILLIAM V. An income tax law in Illinois. *Illinois Law Rev.* 27(2) Jun. 1932: 119-136.—There can be no doubt that the legislature has the power to tax incomes even though such a tax is not specified in the constitution, for the courts have repeatedly ruled that the legislature has plenary power over taxation except where limited by constitutional provisions, and that the specification of objects of taxation is not to be construed as a limitation upon this general power. Is a tax on income a property tax, subject to the limitation that it must be levied according to valuation? Such a limitation would outlaw the progressive feature of the tax, the absence of which would negative all beneficial effects. If a graduated income tax is not a property tax, the legislature may enact it by virtue of its plenary power over taxation.—*Leon Sachs*.

21512. BAUER, JOHN. Whittling away regulation. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(6) Jun. 1932: 390-393.—The most recent manifestation of the whittling away of the regulation of public utilities appeared in a decision by the supreme court of Georgia in the case of *Stuart v. the City of Atlanta*, decided Mar. 5, 1932. It cut off, or materially decreased, the right of the city to appear as a party before the public service commission in protecting its rights, and those of the people at large against unreasonable rates. This right of cities, although it has been questioned in some states, has had probably more value than any other factor in protecting the public measurably under the unsatisfactory system of regulation.—*W. R. Maddox*.

21513. BLACK, FORREST REVERE. Burdeau v. McDowall—A judicial milepost on the road to absolutism. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12(1) Jan. 1932: 32-40.—Arbitrary power is increasing as shown by recent decisions, and the rights of privacy are being invaded. The above case places a premium on lawlessness and encourages extreme measures in law enforcement.—*Alene E. Thornburgh*.

21514. BROIDE, GEORGE. Trade-marks and trade names—unfair competition—confusion and diversion of trade. *Illinois Law Rev.* 27(2) Jun. 1932: 225-227.

21515. BRUTON, PAUL W. The taxation of family income. *Yale Law J.* 41(8) Jun. 1932: 1172-1194.—An obvious means of tax evasion is the distribution of large incomes among several persons. Practically all the cases that have arisen have related to such distribution among members of a family. Spouses in community property states can divide community income. This results in an unfair discrimination in their favor. Efforts have been made to accomplish a similar result through assignment by the husband of a portion of his income to the wife, particularly income from partnership enterprises. In dealing with such assignments the courts have reached confusing results. The family should be taxed as a unit. The constitutionality of such a system is doubtful.—*Joseph M. Cormack*.

21516. BUSCHECK, ALFRED J. A formula for the judicial reorganization of public service corporations. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(6) Jun. 1932: 964-998.—A formula which secures the desired compromise between the absolute priority doctrine and the relative income position doctrine, but which leaves the position of each security holder less subject to arbitrary decision, would seem to be met by a formula which affords to the interests asked to make sacrifices the first opportunity to contribute the necessary cash in return for the securities offered thereafter after interests subsequent to them have been given the opportunity to redeem and have not done so.—*Alene E. Thornburgh*.

21517. CHAMBERLAIN, J. P. Aliens and the right to work. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(6) Jun. 1932: 379-382.—The laws of many states leave few professions open to aliens. In applying the 14th amendment in these cases, the supreme court has never laid down any general rule, but there are certain discriminations clearly within the constitution, for instance, that which excludes aliens from employment in public works.—*E. Cole.*

21518. DEDDENS, ANTHONY T. Power of a city to appropriate funds for advertising purposes. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5(4) Nov. 1931: 465-480.

21519. DICKINSON, JOHN. *Crowell v. Benson*: judicial review of administrative determinations of questions of constitutional fact. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(8) Jun. 1932: 1055-1082.

21520. ELWELL, GEORGE W. Taxation of state and federal instrumentalities. *Tax Mag.* 10(8) Aug. 1932: 281-282; 312.—The larger and constantly growing number of state and municipal bond issues, with their popularity among persons of large income, have given rise to many discussions regarding the practical aspects of tax exemptions. If the court should hold that state and municipal bonds might be subjected to the federal income tax, it would be bound consistently therewith to hold that liberty bonds might be subjected to state income taxes. Thus we find direct political considerations which render it unlikely that such a decision will be rendered. If such exemptions are removed, it will likely be through constitutional amendment rather than through court action.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21521. FORD, DONALD H. Controlling the production of oil. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(8) Jun. 1932: 1170-1223.—Existing legislation seeks to correct the situation by prorating the taking of oil, restricting the uses to which gas may be put, and regulating the manner of taking and storing oil. Statutes of these types have been upheld by the courts on the ground of the unique nature of oil and gas in the face of arguments urging that the laws violate the 14th amendment. Similarly, the laws have been held to be in no conflict with the interstate commerce power. This legislation, however, has not solved the problem adequately. The plan of unit operation is submitted as the ideal method of insuring efficient and economical production. This method also serves the purpose of conservation of the gas which is so essential a part of oil production. Oil is unquestionably an international problem. National control to supplement state measures is essential.—*Gertrude Lapidus.*

21522. FRANK, ROBERT A. Unreasonable searches and seizures. [Illinois.] *Illinois Law Rev.* 27(2) Jun. 1932: 209-210.

21523. GERTLER, DAVID. Right of a defendant to waive trial by jury in felony cases. *Tulane Law Rev.* 6(4) Jun. 1932: 660-666.—A recent Illinois case refused the right of such waiver, claiming that the right is conferred for the benefit of the state as well as for the individual. But from the standpoint of the historical development of the right and the language in which it is usually conferred, it seems rather to have been intended as a privilege for the benefit of the individual. Most of the decisions, however, are in opposition to this theory, mainly because they treat the constitutional injunction as mandatory. Such waiver has been permitted in case of petty offenses in federal courts, and there seems to be a tendency now to extend the permission even to cases of felony as well as misdemeanor.—*J. H. Leek.*

21524. GOLDBERG, A. GEORGE. Taxation—Constitutionality of federal statute declaring gifts made within two years of donor's death were made in contemplation of death. *Heiner v. Donnan*, 52 Sup. Ct. 358. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12(3) Jun. 1932: 508-515.

21525. H., D. F. Jurisdiction of witnesses pred-

icated upon citizenship. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(8) Jun. 1932: 888-891.—The provisions of the Walsh Act, upheld by the supreme court in the case of *United States v. Blackmer*, are described. In contempt proceedings the court must have jurisdiction over the person of the contemnor in order to satisfy due process of law. In the instant case the court founded this jurisdiction upon the duty of the citizen to appear in the national courts when subpoenaed. Where the contempt is committed in the presence of the court, punishment may be summary. Where the contempt is constructive, the contemnor must have personal notice and a reasonable time in which to be heard. The Walsh Act was carefully drawn to provide for notice and a hearing. It would seem that there could be no objection to the statute in this respect.—*Charles W. Shull.*

21526. HAGLUND, CHARLES G. The Federal Leasing Act: construction by the land department and the courts. *So. California Law Rev.* 5(5) Jun. 1932: 355-392.

21527. HOWARD, GEORGE, Jr. Constitutionality of Oklahoma oil proration statute.—(Federal.) *Illinois Law Rev.* 27(2) Jun. 1932: 205-208.

21528. JAFFE, LOUIS L., and TOBRINER, MATHEW O. The legality of price-fixing agreements. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(7) May 1932: 1164-1195.—If the present status of the anti-trust laws is unsatisfactory the fault rests with the supreme court. The court in the *Standard Oil Case* established the rule of reason, but it failed to apply this rule in the *Trenton Potteries Case*, there holding any price-fixing whatever by otherwise independent agencies to be invalid. Changing conditions have led to the active cooperation of the government in forms of price-fixing hardly valid under the general rule. Competition should be preserved where it performs useful functions; elsewhere other forms of regulation should be employed. The court itself may yet be able to modify the rule developed in the *Trenton Potteries Case*, but assistance along this line may well come from congress.—*Charles Aikin.*

21529. K., G. V. Labor injunctions—federal statute defining and limiting the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(8) Jun. 1932: 1257-1270.

21530. M., E. A., Jr. State regulation of business affected with public interest. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(7) May 1932: 769-774.—In *New State Ice Co. v. Liebman*, 52 Sup. Ct. 371, the court held that the business of ice manufacture was not clothed with a public interest. The rule is especially sound in view of present economic conditions and is clearly in accord with the weight of authority.—*E. A. Helms.*

21531. OLMSTEAD, JAMES MONROE. Our sovereign legislatures. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12(1) Jan. 1932: 52-55.—Recent supreme court decisions on prohibition cases indicate that the hitherto sovereign people have become mere servants of the legislature.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21532. PERRY, STUART H. The courts, the press, and the public. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(2) Dec. 1931: 228-237.

21533. PHELPS, V. E. The right to regulate contract motor carriers for hire. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 10(4) Aug. 18, 1932: 202-211.—The business of private contract carriers may be constitutionally regulated as a business affected with a public interest, to the extent of requiring a permit to do business and of prohibiting undue discrimination affecting other common carriers, or even of regulating the minimum rates. Thirty-four states have enacted laws dealing with the regulation of contract carriers. The author cites a number of court decisions which seem to indicate that laws regulating this type of carrier are likely to be upheld.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

21534. PRICE, T. BROOKE. Governmental liability for tort in West Virginia. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 38(2) Feb. 1932: 101-118.—A classification of decisions and an analysis of underlying principles in tort liability of governmental bodies reveals a need for revision of rules now controlling in this field of law. The need is for an intelligent restatement of fundamentals followed by carefully drawn legislation to harmonize the present antiquated conceptions.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21535. S., A. J. Scope of federal judicial review under Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(8) Jun. 1932: 1312-1315.

21536. SCHUCK, A. J. Public utilities—The effect of recent cases on the control of public utility holding companies. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(8) Jun. 1932: 1315-1322.—Two recent cases have strengthened the hands of the regulatory authority. In *Smith v. Illinois Bell Telephone Co.* the court allowed an inquiry into the profits and costs of the holding company in order to determine the reasonableness of the service charge made by the parent company. In *Missouri v. Kansas Natural Gas Company* the court went further and pointed out that the subsidiary and holding company were not dealing at arms length. Even though interstate commerce of a wholesale nature was involved the state commission may inquire as to the fairness of charges.—*Emerson P. Schmidt.*

21537. SCLOVE, BERNARD. Separation of powers: Water Power Act. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 38(2) Feb. 1932: 154-158.

21538. SHEPARD, WALTER J. Economic planning under our laws. *Current Hist.* 36(3) Jun. 1932: 276-280.—To accomplish the proposed planning programs, legislation will be required to permit or compel business cooperation and association; to establish governmental regulatory agencies; to control prices, wages, and profits; to insure continuous employment or unemployment benefits; and to exercise such other supervisory powers as may be necessary. In order for such laws to be held constitutional, the courts will have to adopt a broadly social interpretation of the 5th and 14th amendments to the constitution; if not, the constitution will have to be amended.—*Emmett H. Welch.*

21539. SINCO, VICENTE G. The constitutionality of the statutory immunity of legislators from arrest and search. *Philippine Soc. Sci. Rev.* 4(2) Apr. 1932: 108-113.—The rules of American constitutional law, which are the basis of the Philippine legal system, render unconstitutional and void Art. 145 of the revised penal code which exempts members of the Philippine legislature from arrest and search when the crime committed is punishable by a penalty of *prisión mayor* or lower.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21540. SMITH, RICHARD J. The judicial interpretation of public utility franchises. *Yale Law J.* 39(7) May 1930: 957-979.

21541. SMITH, YOUNG B.; LILLY, AUSTIN J.; DOWLING, NOEL T. Compensation for automobile accidents: a symposium. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(5) May 1932: 785-824.—Smith presents the problem and its solution—a summary of the report by the committee to study compensation for automobile accidents, Feb. 1, 1932, addressed to the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences; Lilly gives a criticism of the proposal; and Dowling reviews the constitutional questions involved.

21542. STASON, E. BLYTHE. State administrative supervision of municipal indebtedness. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(6) Apr. 1932: 833-858.

21543. STECHER, KARL. The determination of working capital in railroad and public utilities valuations. *Yale Law J.* 39(7) May 1930: 927-956.

21544. STUMBERG, GEORGE WILFRED. Finality of administrative process under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. *Texas Law Rev.* 10(4) Jun. 1932: 438-444. *Cromwell v. Benson* (52 Sup. Ct. 285) is important in construing the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927 because it limits the finality of administrative fact finding; the fundamental facts not subject to administrative ruling are those upon which under the constitution congressional action is predicated. There appears to be no objection to making the administrative finding final where constitutional rights are not involved. If the doctrine is extended or followed by state courts it may hamper the operation of workmen's compensation laws.—*E. Cole.*

21545. THARAUD, LUCIEN R. Discretion of civil service commission: Mandamus: Certiorari. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17(1) Dec. 1931: 103-108.

21546. TOLLEFSON, A. MARTIN. Administrative finality. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(7) May 1931: 839-849.

21547. UNSIGNED. Appellate procedure under the Federal Radio Act. *Yale Law J.* 41(5) Mar. 1932: 751-757.

21548. UNSIGNED. The constitutionality of gasoline taxes in the light of their current operation. *Yale Law J.* 41(5) Mar. 1932: 763-768.—After some litigation a broad constitutional sanction for the gasoline tax was established by the courts, but in the transition from a low to a high tax era, the theoretical perfection of the tax breaks down in direct proportion to the increase in the tax. Because of the high premium for disobedience there is a serious evasion of the tax. Furthermore, there is a growing temptation for state legislators to frustrate the purpose of the tax by diverting the proceeds to other than highway uses; at least 13 states have statutory provisions for the expenditure of the tax proceeds for purposes unrelated to the highways. Where the profits of the gasoline industry are diminished because of the cut-throat competition of racketeers who pay no tax and by the unreasonable expense involved in the collection of the high tax without compensation, the courts might very well find such a tax unreasonable and a taking of property without due process of law.—*J. H. Marshall.*

21549. UNSIGNED. The contract clause of the federal constitution. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(3) Mar. 1932: 476-493.—The due process clause of the 14th amendment has almost entirely replaced the contract clause of the constitution in the decisions of the courts as the basis for determining the constitutionality of state legislation affecting contracts between private parties. The contract clause, however, has retained importance with respect to contracts to which a state or a subordinate governmental unit of the state is a party.—*C. Edwin Davis.*

21550. UNSIGNED. Election of remedies under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. *Yale Law J.* 41(6) Apr. 1932: 915-916.

21551. UNSIGNED. Entrapment as defense in prosecution for prohibition violation. *Yale Law J.* 41(8) Jun. 1932: 1249-1252.—A comment on the lack of probity and integrity of the government itself in certain cases where entrapment has obviously been resorted to, particularly a criticism of the decision in *Sorrells v. U. S.* (*U. S. Daily*, Apr. 29, 1932, 394).—*E. Cole.*

21552. UNSIGNED. Income tax deductions for net losses of previous years. *Yale Law J.* 41(6) Apr. 1932: 900-905.

21553. UNSIGNED. Independent power of state legislatures to create congressional election districts. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(2) Dec. 1931: 355-364.—Whether or not legislatures can act independently of other organs of the state government in regulating elections to the

house of representatives appears to depend on the meaning of "legislature" in Art. I, Sec. 4, of the constitution. It would appear by state court decisions that the acts of legislatures are subject to veto.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21554. UNSIGNED. Influence of the writ of error on the scope of appellate review in the federal courts. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (5) May 1932: 860-869.

21555. UNSIGNED. Informing the jury of the defendant's liability insurance by "voir dire" examination. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (4) May 1932: 501-505.—If plaintiff's counsel in a liability case asks prospective jurors if they are interested in any liability insurance company, the juror is thus informed that the defendant carries insurance, and that the real defendant is the insurance company. Yet to deny any right to question on this point affords the insurance company absolute protection, as in Wisconsin and California, but does not protect the right of the plaintiff to an impartial jury. In *Rudd v. Jackson* (203 Iowa 661 (1927)) the examination was held improper because it went beyond what was necessary to the plaintiff. In *Stilson v. Ellis* (208 Iowa 1157 (1929)) the examination was upheld as necessary to the plaintiff. In *Miller v. Kooker* (208 Iowa 687 (1929)) any inquiry disclosing the defendant's insurance was held to be misconduct. The later case of *Raines v. Wilson* (239 N.W. 36 (1931)) does not follow *Miller v. Kooker*, but allows questions made in good faith, a vague subjective test.—*E. F. Dow.*

21556. UNSIGNED. *Nixon v. Condon*—Disfranchisement of the Negro in Texas. *Yale Law J.* 41 (8) Jun. 1932: 1212-1221.—The background of the Texas white primary laws is fully presented and the theory is advanced that the Texas white politicians fear the expense of organizing the Negro vote. The reasoning of the court in the cases of *Nixon v. Herndon* and *Nixon v. Condon* is discussed. In view of the latter decision it is suggested that the anti-Negro suffrage forces may urge the repeal of all primary legislation in Texas. In *Nixon v. Condon* the court held the statute invalid on the ground that the party committee functioned as a state agency.—*Harold F. Gosnell.*

21557. UNSIGNED. Note on flexible tariff cases. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (8) Jun. 1932: 887-888.—The delegation to the president of power to revise rates and reclassify commodities on the basis of the cost-difference formula was not a delegation of legislative authority in violation of the constitution. An investigation by the Tariff Commission, with recommendations to the president based upon its findings, is a condition precedent to the issuance of a proclamation by the president. The commission must afford an opportunity to interested parties to produce evidence and be heard. This opportunity must afford due process to all affected by the presidential proclamation. The findings of the commission are not binding upon the president in his determination of rates or reclassification of commodities. Neither the recommendations of the Tariff Commission nor the proclamation of the president is justiciable.—*Charles W. Shull.*

21558. UNSIGNED. Power of state banking commissioner to pledge assets to Reconstruction Finance Corporation. *Yale Law J.* 41 (8) Jun. 1932: 1252-1254.—In the Utah case, *Riches v. Hadlock* (*U. S. Daily*, May 7, 1932, p. 450) the court denied the power of the state banking commissioner after taking over the insolvent Sugar Banking Co., and paying certain obligations, to pledge the assets of the bank to secure a two-year loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. If this is followed, the R.F.C. as an emergency agency will be considerably hampered in its work.—*E. Cole.*

21559. UNSIGNED. Power to compel physical con-

nection between telephone companies. *Yale Law J.* 41 (7) May 1932: 1084-1086.

21560. UNSIGNED. Protection of local business against motor vehicle competition. *Yale Law J.* 41 (8) Jun. 1932: 1227-1233.—A discussion of *McLeaish v. Binford* (52 Sup. Ct. 207), *Sproles v. Binford* (52 F. 730) and *Stephenson v. Binford* (53 F. 509), upholding certain Texas statutes which discriminate against motor vehicles and thereby restrict freedom of trade between citizens of different communities. Considered further the classification of residents and non-residents appears to be discriminatory and should be inadmissible.—*E. Cole.*

21561. UNSIGNED. Railroad rehabilitation and equal protection of the laws. *Yale Law J.* 41 (5) Mar. 1932: 745-751.—Realizing the necessity of uniform rates between competing railroads the Interstate Commerce Commission has sought to shift the burden of aiding the weaker roads from the consumer-shipper to the stronger carriers themselves. The plea of discrimination, heretofore ineffectual, to impede the commission's program of rehabilitation, has met with striking success in a recent supreme court case which held unconstitutional an order of the commission that car hire between railroads should be charged on a *per-diem* basis, but that short-line carriers should be allowed two days free time in order to equalize costs and compensate them for the time consuming character of their particular services and the free time accorded shippers under the national demurrage rules. The commission has sought to preserve the uniform rate structure indirectly through the medium of consolidation which affects the organization of the systems, through recapture and division of joint rates which affect earnings, and finally through car hire which affects operating costs. Until recently this program was approved by the supreme court, but in the car hire case the commission's order was held to violate the 5th amendment by confiscating the property of the carriers not included in the two day exemption. The decision is to be criticized.—*J. H. Marshall.*

21562. UNSIGNED. Statutory limitation upon judicial discretion in appointment of receiver for state bank. *Yale Law J.* 41 (7) May 1932: 1079-1082.

21563. UNSIGNED. Taxation of federal and state instrumentalities. *Yale Law J.* 41 (8) Jun. 1932: 1237-1239.—The doctrine that neither state nor federal government may tax the instrumentalities of the other appears to be modified in recent decisions. *Willcuts v. Bunn* (282 U.S. 216) declares the federal income tax applicable to profits from the sale of state bonds; in *Fox Film Corporation v. Doyal* royalties received from licensing of copyrighted motion picture films were refused exemption from a state tax on gross receipts. Justice Brandeis in *Burnet v. Coronado Oil & Gas Co.* shows that the validity of a particular tax depends wholly upon the determination of the fact whether in the specific instance an objectionable burden is imposed upon the execution of a government function.—*E. Cole.*

21564. UNSIGNED. The two year presumption in the federal estate tax. *Yale Law J.* 41 (6) Apr. 1932: 906-908.

21565. WISE, JENNINGS C. The unconstitutionality of "foreign legislative contracts." *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (8) Jun. 1932: 875-885.—While the president through the medium of a treaty may not nullify the exclusive power of congress with respect to any matter, congress may not nullify the exclusive treaty-making power of the president by assuming to deal directly with foreign governments through the medium of a contract which has not the consent of the president. It seems certain that these agreements are unconstitutional and void.—*Charles W. Shull.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

GENERAL

21566. BEAUCHESNE, ARTHUR. L'évolution du parlementarisme. [Evolution of parliamentary government.] *Rev. de l'Univ. d'Ottawa*. 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 281-297.—The writer surveys the general evolution of parliamentary government and gives a note on parliamentary institutions in Canada.—*Alison Ewart*.

21567. FRANCESCO, G. M. de. La nomina e la revoca dei ministri nelle costituzione del dopoguerra. [The appointment and recall of ministers in post war constitutions.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 24 (6) Jun. 1932: 325-335.—In regard to appointment and recall of ministers post-war constitutions must be grouped in two classes: those which have a form of government in which the legislature controls and those which have an ultra-parliamentary system. This latter group is characterized by the concentration of executive power in the head of the state and by the independence of the head of the state from parliamentary control.—*M. Comba*.

ABYSSINIA

21568. GIANNINI, AMEDEO. La costituzione Etiopica. [The Abyssinian constitution.] *Oltremare*. 6 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-11.—Since the reign of Theodore (died 1868) the power of the Abyssinian emperor has been on the ascendant, with a resultant decrease in the autonomy of the *ras's*. This centralizing tendency has been accentuated under the present ruler Hailè Selassie. By the constitution two houses are established. The senators are chosen by the emperor from among the functionaries who have long served the empire as princes, ministers, judges, or chiefs of armies. For the time being the deputies will be chosen by the emperor from among local chiefs and officers, although it is planned that they will eventually be elected by the people. The chambers are mere consultative bodies; they cannot even initiate discussions without imperial permission. There is, furthermore, no necessary link between the ministers (solely responsible to the emperor) and the parliament. The constitution calls for the creation of a new judicial system, the exact organization of which is left to future legislation. The attempt to reform the taxing machinery by substituting cash payments for those in goods will strengthen the treasury, but will be very difficult to force on the taxpayers. The constitution is the barest framework. Extensive legislation is necessary before it can operate at all effectively.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

21569. NAVA, SANTI. Lo statuto dell'Etiopia. [The constitution of Abyssinian.] *Stato* Apr. 1932: 262-283.—The origin of the Ethiopian constitution of July 16, 1931, is examined and then the constitution itself. The author studies especially the form of government, the Negus and the succession to the throne, rights and duties of the people, parliamentary institutions, administration, jurisdiction, and the budget.—*M. Comba*.

ARGENTINA

21570. GONZÁLEZ CALDERÓN, JUAN A. Las bases necesarias y permanentes de la constitución. [The necessary and permanent bases of the constitution.] *Rev. de la Facul. de Derecho y Ciencias Soc. Buenos Aires*. 8 (28-29) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 658-702.—In the Argentine constitution those elements are: (1) The will of the people and the maintenance of their sovereignty as a public trust; (2) a written, rigid constitution as in the U. S.; (3) certain immutable laws; (4) separation, independence, limitation, and responsibility of governmental powers; (5) liberty of the press;

(6) a government of laws rather than of men; (7) a federal system.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

AUSTRIA

21571. WITTMAYER, LEO. Die österreichische Verfassungsreform von 1929. [The Austrian constitutional reform of 1929.] *Z.f.d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft*. 88 (3) 1930: 449-497.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

BELGIUM

21572. BASTID, PAUL. Le sénat belge. [The Belgian senate.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145 (431) Oct. 10, 1930: 39-57.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

21573. KROUSKÝ, EMANUEL. Perglerův soud. [The court over Pergler.] *Modrá Rev.* 1 (5) Jun. 23, 1932: 66-68.—The electoral court of Czechoslovakia shows the weaknesses connected with the influences of the parties. According to the law of Feb. 29, 1920, #125, it is composed of president, 12 associates, and a number of "referents." The president is the first president of the highest administrative court. The associates are elected by the chamber of deputies for 10 years. They must know the laws, and cannot hold parliamentary mandates. The associates and the "referents," the latter appointed by the president, vote, and in case of a tie, the president decides. It can hardly be called a court; it is really a committee of the parliament.—*J. S. Rouček*.

DENMARK

21574. PETERSEN, FR. V. La constitution et le gouvernement du Danemarck. [The constitution and government of Denmark.] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 2 (2) 1929: 103-117.

FINLAND

21575. ERICH, R. Aktuella författningsfrågor i Finland. [Constitutional questions in Finland.] *Svensk Juristtidning*. 16 (3) Apr. 1931: 213-220.—Two proposals have been submitted for changing the organic law of Finland. One is to make the government or any of its members responsible to parliament by instituting the "vote of confidence." The author feels that this vote of confidence should not hinge on questions involving party conflicts. The other proposal is to vest the power of judicial review in the supreme court.—*Walter Thompson*.

FRANCE

21576. GUERLAC, OTHON G. The presidency of France. *Current Hist.* 34 (4) Jul. 1931: 537-542.

GERMANY

21577. ROGERS, LINDSAY; FOERSTER, FREDA; SCHWARZ, SANFORD. Aspects of German political institutions. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 47 (3) Sep. 1932: 321-351.—The German parliamentary system in its workings has disclosed certain habits of functioning which may tentatively be described though not fully interpreted. Down to 1932 the system worked well. The resignation of the Brüning cabinet did, however, mark the end of a period. Only the future will show whether it marked the end of a regime. The authors give some enlightenment on the functioning of the German cabinet system and its similarities to or differences from the functioning of cabinet systems elsewhere.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

GREAT BRITAIN

21578. CHIMIENTI, PIETRO. La camera dei "Lords" e il "Parliament Act." [The House of Lords and the Parliament Act.] *Nuova Antologia*. (1448) Jul. 16, 1932: 214-218.—As a result of the Parliament Act of 1911 many scholars of constitutional rights predicted for the House of Lords either political inefficiency, a radical transformation, or even complete abolition. However, as a matter of fact, the Act has been employed only once, in the case of the Home Rule Bill. The House of Lords has continued to exercise with greater fervor the right of amendment. It is to be remembered that the House of Lords enjoys great popularity in England despite the anachronism of its constitution. The House of Commons has been, and always will be, jealous of the Lords.—*L. Quagliata*.

ITALY

21579. CAMMEO, FEDERICO. Ispettorato e ministro delle corporazioni quali organi giurisdizionali. [The inspection and the ministry of corporations as judicial organs.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 24 (5) May 1932: 265-274.—*M. Comba*.

21580. ERMARTH, FRITZ. Mussolini—eine verfassungrechtliche Studie über die Regierung Italiens. [Mussolini—a constitutional study of Italian government.] *Recht u. Staat in Gesch. u. Gegenwart*. (91) 1932: pp. 24.—The domain of the fascist state is total. The doctrine of equality is replaced by a division into three parts: the active followers of fascism, the politically indifferent, and the adversaries of the regime. Mussolini is the leader of the only party, and the prime minister. The fascist militia take the oath of fidelity to Mussolini. He enjoys the same protection as the king and the pope and may promulgate emergency decrees. The great council of fascism is a new creation, in which Mussolini has the majority.—*Igon Treulich*.

21581. RANELLETTI, ORESTE. Il consiglio nazionale delle corporazioni. [The national council of corporations.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 24 (3) Mar. 1932: 125-134.—The author utilizes the situation of the national council of corporations and defines its attributes and its nature. The national council of corporations is the supreme organ of the syndical and corporative order in Italy which represents the united interests of national economy and fulfills functions of coordination, discipline, and integration in the supreme interest of national economic production.—*M. Comba*.

JAPAN

21582. WILSON, P. W. The Mikado: Japan's ruler by divine right. *Current Hist.* 36 (4) Jul. 1932: 444-449.—The Japanese government is really a constitutional monarchy and the recent extension of the franchise brings a parliamentary regime to that country. Hence, the emperor has come to be more the symbol of his country; and its fortunes in the future will be determined not by him, but by internal conditions and Japan's relations with the rest of the world.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

LIBERIA

21583. REYNOLDS, ALEXANDER JACOB. The lone star state. *Fortnightly Rev. (London)*. (787) Jul. 1, 1932: 33-46.—Widespread venality and ignorance among officials, the prevalence of injustice, an organized slave trade, and a weak government demand for Liberia either a League of Nations mandate or administration by a committee of business men, soldiers, and experts.—*Harold Zink*.

MEXICO

21584. MOLINA ENRIQUEZ, ANDRES. Valor economico de la funcion legislativa. [Economic value of

the legislative function.] *Economista*. 1 (9) Aug. 18, 1932: 3-4.—The legislative power in Mexico has the peculiar function to coordinate the interests of the three racial divisions which stand, in order of numbers, as mestizos, Indians, and creoles and, in order of influence, as mestizos, creoles, and Indians. It acts as a balance agent; its function is that of veto and counsel to the executive rather than that of formulating public policies.—*Chester Lloyd Jones*.

POLAND

21585. DUNIN-BORKOWSKI, PIOTR. Konstytucja amerykańska a tendencje ustrojowe w Polsce. [The constitution of the U. S. and reform tendencies in Poland.] *Droga*. (6) 1930: 478-496; (7-8) 1930: 544-562; (9) 1930: 669-686.—The May Revolution, 1926, in Poland, performed by Pilsudski's faction, overthrew the system of parliamentary supremacy in home politics and opened the way to reform. Though a too slavish imitation is out of the question, the idea of a deliberate compromise, which brought in the life of the U. S. not only a reconciliation of different nationalities but rendered possible a real competition of political parties and professional groups, can be applied in large part in Polish reform.—*Marian Tyrowicz*.

21586. KARNECKI, HENRI. L'idée constitutionnelle en Pologne avant le partage et en Pologne ressuscitée. [The constitutional idea in Poland before its partition and after.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 499-510.—A review of documentary material shows that the constitution of present day Poland is founded on its ancient constitutional traditions and reflects the spirit of the tribunals of *Kaptur*.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

SPAIN

21587. GARCIA OVIEDO, CARLOS. La nuova costituzione spagnola. [The new Spanish constitution.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 24 (4) Apr. 1932: 186-221.—The author deals with: (1) the structure and internal composition of the Spanish state; (2) the relationship between the citizen and the state; (3) public powers and the administration. He goes on to study the constitutional provisions in regard to the organization of judicial power, local government, the institution of a tribunal of constitutional guarantees, and for the revision of the constitution.—*M. Comba*.

21588. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The Spanish constitution of 1931. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 26 (3) Jul. 1932: 579-582.—Provisions relating to international affairs.

21589. JIMINEZ DE ASÚA, LUIS. The first year of the Spanish republic. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 10 (4) Jul. 1932: 659-676.—The president of the commission of the cortes which drafted the new constitution analyzes the leading principles of the constitution and describes the significant progress made during the past year. The drafters were thoroughly acquainted with the advanced modern constitutions, and drew heavily upon those of Austria, Germany, Mexico, and the U. S. The drafters were liberal, not socialist. They created an integral state after the ideas of Preuss. Religious freedom, a single chambered legislature, renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, and subscription to the principles of the League of Nations are among its features. During the year the cortes has voted the ex-king an outlaw and attached his property. The army has been subordinated to the civil power, its size reduced, and economies amounting to 110,000,000 pesetas effected. The domination of the church has been broken, Catalonia has been allowed to draw up its own charter of government. Seven thousand new schools have been built, and teacher's pay raised. Many international labor

conventions have been adopted, landed estates liquidated in behalf of the peasantry, and taxes reformed.—*N. J. Padelford.*

21590. SPEYER, H. La constitution républicaine de l'Espagne. [The republican constitution of Spain.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles.* 37 (3) Feb.—Mar.—Apr. 1932: 327–346.

SWEDEN

21591. THERMAENIUS, EDVARD. Den Svenska demokratiens av i dag. I. [Swedish democracy of today.] *Nya Argus.* 25 (12) Jul. 1, 1932: 147–150.—Under the influence of Montesquieu the Swedish government was changed in 1809 so as to respect the idea of the division of power. As a matter of historical growth and fact, that power has gravitated into the hands of the riksdag. A series of reforms in the riksdag has made it an organ responsive to the people's wishes.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

USSR

21592. DEAN, V. M. The political structure of the Soviet state. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 8 (1–2) Mar. 16–30, 1932: 1–28.—The Communist party is composed of three groups—workers and soldiers; peasants and private handicraftsmen; employees, professional workers, and others. In 1930, 68.2% were of the first class, 18.7% of the second, and 13.1% of the third. Qualifications for admission are progressively more difficult for each class; membership is recruited from the Komsomol, which, in turn, is composed of members drawn from still younger groups, the Pioneers and the Octiabrists. The party organization is based on (1928) 39,321 “cells” throughout the country, of which 52.7% are in villages, 25.4% in factories, 18.5% in offices, and 1.8% in educational institutions. Details of organization are given. The most important commissariats are the Council of Labor and Defense (STO), the State Planning Commission (Gosplan), the Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection (RKI), and the Political Administration of the Union (OGPU). The Committee, for legislative purposes, is divided into the Council of the Union (economic) and the Council of Nationalities (racial and territorial). The judicial system, uniform throughout each republic, includes people's courts, regional courts, and a supreme court. There is a Union Supreme Court, appointed by the Presidium, with little more than advisory power. Finally, the Red Army, an important educational as well as military factor in the maintenance of the government in power, is based on compulsory service for all between 19 and 40.—*Phillips Bradley.*

UNITED STATES

21593. SHARTEL, BURKE. Federal judges—appointment, supervision, and removal—some possibilities under the constitution. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 15 (1) Jun. 1931: 21–30; (2) Aug. 1931: 46–51; (3) Oct. 1931: 79–89.—The federal bench has, in general, been effective. However, certain defects have appeared. Three changes in the organization of the federal bench are suggested: (1) judicial appointment of district and circuit judges; (2) judicial supervision over district and circuit judges; (3) judicial removal of unfit district and circuit judges. (See entry 4: 2851.)—*F. R. Aumann.*

21594. YOUNG, JAMES T. Articulation of national and state governments. *Temple Law Quart.* 6 (1) Nov. 1931: 27–36.—A survey of the points at which national and state powers articulate shows some need of readjustment along two main lines: (1) those at which the national government has power and should use it more fully; (2) those at which it has either inadequate powers or none at all, and must therefore leave to the states important matters requiring national treatment. Constitutional development needs planning

and for this we should look to the practical attorneys, the legislative bill drafters, the teacher and student of constitutional law, the political scientist, and the government official.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES

21595. ROTTSCHAEFER, HENRY. The proposed amendments to the Minnesota constitution. *Minnesota Munic.* 17 (6) Jun. 1932: 313–318.—The discussion covers the legal phases of four proposed amendments dealing with (1) land policies in respect to lands exchanged for lands of the U. S., (2) motor vehicle tax, (3) taxation of state-owned lands by local taxing districts, (4) income and franchise taxation.—*W. R. Maddox.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

AUSTRIA

21596. SEEGER, RICHARD. Die Selbstbestimmung der österreichischen Gemeinden. [The self-government of Austrian municipalities.] *Oesterreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 9 (11) Jun. 1, 1932: 2–11.—The fundamentals of Austrian municipal government are patterned on those of Germany. After Austrian cities lost their medieval freedom, the first step toward restoring self-government was taken by the provisional municipal government act of 1849. Before the war, the general principles of local self-government were regulated by the national municipal government act of 1862 (*Reichsgemeindegesetz*), supplemented by the legislation of the various provinces. After the war, the restricted municipal franchise which had prevailed was abolished and the electorate was thoroughly democratized. However, the federal constitution of 1920 as amended in 1925 and 1929 went far toward curtailing the autonomous powers of municipalities. Particularly with reference to finance and the security police, federal statutes have restricted municipal activities. The same centralizing tendency is found in the legislation of the states. The present relation of municipalities to the states and to the Reich is complicated and unsatisfactory.—*R. H. Wells.*

CHINA

21597. JONES, HAROLD E. Shanghai's international municipal government. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (3) Mar. 1932: 157–160.—*W. R. Maddox.*

GERMANY

21598. MEYER, MAXIMILIAN. German municipal information and press bureau. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7 (1) Jan.—Apr. 1931: 95–112.

USSR

21599. STEIN, ERWIN, ed. Sonderheft UdSSR (Russland). [Municipal government and administration in Soviet Russia.] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 22 (12) Jun. 25, 1932: 465–564.—A special number of the periodical containing 21 articles on various phases of Russia's municipal institutions today. The articles are illustrated with numerous pictures.—*R. H. Wells.*

UNITED STATES

21600. BENNETT, EMMETT L. What municipal home rule means today: VI—Ohio—local self government with exceptions. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (6) Jun. 1932: 357–363.—The enumeration of an authoritative list of the powers granted awaits litigation. A list of Ohio municipalities having home rule charters is very difficult to construct. Only 33 of the 861 municipalities in the state, apparently, have adopted charters, but

these include 77% of the population of cities of over 5,000 population and 65% of the population of all incorporated places. Home rule in Ohio is short of perfection. The self-executing character of the Ohio plan has proved correct.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21601. CHILDS, RICHARD S. What to expect of political reform. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (6) Jun. 1932: 349-353.—The application of the short ballot idea to municipal government in the form of the city manager plan has gone far. The use of simplified government in an experience of approximately 15,000 elections in 35 states has now demonstrated that the machine is dispensable. Most city manager towns have shaken off machine control as soon as the new plan came into effect and have repeated the exploit election after election.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21602. DYKSTRA, C. A. Home rule for cities. *Illinois Munic. Rev.* 11 (7) Jul. 1932: 151-152, 157.—Progress in local government lies in the hands of local administrative officials who are allowed to act with originality and imagination to meet local situations rather than in a further tightening of the cords which bind them to officials with offices in the state house.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21603. ROGERS, STANLEY. The attempted recall of the mayor of Los Angeles. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (7) Jul. 1932: 416-419.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21604. SENNING, JOHN P. What municipal home rule means today. VIII. Nebraska's three home rule charters. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (9) Sep. 1932: 564-568.—A home rule charter may take the form of either a grant or a limitation of power. Home rule does not empower any community to set aside a superior statute applying to the state at large, but in its own sphere a city may conduct its local affairs without hindrance from the state. The task of defining the constitutional grant and the scope of home rule charters devolves upon the courts. While the courts have enforced the strictures imposed upon a city by a home rule charter of enumerated powers, they have done so in accordance with the Jeffersonian precept that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. The efficacy of home rule, in this enlarged sense, already is well demonstrated. Most charter amendments conferring additional powers have been adopted. The future extension and success of home rule in Nebraska seem to depend upon the growth of an urban consciousness.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21605. STEWART, FRANK M. What municipal home rule means today: VII—Texas after twenty years. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (7) Jul. 1932: 434-441.—All but 11 of the 83 cities of the state having over 5,000 population have adopted charters or amendments under home rule provisions. Thirteen having less than 5,000 population have such charters. Forty-three have the city manager plan; 24, the commission form; and 18 operate under the mayor-council plan. The home rule amendment permits the legislature to pass general laws affecting cities, but interference in municipal affairs has not been unduly restrictive nor has it produced any violent revolt on the part of home rule cities. The legislature has resorted to the practice of classification of cities, which legislation has been regulatory in some instances, but the major part has had for its purpose the conferring of additional powers upon cities. The courts of Texas have construed the home rule amendment liberally and also charters and legislation adopted in accordance with its provisions. It has been held that a city may not legislate on any subject not of purely local concern.—*W. R. Maddox.*

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT GREAT BRITAIN

21606. FINER, HERMAN. Recent reforms in English local government. *Jahrb. d. Öffentl. Rechts. d. Gegenwart.* 18 1930: 208-232.

IRISH FREE STATE

21607. BYRNE, LAURENCE P. Local government in the Irish Free State. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (9) Sep. 1932: 560-563.—*W. R. Maddox.*

UNITED STATES

21608. BATES, FRANK G. The Indiana township—an anachronism. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (8) Aug. 1932: 502-504.—Dissatisfaction has arisen particularly with respect to the conduct of school affairs and outdoor relief by the township trustees. The trend is toward the consolidation of highway, school, and welfare functions under appropriate county officers, while retaining the corporate existence of the civil and school townships. Any reorganization plan will meet with strenuous resistance.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21609. CLEMENT, INA. A bibliography on county government. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (8) Aug. 1932: 521-524.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21610. FAIRLIE, JOHN A. The League's committee on county government. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (8) Aug. 1932: 519-520.—A report of the activities to date of the committee on county government of the National Municipal League.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21611. JONES, HOWARD P. Unrest in county government. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (8) Aug. 1932: 469-472.—Two opposing tendencies are apparent at the present time—one leading toward centralization of all rural services in the hands of the state; the other leading toward a strong county of sufficient area, population, and assessed valuation to support the services it requires and to furnish the basis of an efficient administrative organization.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21612. JONES, HOWARD P. Constitutional barriers to improvement in county government. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (8) Aug. 1932: 525-542.—Supplement. Long lists of elective officials and the specification of archaic forms of organization constitute the principal barriers to the improvement of administrative methods in county government. Constitutional provisions should be simple and direct. The ideal would be the absence of constitutional limitations, which are likely to hinder future adjustments. Appendices include: (1) Elective officials required by state constitutions, by states; (2) Recommendations of the committee on county government as to provisions on local government for the model state constitution.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21613. MANNING, J. W. The progress of county consolidation. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (8) Aug. 1932: 510-514.—Definite proposals have been made for consolidation by official bodies, the press, or civic groups in 17 states, and consideration is being given to the proposition in 15 other states.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21614. MURPHY, LIONEL V. Recent movements in county government. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 6 (6) Jun. 1932: 131-134.—Deals largely with consolidation as a means of curtailing expenses and planning as a means of handling local social problems.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

21615. TUCKER, ROBERT H. Planning for improved county government in Virginia. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (8) Aug. 1932: 505-509.—The central point of the Virginia program, adopted at the 1932 session of the general assembly, lies in the provision for complete forms of county government which may be made effective in any county when approved by its qualified voters. Two optional forms are available both of which

contemplate, in differing degrees, the consolidation of the county functions under a few major divisions or departments, and the concentration of all the financial and technical affairs of the county under a policy-forming board of county supervisors, limited in number, elected on a county-wide basis, and provided with a competent executive head. Other measures provide for voluntary consolidation of counties, joint employment of officers, correction of major defects in the existing organization of county government, abolishment of the fee system for county treasurers and commissioners of revenue, and the transfer of all local highway systems to the jurisdiction and control of the state.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21616. UNSIGNED. General government of San Diego county. *Tax Digest.* 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 62-68.

21617. WEINMANN, GEORGE H. A compendium of the statute law of coroners and medical examiners in the United States. *Bull. Natl. Res. Council.* (83) 1931: pp. 240.—The coroner is one of the most ancient officers known to Anglo-American jurisprudence. Many of the duties and powers conferred, however, are extant in the U. S. today in so far as those duties and powers are not in conflict with the system of government. An outline of the powers and duties of the coroner is given, together with those of his successor, in some jurisdictions the statutory medical examiner. The author does not suggest reforms, but it is to be hoped that the law in this field will be completely codified and adopted by the states, guaranteeing to the people all the benefits of modern science.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

DEPENDENCIES

GENERAL

21618. D'AGOSTINO ORSINI DI CAMEROTA, P. Che cosa è stata e che cosa ha significato L'Esposizione di Parigi. [The significance of the Paris Exposition.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (12) Dec. 1931: 941-950.—The net results of the colonial exposition held at Vincennes during 1931—from the Italian view.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

BELGIUM

21619. MARZORATI, A. Certains aspects du problème social au Congo Belge. [Certain aspects of the social problem in the Belgian Congo.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 277-298.—The present depression has provoked a reconsideration of the whole administrative policy in the Belgian Congo. The native institutions of the indigenous races show a marked political ability and their record in industry, under European supervision, is excellent. They are capable of professional training and make good farmers. The young, energetic natives will undoubtedly come to form a ruling class, while many of the present feudal lords will become petty land owners under the new economic régime. The transition from a primitive to a more evolved economy will have to take place under careful government supervision. It is necessary to create protective barriers between the primitive natives and the uprooted ones, subjecting the two groups to different régimes.—*Jessie Bernard.*

21620. REISDORFF, ROBERT. L'âme belge et œuvre coloniale. [The Belgian spirit and colonial work.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion.* (80) Apr. 1931: 130-152.

FRANCE

21621. BERNASCONI, PIERO. La pacificazione nel Marocco. [The progress of pacification in Morocco.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 6 (3) Mar. 1932: 206-214.—A review of recent military and political operations in the Moroccan Atlas. The present policy of politico-military penetration has been evolved within the last few years.

It seems to be slow but sure. The topography of the Atlas hinders large scale military operations, but at the same time splits up the natives' resistance and thus facilitates French penetration. The operations of 1931, which resulted in the capture of Taflelt, are described.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

21622. BRIGOL, L. Les conditions matérielles d'installation des centres de colonisation en Algérie. [Material conditions of establishing centres of colonization in Algeria.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger, 26-29 Mai 1930.* pt. 2. 1931: 325-338.

21623. BRISSAUD-DESMAILLET, GÉNÉRAL. L'effort colonial français en 1931. [French colonial effort in 1931.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* 53 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 201-222.

21624. HURÉ, M. Les causes de régression locale de la colonisation officielle en Algérie d'après l'enquête effectuée en 1929. [The causes of local regression of official colonization in Algeria as found in the inquiry effected in 1929.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger, 26-29 Mai 1930.* pt. 2. 1931: 147-167.

21625. JALABERT, LOUIS. La France noire. (I) L'Afrique Occidentale Française. (II) L'Afrique Équatoriale Française. [Black France. (I) French West Africa. (II) French Equatorial Africa.] *Études. Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 211 (10) May 20, 1932: 406-431; (12) Jun. 20, 1932: 703-717; 212 (14) Jul. 20, 1932: 163-183.—*John J. Meng.*

21626. KEHL, C. L'état civil des indigènes en Algérie. [The civil status of natives in Algeria.] *Bull. Trimestr. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Archéol. d'Oran.* 52 (188) Jun. 1931: 173-212.

21627. KOPP, A. La colonisation rurale aux Antilles Françaises. [Rural colonization in the French Antilles.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger, 26-29 Mai 1930.* pt. 4. 1931: 209-266.

21628. LEVY, ROGER. Indo-China in 1931-1932. *Pacific Affairs.* 5 (3) Mar. 1932: 205-217.—On Feb. 10, 1930, part of the Yen Bay garrison revolted as a signal for a vast revolutionary movement. The rising was rapidly quelled. In Cochin-China, three months later, as a protest against the high price of rice and low wages, the peasants revolted. The Yen Bay incident represented nationalistic unrest and the Cochin-China movement the claims of an economic order without violence. Peace and order have always prevailed in Cambodia and Laos. Some Tonkin and Annam provinces are overpopulated, while the southern states are short of labor. Furthermore, the Tonkinese peasant shows a reluctance to leave his commune. To win and retain confidence by collaboration with the natives trained in Western methods, the government educates nearly 280,000 pupils in 4,500 establishments. The staff of these official schools includes 600 French and 7,000 native teachers. Exclusively native chambers of the people's representatives exist in Tonkin and Annam; Cambodia and Laos have native advisory assemblies; and some Annamese attend the colonial council of Cochin-China. The potential solution of Indo-China's problems lies in these examples of collaboration.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

21629. MAUNIER, RENÉ. Loi française et famille indigène dans l'Afrique du Nord. [The French and native family in North Africa.] *Bull. Mens. de la Soc. de Légis. Comparée.* 61 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 167-189.—The author reveals complications involving application of French law in a country having such radically different customs as the Berbers and Musulmans. Despite difficulties, marriage and marital relations have been lifted to a much higher level.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21630. PASSERON, RENÉ. Les grandes sociétés et la colonisation dans l'Afrique du Nord. [Large corporations and colonization in North Africa.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger 26-29 Mai 1930*. pt. 2. 1931: 31-115.

21631. PELLERARY, E. Nos colonies océaniques et le parlement. [Our oceanic colonies and parliament.] *Océanie Française*. 28 (124) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 22-28.—The economic crisis in New Hebrides and New Caledonia has become intensified and the budget question is one of vital importance at the present moment.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

21632. QUESNOT, LOUIS. L'effort français au Maroc. [French achievement in Morocco.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 55 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 137-141.—The work of France in Morocco has been considerable. For the explanation of its rapid growth the author reviews the work of M. Célérier, *Le Maroc*. The resources, agricultural possibilities, as well as climate of this country comprise its wealth. This has been recognized by the French pioneers in the territory, and their faith, initiative, and perseverance to make it more than a tourist country, have been the promoting factors.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

GREAT BRITAIN

21633. BANERJI, ALBION. The problem of Kashmir. *Nineteenth Century*. 112 (666) Aug. 1932: 180-189.—As a result of the Moslem disturbances against the Hindu Maharaja the British troops were called in, raising the question of the position of the British authority in a state where Hindu and Mohammedan grievances are neglected for years. Kashmir also offers a problem of defense respecting the proximity of the Northwest frontier and Russian communism. The author, a former minister, suggests complete internal Indian *raj* with transfer to British control of foreign affairs and defense.—H. McD. Clotkie.

21634. BUTLER, HARCOURT. Burma and its problems. *Foreign Affairs*. (N. Y.). 10 (4) Jul. 1932: 647-658.—The governor of Burma, 1923-1927, presents the economic, racial, and political factors which render difficult decision on the future of Burma. Backward economically and politically, Burma is not yet prepared for full self-government. Differing from India in race, religion, language, and general interests, Burma should be separated from India. On this question a general election will be held in November 1932. Burmans in general are of independent nature, disliking strong government, and do not as yet know their own political mind. If they vote for separation they will be given partial self-government with a bicameral legislature, the lower house being popularly elected. Financial, protective, and imperial relations will remain in the hands of the governor for final determination. The Shan states will be excluded from the new system and remain as at present subject to the governor. Great Britain has promised ultimate self-government.—N. J. Padelford.

21635. CHATTERJEE, RAMANANDA. The Bengal Hindu manifesto and Muslim Bengalis. *Modern Rev.* 51 (6) Jun. 1932: 613-618.—In Bengal, as in every other province of India, the Mohammedans have taken much less advantage of modern educational facilities than the Hindus. They are far behind the Hindus in their political thinking and are sectionalists and communalists rather than nationalists. The English rulers of India in their fight against the nationalist Hindus, who form the overwhelming majority of the country, favor the Mohammedans with legislative and administrative posts and spoils. Thus the English manage to rule India by creating separate electorates for Mohammedans, by breeding suspicion and animosity between the Hindus

and Mohammedans, and by preventing the development of a national or corporate spirit.—Sudhindra Bose.

21636. GHOSAL, AKSHAYKUMAR. The problem before the Indian (native) states. *Calcutta Rev.* 44 (2) Aug. 1932: 217-231.—It may be true that under a new federated government there will be an indirect control over the arbitrary powers of the rulers of the Indian states, but their treaty rights with the English crown and the consequent honors and dignities will remain unimpaired. They will be absolutely freed from the "tyranny" of the political department of the viceroy. Moreover, when they join the federation, they will not only have autonomy in their own states, but they will have an effective voice in shaping the policy of all of India.—Sudhindra Bose.

21637. KITTERMASTER, HAROLD B. The development of the Somalis. *J. African Soc.* 31 (124) Jul. 1932: 234-244.—British attempts at development of Somaliland dating from 1920 have met with little or no cooperation by the natives—a primitive, unprogressive people, nomadic by nature and incapable of organization. Methods of production and marketing remain primitive and on small scale. Water-boring experiments have been made in grazing sections to make sheep-rearing more profitable, and a veterinary department was formed for providing sheep dips and cattle inoculation, but the shiftless Somali do not trouble to administer them. Over 750 miles of motor roads now traverse the territory, aiding transport, to which innovation these travelers by nature readily adapt themselves; but at schools and educational efforts they shy shamefully, primarily because of their reluctance to pay the taxes necessary for their support.—M. Abbott.

21638. MORISON, THEO. The government of India and civil disobedience. *Contemp. Rev.* 141 (794) Feb. 1932: 137-143.—Distrust in India comes because the British government has been attempting to do two distinct things at the same time: (1) transfer power to Indians, which undoubtedly should proceed by appointment of Indians to as many positions of responsibility as possible; (2) convert an autocracy into a democracy. So far it has meant converting white autocracy; it is suggested that it first be made brown autocracy and gradually a democracy.—H. McD. Clotkie.

21639. MORISON, THEODORE. L'Inde et son avenir. [India and her future.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles*. 36 (2) Dec. 1930-Jan. 1931: 154-174.

21640. OUDIETTE, J. Les colonies de la couronne britannique. [The British crown colonies.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 42 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 592-610; 53 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 95-112.

21641. PARKINSON, J. ALLEN; ROYCE, H. LESLIE; PYBUS, P. J. The parliamentary visit to Northern Rhodesia, 1930. *J. African Soc.* 30 (118) Jan. 1931: 4-26.

21642. SUNDERLAND, JABEZ T. India's new constitution: will it give her self-rule. *Modern Rev.* 52 (2) Aug. 1932: 180-184.—The principal features of the proposed constitution, in so far as they have been given to the public, indicate that there will be no real autonomy for India. India will have the trappings of self-government without the actual powers.—Sudhindra Bose.

21643. TATE, H. R. The report of the joint select committee on closer union in East Africa. *J. African Soc.* 31 (122) Jan. 1932: 38-53.—The report containing testimony of more than 50 witnesses (officials, natives, colonials) is largely confined to existing facts and conditions without any attempt to suggest policies or emphasize future programs for Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. The natives of the last two territories did not wish closer association with Kenya. The report surveys transportation, customs law, and scientific services in the protectorates and considers the question of white

settlement. There should be a strengthening of native administration, and a careful study of the present tax system. A gradual change from native dialects to English would be desirable. The older proposal for closer union, politically and constitutionally, appears premature and unilateral.—*E. Cole.*

21644. TRITON, J. ROMOLO. I tumulti di Cipro e l'azione politica dell'ortodossia. [The riots in Cyprus and the political activity of the Greek church.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1443) May 1, 1932: 103-116.—A brief historical sketch of the island and an explanation of the present political situation. The situation of Rhodes is similar to that of Cyprus, and therefore Italy is interested. Greece has no traditional right to either island. England has great need of the island as a stronghold overlooking Egypt and the Near East.—*W. R. Quynn.*

ITALY

21645. FORNARI, GUIDO. I nomadi e la colonizzazione della Cirenaica. [The nomads and the colonization of Cyrenaica.] *Vita Ital.* 20 (232) Jul. 1932: 60-68.—Conditions of life among these nomads, composed of Arabs and Berbers, can be modified through their closer contact with European culture. The Italian government is in a position to carry out this object by an appropriate policy. In the first place it is necessary to proceed to a distribution of land along the sea shore, fit for colonization, among the nomads. Special cultivable land should be reserved for European settlers.—*O. Eisenberg.*

21646. GIACCARDI, ALBERTO. Elementi di corporativismo coloniale. [Some elements of colonial corporatism.] *Vita Ital.* 20 (231) Jun. 1932: 706-721.—Discussing the possibility of applying the Fascist corporative system in the Italian colonies, especially in Libya, the author gives an outline of the existing organization of the different crafts of Moslem natives in Northern Africa.—*O. Eisenberg.*

21647. OBLATH, ATTILIO. Italian emigration and colonisation policy. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (6) Jun. 1931: 805-834.

JAPAN

21648. HARRIS, WALTER B. The South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (4) Jul. 1932: 691-697.—Japanese rule of the Pacific islands acquired by mandate is proving beneficent and efficient. The natives accept Japanese administration without objection, and have been distinctly helped by improvements in education, religion, agriculture, and sanitation. The Japanese language is being offered, not forced, for communication between the different groups which do not speak the same tongue. There is little Japanese immigration. The islands have no important production aside from the satisfaction of immediate wants, although some efforts are being made to foster the production of sugar.—*N. J. Padelford.*

NETHERLANDS

21649. BOEKE, J. H. Indianisation. *Koloniale Studien.* 16 (3) Jun. 1932: 243-264.—Indianisation in the full sense of the term is more of an effect than a means, more a result of economic development than a form of social policy. Since 1857 India has had her universities which turned out an increasing number of schooled forces, but society made little use of the supply. Not mental development but dynamic force, which forms the basis of modern capital, was the prerequisite for Indianisation. In India western capital is found almost exclusively in commercial enterprises, while capital in the production enterprises is almost altogether native. In the Dutch East Indies both the commercial and the production enterprises are under the direct lead-

ership of western capital, and there are no large scale native enterprises. The proportion of Europeans to natives is also far greater in Netherlands than in British India. The Dutch East Indies cannot be "Indianised" from above, but like India, they will have to "Indianise" themselves, both in the field of private industry and of government.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

21650. BUFFART, J. F. A. M. Het domeinbeginsel in de agrarische wetgeving van Nederlandsch-Indië. [The principle of public property in the agrarian legislation of Netherlands India.] *Rykseheid.* 3 (40) Jul. 6, 1932: 302-306.—The governor general is entitled to give land in long lease; he has to take care that no rights of the natives are hurt and that lands in use by the natives as a common meadow, or otherwise belonging to the village, are disposed of in the common interest. All land which cannot be proved to be individual property is considered to be public property. It has always been explained that the right of government on the reclaimed lands was limited only by the rights of property of the natives, and that the government's right on the waste lands was illimited. The theory of van Vollenhoven, however, is that the native communities have always had a common right of disposition of all land within their territory. He considers the principle of public property to be unlawful. As a result of this disagreement an agrarian commission was instituted; this commission has accepted the view of van Vollenhoven concerning the right of disposition, but is of opinion that the government must keep the power of giving land in long lease. The commission has advised the abandonment of the principle of public property. The society Netherlands-India-Holland has instituted a commission for reporting on the advice of the agrarian commission; its report disagrees in many respects with the first mentioned advice. Objections regard chiefly the right of disposition of the waste land of the native societies. Several customs have developed as regards the use of the waste land on behalf of the natives but it cannot be said that an irrefutable right of the native community has developed from these customs, and the natives themselves have never claimed such a right.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21651. ROYEN, J. W. van. Adatverband en bestuurs-hervorming in Zuid-Sumatra. [Native communities and government reform in South Sumatra.] *Koloniale Tijdschr.* 21 (4) Jul. 1932: 321-372.—A historical survey of the existing native communities. South Sumatra has been divided into three large groups of population from a genealogical point of view, each with its own language. These groups have again been divided into native village communities which were in general coterminous with the administrative subdivisions. Each of these groups is described in detail and the territory which it occupies is indicated. In the scheme of government reform for the Outer Districts of Netherlands India and especially for Sumatra, so-called group-communities comprising a group of villages have been set up. It is a question how existing native communities can be fitted into the new governmental system so that they will be able to take care of the interests of the villages and of the groups of villages.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21652. UNSIGNED. Het rapport van Bezuinigings-Commissie Welter en Suriname. [The report of the Welter retrenchment commission and Surinam.] *Rykseheid.* 3 (43) Jul. 27, 1932: 325-326; (44) Aug. 3, 1932: 333-334; (45) Aug. 10, 1932: 341-342.—The Welter retrenchment commission has published an extensive report of proposed economizing measures which will be treated before long in the Dutch States General. One of the proposals is for the reduction of the grant of the mother country to Surinam to 2,000,000 guilders; not more than one half of the amount, saved in this way, might be available for welfare work. A reduction

of the costs for military occupation of Surinam is recommended. If Holland wishes to keep Surinam, it must exert all forces to promote its economic development.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21653. ZENTGRAAF, H. C. De Indo-Landsdienaer. [The Eurasian government employee.] *Koloniale Studien.* 16(3) Jun. 1932: 280-289.—The Dutch East Indian government salary scale, which now rests essentially upon racial groupings—imported Europeans, Eurasians and Indonesians—must be placed upon another basis. All positions which can be filled by recruitment in the East Indies should be paid on one basis, while positions which cannot be filled except by importation from the Netherlands should be paid on another basis. Only to the latter positions should early retirements, higher salaries, and furloughs attach.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

GENERAL

21657. ZHITLOVSKY, CH. מאדערנע אידישע פרא-בלעמען—דריטע פראבלעם: אן אייגען דאגמא, גלות נאציאנאליזם, אדער אן יולטור-צענטער. [Modern Jewish problems: Homeland, diaspora nationalism or cultural center?] *צוקונפט (Zukunft.)* 37(7) Jun. 1932: 358-363.—Socialist diaspora nationalism is the second answer to the question as to the secular reconstruction of modern Jewish life. It is based on a firm belief in the national character of the Jewish people and a complete denial of assimilation. Jewish nationality is a spiritual cultural organism whose most important characteristic is not a territory but a common language. The agrarianization of Jewish life as a means to overcome anti-Semitism was the cardinal point in the economic program of the socialist diaspora nationalists.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

AFGHANISTAN

21658. ABDUL, QADIR. Afghanistan. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19(3) Jul. 1932: 459-473.—The geography and population of Afghanistan make it a keystone between Soviet Russia and India, and its turbulent history is little understood in the West. Amanullah Khan was overthrown because of his occidental ways, and Nadir Shah saved the country from the economic disaster of Habubullah's reactionary government. Nadir has caused reforms that were compatible with the conservative nature of the people, and has dealt well with the border tribes. What the reaction to communism will be is uncertain.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

ASIA

21659. WILSON, ARNOLD. The next twenty years in Asia: a survey and a forecast. *J. Royal Asian Soc.* 19(3) Jul. 1932: 373-411.—Turkey, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Persia, India, Ceylon, British Malaya, Siam, the Netherlands East Indies, the Indo-Chinese Union, China, and the Philippines are considered in some detail.—*E. Cole.*

AUSTRALIA

21660. ROBERTS, STEPHEN H. The crisis in Australia, Sept. 1930-Jan. 1932. *Pacific Affairs.* 5(4) Apr. 1932: 319-332.—A survey of outstanding events

UNITED STATES

21654. KALAW, MAXIMO M. The Philippine question. *Philippine Soc. Sci. Rev.* 3(4) Sep. 1931: 305-392.

21655. REGALA, ROBERTO. The development of representation in the Philippines. *Philippine Law J.* 11(3) Sep. 1931: 63-88; (4) Oct. 1931: 111-139.

21656. ROBERTSON, BEN., Jr. The Hawaiian melting pot. *Current Hist.* 36(3) Jun. 1932: 312-315.—The people of Hawaii have developed during their 30 years under American rule into one of the most outstanding states in the world from the standpoint of political and religious freedom and organized industry and finance. The people have established a working social equality through mutual toleration. The population consists of Japanese, Filipinos, Hawaiians, Americans, Portuguese, Chinese, and Koreans. The sugar tariff is the chief political and economic concern. There are 7 major and 13 minor islands of Hawaii; for their size they form one of the richest areas in the world.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

of the period. Australia must balance her budgets, adjust conditions to the new state of affairs, and the external price level must rise. She is now realizing that change of government alone is not a solvent of economic problems.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

21661. SURANYI-UNGER, THEO. Wirtschafts-politische Schwierigkeiten in Australasien. [Economic political difficulties in Australasia.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 136(4) Apr. 1932: 499-530.

BELGIUM

21662. HAMRE, ANDERS. Målstriden i Belgia. [The language struggle in Belgium.] *Syn og Segn.* 38(2) 1932: 81-88.—In Belgium, in 1925, 3,790,000 spoke only Flemish and 3,268,000 spoke French or a Romance dialect. In a few places German is the spoken language. The constitution of Belgium made the choice of language voluntary. French triumphed. The Walloons obtained a monopoly on the various offices. But from 1840 the Flemish people began to make themselves felt. In 1898 Flemish was recognized as official alongside of French. In 1931 it was proposed to use French in the Walloon schools and Flemish in the Flemish schools. Another obligatory language must be selected. Parents are to select the obligatory language: In the Flemish district French, German, or English, in the Walloon district Flemish, German, or English. It is quite possible that the French speaking districts will not select Flemish. It is also quite possible that the law will fix the language besides the native which is to be obligatory. In official documents both languages are to be used. An officer must know the language of the district in which he works. There is to be a committee to enforce the law.—*Theodore Huggenwik.*

CHINA

21663. BATES, M. S. Toward an understanding of Chinese politics (1931-1932). *Pacific Affairs.* 5(3) Mar. 1932: 218-232.—In China more than 400,000,000 persons are struggling to live from a land that is vast but not rich, never sure of a subsistence minimum, never able to provide a surplus, and always on the desperate margins of wholesale banditry. Illiteracy prevails and sound training is rare. Nepotism and localism in varied forms deny all central government. The growth of military feudalism is the institutionalized combination of the elements described. The weaknesses and failures of the only large-scale movement to mod-

ernize the politics of China—the Kuomintang—do not negate the significance of its efforts to break with the past. The concentration of troubles has caused a shuffling of personnel and a move toward a new national unity. The new system starts on the basis of further amendments to the organic law of 1928. The changes in organization include the break-up of Chiang's "dictatorship," slight concessions to "popular" participation in government, and a generalized idea of a civilian premier. These recent changes in organization are less constitutional than personal in character.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

21664. МИХАЙЛОВСКИЙ, И. МИХАЙЛОВСКИЙ, И. Борьба красной армии за Цзянси [The struggle of the Red Army for Kiangsi]. Проблемы Китая (Problemy Kitaia.) 2(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 75-83.—The author ascribes the lack of success of Chiang Kai-shek to the following facts: the sympathy of Chinese masses was on the side of the Red troops; the Red Army tactics of wearing out their opponents rather than of using direct attack proved successful; extensive partisan warfare inflicted heavy damage on his troops; long contacts between the Red Army and the population acted as a demoralizing influence on governmental troops; and finally, the policy of Chiang Kai-shek of using provincial troops in preference to his own served as a damper to the fighting ability of his army.—*Lazare Teper.*

21665. PEFFER, NATHANIEL. The Chinese idea of communism. *Current Hist.* 36(4) Jul. 1932: 400-404.—Communism is a potent force in China although it is improbable that as a country China will go communistic. The peasants are the chief supporters of this radical movement, but theirs is a support of desperation. Since ransoms, confiscations, and murders are the real activities of these people against the wealthy, it is difficult to call this the communism of Russia. The difficulties in Manchuria and Shanghai have added to the desperation of the people. Upheavals seem inevitable and perhaps communism will be only one of the forms their movement will take.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

21666. BOWN, L. M. Ruthenia. *Central Europ. Observer.* 10(33) Aug. 12, 1932: 470-471.—The Ruthenes in Czechoslovakia, altogether surrounded by totally different nations, still retain their own language and use the Cyrillic characters. They follow their particular religious ideas. The population includes an exceptionally high percentage of Jews. The capital nurses the aspirations of numerous political parties and over a dozen newspapers in the Ruthenian language are published. Over 50% of the territory is forest, but the tariff of Poland hampers the timber trade.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21667. CALÁBEK, LEOPOLD. Lidová výchova v menšinách. [Adult education for minorities.] *Národnostní Obzor.* 2(4) Jun. 1932: 254-257.—Adult education for Czechoslovak minorities is taken care of by public corporations and state public organs. The law of Feb. 7, 1919, has certain minorities provisions. In a judicial district of 2,000 minority members there is a district educational committee; when under 2,000, a sub-district committee functions. Each community having 10% of its inhabitants of a certain nationality or 200 members of a nationalistic minority, has a local educational committee. The organization of education for the minorities has been successful. The whole work is supervised by the "Masaryk Lidovýchovní Ústav v Praze" (Masaryk's Institute of Adult Education in Prague), whose questionnaire showed that the adult education of minorities is an economic, administrative, and organizational problem.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21668. SOBOTA, EMIL. Národnosti v ČSR. [Nationalities in Czechoslovakia.] *Národnostní Obzor.* 2(4) Jun. 1932: 269-273.—German and Austrian fascist influence are influencing the German nationalistic wing in Czechoslovakia to switch from liberal nationalism to a modified fascism. The extreme nationalistic Magyar faction in Carpathian Russia is again agitating for autonomy. A special ministerial committee was formed to prepare a plan of administrative reorganization, but the economic crisis will make it extremely hard for the autonomous institutions to be supported by the Carpatho-Russians themselves.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21669. UNSIGNED. The Czechoslovak system of government. *Central Europ. Observer.* 10(23) Jun. 3, 1932: 329-330.—The present government was formed in 1928 of 8 political parties, with a following of 208 out of 300 deputies. The coalition comprised the Czech and German Social Democrats and Agrarians, the National Socialists, Czech Catholics and Czech and German traders, and Liberals. Up to the present four German Liberals and 12 Czechoslovak traders have broken away; the coalition now numbers over 190 members or more than three-fifths of the total house. The opposition includes the German and the Slovak Catholics, the Nazis, the Communists, the German and Magyar Nationalists, and the Fascists. Out of the 57 opposition members, 30 are Communists.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21670. V., Z. Po sjezdu. [After the congress.] *Krajan.* 1(4) Aug. 1, 1932: 53-55.—The social section of the congress of foreign Czechs and Slovaks, held in Prague in the summer of 1932, favored the importance of social insurance and appealed to the Czechoslovak government to support the efforts of the International Labour Office to conclude interstate social insurance conventions; the government should also make agreements whereby the Czechoslovak emigrants should receive unemployment relief; the gaining of Czechoslovak citizenship should be made uniform. The general and organization section recommended the creation of central organizations of emigrants. The cultural section asked for bigger financial and moral support of emigrants in their cultural aims; a central illustrated periodical for them should be published. The number of clergymen should be increased and trained in Czechoslovakia. Foreign students should be put on the same legal plane as domestic. The section for economic relations with the old country wants the Czechoslovak administration to guarantee more efficiently their bank deposits. The emigration section desires the passing of a new emigration law, which would tend to do away with the economic and social causes leading to emigration and would provide more support and protection for emigrants.—*J. S. Rouček.*

EUROPE

21671. PICCIONI, CAMILLE. Les territoires autonomes créés après la Grande Guerre. [The autonomous territories created after the Great War.] *Rev. d'Histoire Diplom.* 46(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 49-62.—The provinces considered are Memel, Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia, the Åland Islands, Upper Silesia, and the three provinces of Eastern Galicia.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

21672. SETON-WATSON, R. W. The deadlock in Central Europe. *Contemp. Rev.* 141(794) Feb. 1932: 163-171.—Shows size of minorities and distribution. (Table.)—*H. McD. Clokie.*

21673. UNSIGNED. Les partis politiques en Europe. [Political parties in Europe.] *J. de la Soc. de Stat. de Paris.* (3) Mar. 1930: 81-90.—An examination of party movements in Europe shows that the tendency to alternate is becoming more irregular. This is especially true in England. The great change in economy offered by a socialist government does not always follow.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

FRANCE

21674. HAMRE, ANDERS. Aristide Briand. *Syn og Segn*. 38 (3) 1932: 97-106.—A résumé and evaluation of Briand's work.—*Theodore Huggenvik*.

21675. LA BRIÈRE, YVES de. L'histoire religieuse du temps présent. I. L'encyclique sur la détresse économique. II. Le Président Doumer. III. La nouvelle chambre des députés. [Current religious history. I. The encyclical on economic distress. II. President Doumer. III. The new chamber of deputies.] *Etudes: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général*. 211 (11) Jun. 5, 1932: 595-608.—*John J. Meng*.

GERMANY

21676. CARTER, W. HORSFALL. Prelude to the German revolution. *Fortnightly Rev.* (789) Sep. 1, 1932: 273-283.—The German Republic, as established in 1919, will take its place in history as the supreme example of the inefficacy of laboratory experiments in the sphere of politics. All the necessary conditions for a German revolution are now extant—with the possible exception of sufficient spirit in the people. Bloodshed and prolonged civil war are not likely to accompany a revolution.—*Harold Zink*.

21677. FRAENKEL, ERNST. Die politische Bedeutung des Arbeitsrechtes. [The political significance of labor law.] *Gesellschaft*. 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 36-48.—The economic and political importance of labor legislation today resides in the fact that this law is an outpost of the influence of the state on the activities contained within it. The task is to achieve some degree of parity between the economic and the labor laws. The author traces the development of this legislation especially since the inception of the republic and shows the varying prestige it has enjoyed. After it became obvious that the talk of labor's freedom of contract was a fiction, labor laws became decisive for those citizens of the state who were legally free, but not economically. Sociologically considered, this legislation was the product of a working class which was much stronger economically and socially than politically, and which had discarded the contract of labor as a fiction but had not as yet achieved sufficient power to establish its own policy. Labor law first achieved a political importance after the first days of the republic were over. There are two dangers today—one, that the sidetracking of the collective labor laws will burst the structure of the democratic republic and, second, the incipient effort to artificially limit the workers' movement to the realm of labor legislation alone. These laws have not kept pace with economic laws.—*E. Fischhoff*.

21678. GIUSTINIANI, FILIPPUCI. La cittadinanza di Hitler. [Hitler's citizenship.] *Stato*. Apr. 1932: 241-261.—Hitler's life is examined at length in order to show how he acquired his German citizenship.—*M. Comba*.

21679. GROENER, WILHELM. Die Abrüstungsbestimmungen von Versailles und die deutsche innere Politik. [The disarmament obligations of Versailles and German domestic politics.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (12) Mar. 1932: 763-768.—The economic provisions of the Treaty of Versailles have broken down the material foundations of Germany; the military-political provisions have debased the ideal of the state to many Germans. This whole situation explains the formation of military party groups. By separating the present German army from the German people and giving it a unique position as the only armed power in a disarmed people the Treaty of Versailles has conferred upon it an extraordinary importance, a new kind of militarism.—*Werner Neuse*.

21680. GRUTZMACHER, R. H. Le Protestantisme, puissance de politique, intérieure et extérieure. [Protestantism, domestic and foreign political force.] *Esprit Internat.* 6 (22) Apr. 1932: 262-273.—Since the

war Lutheran Protestantism has developed along the lines of Calvinism to the extent of becoming a real force in domestic and international policy. In Bavaria and Prussia church-state agreements have been reached with both the Catholic and the Lutheran churches, which give definite status and government financial assistance to them. Political significance attaches to this acceptance of the republic by Lutheranism. Protestantism has not, however, much party significance, despite the attempt of National Socialism to lead a unified Protestantism. Efforts to mobilize world Protestantism for world peace have been vigorous since the World War, resulting in international organizations which seek to fulfill the Gospel through such achievements as disarmament.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

21681. D'HARCOURT, ROBERT. L'Hitlerisme et la droite catholique. [Hitlerism and the Catholic right.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes*. 102 (10) Jul. 1, 1932: 130-144.—The Hitler movement has spread rapidly among the Catholics of Germany, especially among the young intellectuals. One of the most startling evidences of this movement has been the articles written by Hans Eibl, a Catholic professor at the University of Vienna, for the *Schönere Zukunft*, the leading Catholic paper written in German.—*Clayton Ellsworth*.

21682. MELOUN, JAN. Psychologický typ Adolfa Hitlera. [The psychological type of Adolf Hitler.] *Přítomnost*. 9 (24) Jul. 15, 1932: 379-380.—Compared to Lenin, Hitler has the same temperament but lacks his penetrating criticism and thought-out programs; he lacks Mussolini's constructiveness, culture, and wide views.—*J. S. Rouček*.

21683. RATHENAU, FRITZ. Preussische Minderheitenpolitik. [Prussian minority politics.] *Volk u. Reich*. 8 (7) Jul. 1932: 459-473.—*L. L. Snyder*.

21684. SCHWARZ, W. Germany's new government. *Contemp. Rev.* 142 (800) Aug. 1932: 165-171.—Though the Brüning government had secured Hindenburg's election, he did not hesitate to turn it out when state elections showed it to be out of accord with public opinion. The new von Papen government, though apparently a Junker cabinet, represents really the older bureaucracy in control. In the May crisis Brüning would not leave his Center party to create a Right coalition (as MacDonald did in England) and at present the Right cabinet cannot get a majority. With President Hindenburg's support of the constitution there may be no change of law, but continuance in office due to inability of any rival groups to get a majority.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

21685. SMOGORZEWSKI, CASIMIR. L' "Ile" de Prusse orientale. [The island of Eastern Prussia.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 41 (24) Jun. 11, 1932: 150-169.

21686. UNSIGNED. Adolf Hitler. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (792) Dec. 1931: 726-732.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

21687. UNSIGNED. Českoslovenští státní příslušníci v Německu a ve Francii. [Czechoslovak state citizens in Germany and France.] *Krajan*. 1 (4) Aug. 1, 1932: 64-65.—The census of 1925 states that there are 222,521 Czechoslovak citizens in Germany; of each 10,000 inhabitants 35.7 are Czechoslovaks; they follow the Poles, who number 259,804. Berlin has 17,584. In France, in 1926, there were 32,992 Czechoslovaks; they held ninth place among the foreign population.—*J. S. Rouček*.

21688. WEISL, O. Demoralisace vniká do jednoho národa. [Demoralization is spreading in one nation.] *Přítomnost*. 9 (24) Jul. 15, 1932: 372-375.—General production in Germany fell by 48% in 1929 (45% in the U. S., Great Britain, 22%, France, 21%) and 13,600 undertakings went bankrupt. In 1931 and 1932 the Germans, on the average, limited their expenses for meals by 13%, suits, 24%, home expenses, 25%, culture, 33%. The bookstores are filled with books about Hitler

and men around him—Hindenburg, Hugenberg, Groener, Braun, Thalman; the programs of the political parties; volumes about Jews and against them. The treatises on socialism and Russia have disappeared. Interest in novels has reached the vanishing point.—*J. S. Rouček.*

GREAT BRITAIN

21689. GOBLET, Y.-M. Nationalismes économiques et politiques dans les Îles Britanniques. [Economic and political nationalism in the British Isles.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 39 (450) May 10, 1932: 253-264.

21690. GRIFFITH, F. KINGSLEY. The National government—so far. *Contemp. Rev.* 142 (800) Aug. 1932: 147-154.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

21691. HODGSON, STUART. A year of National government; a Liberal view. *Nineteenth Cent.* 112 (666) Aug. 1932: 129-138.—Labour opposition is more bitter than ever. Liberal cynicism has turned to active distrust. The lack of policy and contradictions in the government may, however, be the characteristic English practice of compromising.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

21692. MOLSON, HUGH. The domestic task before the National government. *Nineteenth Cent.* 111 (660) Feb. 1932: 152-160.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

21693. VAUCHER, PAUL. La crise britannique de 1931. [The British crisis of 1931.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 55 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 37-61.—The calm attitude of the English following the last election is explained by the belief that the interior crisis is already abating. The British are, with the exception of the tariff question, of one mind as to the difficulties, namely, excessive national expenses, idle industries, too high salaries, a too ambitious money policy, and behind this a general desire for a higher standard of living. Recovery would be much more rapid if the international situation favored it, and even Great Britain does not deny that Germany will be capable of paying reparations.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

IRAQ

21694. FUSILIER. The independence of Iraq. *Fortnightly Rev.* (789) Sep. 1, 1932: 315-325.—A fairly detailed analysis of political events in Iraq during the years 1918-1932 is made the basis for the conclusion that the termination of the British mandatory responsibility is a gamble. A decrease of efficiency seems certain and invasion by Turkey or Wahabi Arabia and internal disintegration are possible.—*Harold Zink.*

IRISH FREE STATE

21695. HOLTSMARK, ANNE. Málstriden i Ireland. [The language struggle in Ireland.] *Syn og Segn.* 38 (4) 1932: 157-174.—Celtic Ireland triumphed in 1922. It was the end of a struggle that had endured for 1,100 years: against the Vikings in the 9th century; then against the Norman-English influence. In 1922 only 1,107 of 13,000 teachers could master Gaelic. It is now compulsory in the public schools. The higher schools—private "boarding schools" and colleges—are subsidized if they introduce Gaelic. Since 1930 all lawyers and those who obtain positions in the government service must pass an examination in Gaelic. Very few in Dublin can speak the language though all the streets now have Gaelic names. Most of the newspapers are English; the few in Gaelic hardly deserve the name of newspapers.—*Theodore Huggenwik.*

21696. KENNEY, JAMES F. The Catholic church in contemporary Ireland. *Cath. Hist. Rev.* 18 (2) Jul. 1932: 159-176.—A survey of the relations of the Catholic church to the Irish Free State and the six northern counties during the past decade. A brief statistical and factual summary of the condition of the church in Ireland today is included.—*F. A. Mullin.*

21697. PETRIE, CHARLES. The Irish Free State today. *Nineteenth Cent.* 111 (660) Feb. 1932: 161-171.—The improvement in Irish life, agricultural and urban, in the ten years of Cosgrave's rule.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

ITALY

21698. ABAD, C. H. Fascist education in Italy. *Current Hist.* 36 (4) Jul. 1932: 433-437.—Textbooks in law and the social sciences are written according to certain requirements of the Fascist leaders set forth as from the March on Rome. National consciousness and patriotism are openly taught through the new school books. Hypothetical cases are presented to illustrate the position of Italy, the government, and the duty of every individual to become a soldier. The youth of the land are organized into great legions to instill further respect and admiration for Fascism. All members of the university faculties are compelled to take an oath of allegiance to the Fascist government.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

21699. FERRARI, FRANCESCO LUIGI. L'exil. [Exile.] *Res Publica.* 2 (3) Jun. 1932: 345-356.—This article describes the circumstances surrounding the exile and death of the following liberal Italian citizens because of their opposition to the government: Giovanni Amendola, Piero Gobetti, Eugenio Chiesa, Giuseppe Donati, and Filippo Turati. The article also shows the methods of exile in different periods, and the evolution of the methods of handling political opposition.—*R. E. Ellsworth.*

21700. LESSONA, SILVIO. L'attività politica e l'ordine giuridico nello stato fascista. [Political activity and the juridical order in the Fascist state.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 24 (5) May 1932: 275-278.—After a discussion of the significance of the expression "political activity" and after determining when political activity exists, the author shows that the Fascist state has forbidden within its borders all propaganda and all opposition to its political doctrines.—*M. Comba.*

21701. O'HERLIHY, T. Fascism and Azione Cattolica. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38 (767) Nov. 1931: 449-457.

JAPAN

21702. COLEGROVE, KENNETH. The war lords of Japan. *No. Amer. Rev.* 233 (5) May 1932: 399-409.—The outstanding feature of Japanese political life is loyalty to the emperor, and the group with most ready access to him holds the key to the future. At the present time the militarists seem to have this advantage. This explains the surrender of the liberals. How long this clique will rule will probably depend upon how long it takes for the U. S. and Great Britain to lead the League of Nations into an economic and financial embargo.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

LITHUANIA

21703. GIANNINI, AMADEO. Lo statuto di Memel. [The statute of Memel.] *Europa Orient.* 11 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 89-103.—An analysis of the political and juridical situation of Memel and of her constitutional development.—*O. Eisenberg.*

NEAR EAST

21704. AHARONIAN, A. Badmouthian Taséritz. [Out of the lessons of history.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 10 (9) Jul. 1932: 66-76; (10) Aug. 1932: 78-90.—There are some 4,000 Armenians in Lwow (Lemberg). Armenians in Bukovina and Galicia, though speaking Polish, constitute a national unit. Some of these came at about the middle of the 11th century, when after the destruction of Ani 40,000 Armenians left the country. Then they migrated into Eastern Europe, first into Crimea, then

Moldavia, Bukovina, and finally into Galicia. The second wave came after the persecution of Armenians by Shah Abbas I in 1604. While in the Middle Ages these emigrants were granted special privileges by the kings of Poland to carry on their trades and to practice their art, now the refugees are under severe handicaps wherever they happen to be. In most cases they are placed under disabilities of one kind or another. In spite of these, however, it is still possible to preserve and nurse national ideals and aspirations.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

NORWAY

21705. BERGGRAV, EIVIND. Balansen mellem stat og kirke. [The balance between church and state.] *Kirke og Kultur*. 39(2) Feb. 1932: 82-111.—It is customary for a bishop to collate the parish minister after such minister has been appointed by the department of religion and education, or by the king, we may say, who acts through the proper departments. In some cases the bishops have refused to collate. The department then ordered the minister to perform his own installation. The bishops drew up a resolution against that procedure. It is maintained by some that in the church of Norway the bishops function as agents of the state and are independent only in their spiritual leadership. Bishop Berggrav points out the double capacity of the king of Norway as head of the state and head of the church. He also points out that the Norwegian constitution is not concerned about conflicts, but that it assumes that a bishop will grant *collatio* in certain cases; he ought not to be overruled by the cabinet without thorough investigation.—*Theodore Huggenwik.*

PERSIA

21706. SYKES, PERCY. The renascence of Persia. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108(644) Oct. 1930: 484-492.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

POLAND

21707. DUNIN-BORKOWSKI, PIOTR. Wytyczne programu zbliżenia polsko-ukraińskiego. [The outlines of Polish-Ukrainian reconciliation.] *Droga*. (5) 1931: 386-396.—The reconciliation of the Ukrainian population in Poland with the Polish state must be based on a series of cultural and economic concessions, the political rights being the same for both groups.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

21708. PILÁT, R. Polské Pomořany. [Polish Pomerania.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2(4) Jun. 1932: 249-254.—Various statistics of the Polish corridor are quoted, including the organization of cultural life, schools, and banks.—*J. S. Rouček.*

RUMANIA

21709. ROUČEK, JOSEPH S. Social background of Roumanian politics. *Soc. Forces*. 10(3) Mar. 1932: 419-425.—The backbone of Rumania is the peasant, who is extremely nationalistic and patriotic. The land reform of 1917 had remarkable social, economic, and political repercussions. The grant of universal and compulsory suffrage was a noble gesture, not much applied in practice. The central point of political gravity has always been the crown. After the war, the Liberals were pushed to the right and their place on the left was eventually taken by the National-Peasant party. From 1922 to 1927 Bratianu, of the Liberal party, was practically the dictator of his country, leaning on the fear of the court of radicalism. The Liberals considered the agrarian reform as largely a political problem, while the National-Peasants measured it in the terms of social, educational, and economic policy. Furthermore, the Liberals favored the policy of centralization, and the nationalistic and mercantilistic economic policy. The

death of the king, and Ion I. C. Bratianu weakened eventually the liberal system; Vintila Bratianu had to negotiate for a loan and abandon his policy of revalorization. Maniu succeeded him on Nov. 9, 1928; but the heritage of Bratianu's "splendid isolation" and the growing economic crisis forced the return of Carol. Maniu was succeeded by Mironescu in October, 1930, and finally by Iorga. Carol now evidently called a halt to further political experimentation; the whole system has returned again to the domination of strong personalities.—*J. S. Rouček.*

SPAIN

21710. MÉVIL, ANDRÉ. Les derniers événements espagnols. [Recent events in Spain.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 39(449) Apr. 10, 1932: 96-112.

21711. MINLOS, B. МИНЛОС, Б. Испания в Революции [Spain in revolution.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика (Mirovoe Khoziaistvo i Mirovaia Politika)*. (5) May 1931: 9-24.—The Spanish revolution came about by the hard lot of the bourgeoisie as well as of workers and peasants because the taxes imposed on the latter caused a slackening of trade which affected the bourgeoisie. There was thus in the revolution an element of bourgeois protest against feudalism. But the power of the government rests on the workers who are turning more to communism. There is evidence that there will come a revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

21712. ROBINSON, PHILIP. Reflections on the Spanish revolution. *Nineteenth Cent.* 112(666) Aug. 1932: 152-168.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

SWEDEN

21713. BRILIOTH, YNGVE. Stat och Kyrka i Sverige. [State and church in Sweden.] *Nordisk Tidskrift. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 7(4) 1931: 269-282.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

SWITZERLAND

21714. S. Raetorománi. [The Raetians.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2(4) Jun. 1932: 257-260.—The Raetians are the smallest national group in Europe and number less than 40,000. They refuse to assimilate with the Italians and live in a Swiss canton, Graubünden. The situation shows the respect with which Switzerland treats her minorities.—*J. S. Rouček.*

SYRIA

21715. FIDÈS, PAUL. Le régime parlementaire en Syrie. [The parliamentary system in Syria.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15(736) Mar. 19, 1932: 380-381.—An account of recent events.—*Luther H. Evans.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

21716. A NATAL CORRESPONDENT. Natal demands federation ensuring equal rights for British and Dutch. *United Empire*. 23(7) Jul. 1932: 404-405.—A Natal convention has resolved upon separation as a preliminary to the formation of a federal form of government. This action was caused by growing hostility to Hertzog's "persistent undermining of the rights of the English-speaking" South Africans.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

USSR

21717. DIMANTSHEIN, S. ДИМАНШТЕЙН, С. Исторические Решения XVII партийной Конференции [Historical decisions of the XVII. Party Conference.] *Революция и Национальность (Revoliutsiia i Natsional' nosti)*. (3) 1932: 1-14.—The author, having considered the general achievements of the Union as recorded in the conference, delves into achievements

of different unional and autonomous national republics.—*G. Vasilevich.*

21718. FISCHER, LOUIS. What is Soviet Russia? *Nation* (N. Y.). 135 (3496) Jul. 6, 1932: 6-8.—The author attempts to refute what he considers to be the more fallacious conceptions about Soviet Russia: (1) that there is no freedom or liberty in Soviet Russia; (2) that the New Economic Policy introduced by Lenin in 1921 meant the return of capitalism to Russia; (3) that the Bolsheviks have refused to pay Czarist debts; (4) that the Bolsheviks believe revolutions in other countries must be exactly like their own; (5) that Bolsheviks constitute 1 or 2% of the population of the Soviet Union; (6) that an "independent" Georgia existed in 1918-20 which the Bolsheviks suppressed; (7) that bolshevism is a religion; (8) that the Bolsheviks are "dumping" foods abroad in order to destroy capitalism.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

21719. GRENARD, FERNAND. Les conditions spécifiquement russes de la politique soviétique. [Specifically Russian conditions of Soviet policy.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles.* 37 (4) May-Jun.-Jul. 1932: 440-460.

21720. HERTZ, ALEKSANDER. [Inteligencja wobec bolszewizmu. (Bolshevism and the intellectual class.)] *Droga.* (3) 1931: 193-207.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

21721. HINDLE, W. H. The face of Moscow. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (657) Nov. 1931: 543-559.—Some results of the Soviet regime observed by a visitor.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

21722. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Neo-Nep? [A new Nep.] *Osteuropa.* 7 (10) Jul. 1932: 567-574.—The series of decrees beginning in May, 1932, cutting down the amount of grain that the collectives will have to sell to the government and granting a private market for the surplus, bring up the vision of the N.E.P. of 1921. Industry is entirely socialized and the sowed area 70%. There is no further fear of a rural bourgeoisie. The concessions granted are in response to a need due to the world crisis. Stalin's answer to Emil Ludwig's question clearly indicates that the helm is undeviatingly pointing leftward.—*Samuel Kalish.*

21723. KOROLKO, CZESŁAW. (Gospodarcze drogi Sowietów. [The economic roads of Soviet Russia.]) *Droga.* (7-8) 1930: 531-543.—The 16th congress of Russian Communist party, July 1930, gave a formal sanction to Stalin's policy and emphasized the triumph of Piatiletka. In spite of this, the author calls the result of that congress "a final burying of the Five Year Plan." The congress resolved upon maintaining the further building up of socialism at a fighting speed, the realization of the final liquidation of kulaks, and general collectivization.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

21724. KUNITZ, JOSHUA. At the gates of Hindustan. *New Repub.* 71 (917) Jun. 29, 1932: 171-175.—The creation of Tadjikistan as an autonomous republic of the Uzbek Soviet Republic led to the outburst of civil war in 1931 under the leadership of Ibrahim Bek, who had formerly fled to Afghanistan. With his defeat and imprisonment, the counter-revolution ended. In July, 1931, over 60% of the cotton plantations in Tadjikistan had been collectivized.—*E. Cole.*

21725. ПОКРОВСКИЙ, М. Н. ПОКРОВСКИЙ, М. Н. 1905 [Year 1905.] *Большевик* (*Bol'shevik.*) (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 47-53.—The year 1905 was a very decisive year in developing the strength of the Communist party in Russia. The Bolshevik party existed before 1905, but its membership was never primarily drawn from the masses before. The span of revolutionary events, beginning with the Bloody Sunday of Jan. 9, had trained politically conscious ranks of the proletariat by the time the December uprisings of the same year arrived. In the peasant mutinies of 1902, the tsar was still considered their sole father-protector, and their

misery was blamed upon the corrupt mismanagings of his assistants. But in 1906, the peasants were electing to the дума delegates who definitely opposed the regime of the tsar. Without the training of 1905, 1917 would have been impossible.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

21726. WRIGHT, E. K. Russia, 1931. *Contemp. Rev.* 141 (794) Feb. 1932: 221-228.—Observations upon the enthusiasm of the communists.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

UNITED STATES

21727. ANDERSON, WALTER. The speakeasy as a national institution. *Current Hist.* 36 (4) Jul. 1932: 417-422.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

21728. DONNELLY, THOMAS C. Freedom of speech in the senate. *Soc. Sci.* 7 (3) Jul. 1932: 225-236.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21729. McMANNUS, ROBERT CRUSIE. Billions for veterans. *Current Hist.* 36 (5) Aug. 1932: 557-562.—Important points emphasized are (1) the inequality and injustice by which "sunshine and holiday soldiers" actually receive more in cash payments than the wounded and their dependents; (2) the fact that payments for veterans' relief in the U. S. are vastly in excess of and entirely out of proportion to those paid by the other major powers which were engaged in the war; (3) the appalling future financial burden placed upon the people if present methods of distribution continue.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

21730. PAGE, KIRBY. Socialism versus communism. *World Tomorrow.* 15 (9) Sep. 14, 1932: 258-260.—It is merely fantastic to imagine that a communist attempt to seize power in the U. S. would have any chance of success at this time or in the near future. Such an attempt would be more likely to provoke a fascist revolution, and, even at the most successful reckoning, would eventuate in a long and desperate civil war accompanied by tremendous destruction and suffering. The socialist method of education, political organization, and peaceful persuasion is surer of success, quicker, cheaper, and ethically preferable.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

21731. SOULE, GEORGE. Are we going to have a revolution? *Harpers Mag.* 165 (987) Aug. 1932: 277-286.—Revolution is merely a name for a single cycle in the long evolutionary process; "it is not the cause of the change, but the result," brought about not by a disorganized mob, but by a compact, educated, self-assured, and disciplined minority. There are certain symptoms by the observation of which one may judge how far the process has advanced. The progress of a typical revolution is outlined. Prophecy of this type is most uncertain, but if this analysis is at all correct, it looks as if the U. S. had begun to float on a revolutionary tide but was still far from its flood.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

21732. THOMAS, NORMAN. Is peaceful revolution possible? *World Tomorrow.* 15 (9) Sep. 14, 1932: 251-253.—Although it is not certain that peaceful revolution can be effected in the U. S., the hazards and uncertainties attending any resort to violence indicate the wisdom of exhausting every means for achieving peaceful revolution before a resort to violence.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

YUGOSLAVIA

21733. PRIBIČEVIĆ, SVETOZAR. Jihoslovanska diktature. [Yugoslav dictatorship.] *Přítomnost.* 9 (12) Mar. 23, 1932: 182-184; (13) Mar. 30, 1932: 200-202.—It was believed abroad that the Yugoslav state was endangered by the Croats, united in the Peasant-Democratic coalition led by Pribičević, Radić and Dr. Vladimír Maček, formed on Nov. 11, 1927. The protocol of the formation of this coalition states that the main demand is the integral execution of the 1921 constitu-

tion. The author claims that he told the king on June 23, 1928, that democratic methods would solve the Serb-Croat problem. On July 4, 1928, the author explained to King Alexander that the Skupčina must be dissolved and new elections held. The author refused in the name of Radić the plan of July 7, whereby the Croat districts would break away from Belgrade. The Croats refused to enter the government of Hadžić, unless the parliament be dissolved. In the audience of Jan. 4, 1929, Maček suggested to the king that the state problem should be solved on the basis of the program of the Peasant-Democratic coalition of Aug. 1, 1928; the author suggested that new elections be held, which would revise the constitution in the sense of the Peasant-Democratic program of Aug. 1, 1928. These demands were answered by dictatorship. The dictatorship holds parliament responsible for the dictatorship; but the king is to be blamed entirely, as the parliament never corresponded to the popular will.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

AUSTRIA

21734. LEICHTER, KÄTHE. Die Struktur der Wiener Sozialdemokratie. [The Social-Democratic structure in Vienna.] *Kampf*. 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 262-267.

BULGARIA

21735. POPOV, ATANAS. Sotzialniyat krügozor na búlgarskiya selyanin. [The social outlook of the Bulgarian peasant.] *Filos. Pregled*. 4 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 55-62.—The outlook of the Bulgarian peasant is narrow. His obligations are towards his family and not towards his state and nation; his devotion is to land and cattle and not to society. The idea of common good does not go further than his and his own family's good. The national Bulgarian agrarian union represents a reaction against the city parties, an effort for the gradual emancipation of the peasants. The practical work of the movement is to educate peasant masses socially and to create in them liking for the state as well as belief in the common good of the nation.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

CHINA

21736. MIF, P. МИФ, П. Китайская революция и некапиталистический путь развития [Chinese revolution and non-capitalist way of development.] *Проблемы Китая (Problemy Kitaia)*. 2 (2-3) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 3-13.—The Chinese revolution differs from the usual type of bourgeois or bourgeois-democratic revolution in that it leads to an international upheaval. It is up to the Chinese Communist party not to underestimate the problems which are aroused by a bourgeois revolution. It must prevent any attempt to omit this stage of historical development. However, socialism is not to be forgotten as an ultimate goal. The stage is already set for the discussion of such steps as nationalization of banks, corporations, railroads, etc. The Communist party must avoid a standardization of methods of achieving its aims. Union between proletariat and peasantry must be achieved, though the proletariat must retain the leadership.—*Lazare Teper.*

21737. SIANG, V. СИАНГ, В. Китайская красная армия [Chinese Red Army.] *Проблемы Китая (Problemy Kitaia)*. 2 (2-3) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 120-135.—This army presents a powerful force and the Kuomintang had to conduct actual warfare against it. The reason for the Kuomintang's lack of success is ascribed to the unity that exists between the Red Army and the Chinese working masses. Again, the Kuomintang could not produce slogans to interest their troops in the struggle. Another reason lies in the difference of organization

of the Red Army, which organization is far from usual in China. The author offers a program for the future activities of the Chinese Communist party and the Red Army.—*Lazare Teper.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

21738. G., V. Strany jsou drahé. [The parties are expensive.] *Přítomnost*. 9 (25) Jun. 22, 1932: 385-386.—The Czechoslovak political structure, built on political parties, makes the parties a very expensive institution; in daily practice they have much work to perform and small funds with which to do it. Deputies and senators should decide fundamental policies and are overworked with individual requests and cases; permanent party secretaries are needed. The parties are now in financial difficulties. The only solution is to educate the party members to depend on themselves and not on the party.—*J. S. Rouček.*

GERMANY

21739. OPOČENSKÝ, JAN. Hackenkreuz, "Černá fronta" a německá inteligence. [Hackenkreuz, "Black Front," and German intelligence.] *Zahraniční Pol.* 11 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 544-553.—The roots of the German National-Socialist movement are in Bohemia. The pre-war Schönerer pan-German movement was founded by Ludwig Vogel; it was composed of workers and tradesmen in the German parts of Bohemia, and fought against the Czech minorities. In 1901 it was divided into the followers of George Schönerer and K. H. Wolf; on Dec. 8, 1901 the *Deutschpolitischer Arbeiterverein für Österreich* was founded in Liberec (Bohemia), and on Dec. 15, 1902 the German Workers party. But this movement is not connected directly with the German movement. In January, 1918, the former Social Democrat Antonin Drexler issued a proclamation to the striking munition workers; March 7 he founded with 25 followers the *Freier Arbeitsabschluss für einen guten Frieden*. In the revolutionary days he was joined by the writer, Harrer; they founded the *Deutsche Arbeiterpartei*. Besides the party they founded the *Politischer Arbeiterzirkel*, whose eighth member was Adolf Hitler. Feb. 24, 1920, the party took the name National-Socialist and adopted a 24 point program. In August 1920 it was joined by the remnants of the Austrian (Czech) national socialists. In July 1930 Otto Strasser and his followers broke off from Hitler and founded the "black front" of national-socialists; in 1931 Stenneson was expelled from Hitler's party; in October, 1931, the Harzburg front was created together with the German nationalists (Hugenberg) and Stahlhelm, Pan-Germans, and some other small opposition groups. The National-Socialists are now divided into: the Bavarian group with Hitler, Rosenberg, Feder, Hauser, Goering, Musschmeyer; the group with the ideological influence of fascism under Dr. Goebbels; the group of "black front" under Dr. Otto Strasser; and the followers of Stenneson, with whom cooperates Ludendorff (the so-called *Tannenbergbund*). The party's program is described.—*J. S. Rouček.*

INDIA

21740. SAFAROV, G. САФАРОВ, Г. Революционный падѐм и классовая борьба в Индии [The rise of the revolutionary movement and the class struggle in India.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика (Mirovoe Khoziaistvo i Mirovaia Politika)*. (5) May 1931: 25-37.—Lenin said that in Russia the road to a bourgeois-democratic revolution was blocked by counter-revolutionary liberalism; that is also true in India. The national congress represents the bourgeoisie and the "liberal" landowners. The peasants, however, are finding themselves in a less advantageous position and

are restless. The revolutionary movement must make use of the peasants. The more strength and solidarity the working class shows, the more the Indian bourgeoisie compromises with foreign imperialists. The main problem today is to expose and do away with "left" reformism.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

ITALY

21741. D'ANDREA, UGO. *Fascismo integrale*. [Integral Fascism.] *Nuova Antologia*. (1449) Aug. 1, 1932: 342-358.—Fascism upholds capitalism and work, whereas bolshevism has destroyed both. Syndical organization tends to fraternize capital and labor because fascism has understood that the one cannot live without the other. In this respect, Italian socialism has been nullified by fascism, and has no hopes of rising again.—*L. Quagliata.*

JAPAN

21742. BYAS, HUGH. The communist movement in Japan. *Contemp. Rev.* 141 (794) Feb. 1931: 190-197.—Communism became an active force shortly after 1923 with the formulating of the Japanese Communist party. Among the members were many university students. The first measures taken by the police and courts were very vigorous and by sending hundreds to prison the party was broken up. More moderate methods have been used in the last year or two. Discipline is now more in the hands of the academic authorities who are seeking to direct the students' interest in Marxism. It is also important that attention be paid to the industrial situation and that reforms mitigate the greater social problems.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

21743. SHUKOV, E. ЖУКОВ, Е. К характеристике японского социал-фашизма. [Characterization of Japanese social fascism.] *Записки Института Востоковедения Акад. Наук СССР*. (Zapiski Inst. Vostokovedeniia Akad. Nauk SSSR). 1 1932: 63-122.—The chief organ of Japanese social democracy is *Ziakai Minsiuto*, founded in 1926. The political program for the *Ziakai Minsiuto* for 1927 is concerned above all with internal politics, finances, and public taxation. Due to the proletarianization of the masses of Japan, the tactics of this party have been changed and made more like that of the Left Center. Party organization takes orders from the employers and the government in regard to strikes. The resolutions in regard to Manchuria-Mongolia are merely justification for intervention in Manchuria. Through all this it is clear that *Ziakai Minsiuto* is the direct enemy of the proletariat.—*Eugen Kagarov.*

PALESTINE

21744. GURION, D. BEN. Hapolitikah hahitsonit shel hatsionut. [External policy of Zionism.] *Achduth Haavodah*. Nov. 1, 1930: 3-16.—The author gives a statement of the external policy of the Zionist Socialist Labor party of Palestine, of which he is a leader. A central point of the policy is the problem of Jewish-Arab relations, not only in Palestine, but also with Arab leaders in neighboring countries. There should be no abandonment of Jewish expansion in order to buy Arab friendship; this would block the way to all cooperation. It must be made clear to the Arab people that the Jewish people must strive to express their national worth and culture, and in this direction to bring as many Jews as possible into Palestine, in order that they may be an autonomous people there. The Jews, in turn, must remember that there have been Arabs living in Palestine for hundreds of years who claim this as their home. Jewish workers have a particular mission in the settlement of Arab-Jewish problems in Palestine. In spite of all difficulties they must remem-

ber their mission to further the good of the laboring class of all peoples.—*Alfred Bonné.*

USSR

21745. ALBERG, PAUL. The Comsomol. *Contemp. Rev.* 142 (800) Aug. 1932: 206-212.—The Communist League of Youth of the Soviet Union is one of the essential factors of the power of the Russian regime. There were on July 1, 1930, 2,885,697 members organized in 84,394 cells. Females now number 26.5%. Recruits are taken almost exclusively from proletarian circles, "purgings" are frequent, and the strictest communist teaching and doctrine are required. Emphasis is placed on the militarist purposes of communism, the "just" red war. The League is in a perpetual ferment of enthusiasm, and in constant "crisis" which is shown by its changing membership, 52% of the million new members in two and a half years leaving, one-third of them expelled.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

UNITED STATES

21746. ROBINSON, EDGAR. The place of party in the political history of the United States. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1928: 11-36.—Popular parties, based upon principle or platform or economic interest, cannot be said to exist. A party is made up of a small and compact group of men organized to secure success at the polls. Though extra-legal party organization has been an essential factor for the past hundred years, not until 1884 was there a semblance of a national party organization from election to election. National organizations did not develop so rapidly as state organizations because of: (1) the size of the country; (2) early concepts of state independence. The 20th century opened with a rising tide of belief in party as a mass of voters, and at the end of 30 years an almost complete acceptance of party as organization had supplanted it. The year 1912 marked a high tide in the belief in popular rule. To understand party history we must know more about pressure groups and legislative agents, but also about relations between the reformers and special interests and the officials of government. We need the records of party organizations.—*F. P. Weisenburger.*

21747. SALTER, J. T. Au service de l'électeur; étude sur l'organisation des partis aux États-Unis. [In the service of the electorate; study of the party organizations in the United States.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 55 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1911-184.—The explanation of the power of the Republican party in Philadelphia can be summed up in two words: "service rendered." The voters have been individually served by those whom they have put into office.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

AUSTRIA

21748. DANNEBERG, ROBERT. Die Wiener Gemeinderatswahlen im Lichte der Zahlen. [Viennese municipal council elections in the light of figures.] *Kampf*. 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 246-255.

FRANCE

21749. LUCHAIRE, JEAN. Les élections françaises et le problème gouvernemental. [French elections and the governmental problem.] *Res Publica*. 2 (3) Jun. 1932: 302-325.—As a result of the election there has been a rapid shift from the "left center" to the "right center." The Radical Independents gained 380,000 votes, the Radical Socialists gained 168,000, the Republican Socialists and French Socialists gained 68,000, The Socialists S.F.I.O. gained 225,000. The Conservatives lost 225,000, the U.R.D., the "right" Independ-

ents and Popular Democrats, lost 132,000. The Communists lost 190,000 votes. Three trends can be seen: The Soc. S.F.I.O. gained 190,000 from the extreme left and 35,000 from the right. The "républicains de gauche" have gained slightly. The Radicals have been weakened by the Socialists, but have gained from the right. The influence of a group of young intellectuals has been great. *Notre Temps* has tried to unite these men into a strong leadership. Since 1927 they have entered into all the parties and have exercised a liberalizing influence.—*Ralph E. Ellsworth.*

21750. SCHIESZL, JOS. Francouzský volič a poslední francouzské volby. [The French voter and the last French elections.] *Naše Doba*. 39 (9) Jun. 1932: 529-537.—The Frenchman had to overthrow absolutism with great sacrifices. The Czechoslovak lives on the work accomplished by the Frenchman and Englishman, as he came into the historical evolution when new nationalistic and social ideas prevailed; he also came under German philosophy. French economic liberalism makes France a nation of small bourgeoisie. The Czech looks down on France because her social measures seem to be small; but France has never needed them. The Frenchman is concrete, and does not like Czechoslovak literature because it is not concrete enough. The Czechoslovak parties are more organized. The French parliament is a political organism, while Czechoslovak political life concentrates in the secret meetings of the political parties. In Czechoslovakia the electoral campaign is served by the dailies; in France only by the communistic *L'Humanité*, the social-democratic *Le Populaire*, and the radical-socialistic *L'Oeuvre*. Posters are used less in France. Public meetings allow more liberty to the opposing views than in Czechoslovakia.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21751. SCHIFRIN, ALEXANDER. Die sozialistische und die kommunistische Partei bei den französischen Parlamentswahlen. [The Socialist and Communist parties in the French parliamentary elections.] *Sozialist. Monatsh.* (6) Jun. 1932: 495-502.—In the May elections to the French chamber of deputies 257,000 more votes were cast for the Socialist candidates than in 1928 and 289,000 fewer votes were cast for the Communist candidates. Socialist gains were made in all the populous departments; minor losses were registered in 30 departments. The Communists gained considerably in 1 department, moderately in 4 more, and lost in 85. At present the Communist voting strength is about 39% of the Socialist. The election demonstrated anew the national character of the Socialist party. Communist support, on the other hand, was concentrated in the northeastern industrial sections and in Paris. At a time when Labour is prostrated in England and German Social Democracy is facing the gravest crisis in its history, the Second International has attained its greatest success in France. At the same time, the only respectable section of the Communist International west of the Rhine, and one of the three largest sections in Europe outside of Russia, has apparently suffered an unusual setback.—*Arnold J. Zurcher.*

GERMANY

21752. CHILDS, HARWOOD L. The German presidential election of 1932. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (3) Jun. 1932: 486-496.—From a survey of the German presidential election of 1932, it seems evident (1) that the majority of the German people are not willing to scrap the Weimar constitution and set up a Hitler dictatorship; (2) that the National Socialists are among the largest, if not the largest, single party in Germany today; (3) that communism is not the formidable danger in Germany that many supposed; (4) but that orderly parliamentary government in Germany is problematical unless the Hitler program is modified

so as to permit compromise and coalition with other parties, and the program of the Social Democrats so broadened as to permit them to become an opposition party if necessary. While complete figures are not available, it seems that about 52% of the men and 67% of the women voted for Hindenburg. Approximately 38,000,000 of the 40,000,000 eligible voters participated in the election.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

21753. KAISENBERG, GEORG. Die Behördenkosten der Reichswahlen und Reichsabstimmungen. Ein Beitrag zur Statistik der öffentlichen Wahlen. [The administrative costs of Reich elections. A contribution to the statistics of public elections.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (3) 1930: 420-438.

21754. PROCHÁZKA, RUDOLF. Čí je Německo? [Whose is Germany?] *Přítomnost*. 9 (33) Aug. 17, 1932: 515-516.—The elections of July 31, 1932 were a Nazi parade, permitted by General Schleicher. The tragedy of Germany is that the suffering of the nation created a psychology which brought democratic forms to an absurd position. Papen is more welcome to France than Hitler. The conservative German government needs to keep the economic and social order, and hence will allow compromises.—*J. S. Rouček.*

GREAT BRITAIN

21755. MORGAN, WILLIAM THOMAS. Two political landslides in Great Britain: the elections of 1924 and 1931. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 4 (2) May 1932: 24-45.—Compares the elections of 1924 and 1931, and shows that both took place in an atmosphere of fear; the first in fear over the press "scoop" known as the Zinoviev letter; the second in fear for the stability of British finance, particularly for the safety of savings bank deposits.—*W. T. Morgan.*

JAPAN

21756. MATSUMOTO, SHIGEHARU. Party battles in Japan. *Pacific Affairs*. 5 (4) Apr. 1932: 299-305.—The last general election brought a landslide victory to the Seiyukai party. The Minseito party lost 100 seats. The party in power is apt to win; enforcement of election laws implies government intervention against the opposition; and collection of campaign funds is easier for the party in power. For the common people, the name of the Seiyukai with its traditional "positive policy" is a synonym for prosperity. The proletarian parties suffered a great setback. The chief causes of their failure were shortage of campaign funds, excessive competition among themselves, lack of competent candidates, and a decrease in popular enthusiasm for parliamentary parties in general. The Socialist People's party has therefore changed its political policies, asserting the traditional loyalty to the imperial family; abandoning the Marxian concept of the state; declaring a new nationalism instead of abstract internationalism; and discarding strict parliamentarism for mass action outside parliament. It is not difficult to argue against parliamentary government in Japan. For financial reasons, labor candidates are few. The behavior of existing major parties has been unsatisfactory. Party affiliation is well-nigh a discredit to men of public affairs. The communists have gone underground. All these anomalies in Japanese politics are ultimately due to the immature stage at which the Japanese people as a whole find themselves in their progress toward political education.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

21757. YAMAGAWA, HITOSHI. Haisen no musanto. [Defeated communism.] *Kaizo*. 14 (4) Apr. 1932: 50-55.—In the general election of 1930 the liberal parties, including the Farm-Labor and Communist parties, had 93 candidates from 63 districts and gained some 500,000 votes, but in 1932 they had only 33 candidates from 22 districts and the number of votes they

received decreased to 275,000. The chief reason was the lack of campaign funds. Moreover, in the national crisis the voters did not wish to waste any vote on the hopeless third party. The labor unions are growing only in government statistics; in reality they have no power to act. Without organizing their policy on more practical footing and strengthening themselves among the laborers and peasants before they enter into politics, the liberal parties in Japan cannot hope to form an effective government.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

RUMANIA

21758. KOPECKÝ. After the elections in Rumania. *Central Europ. Observer*. 10(31) Jul. 29, 1932: 441-442.—The National Peasant party gained in the last elections 40.4% of all votes cast. The provisions of the electoral law increased the percentage to 44.4%, which represents 272 seats out of the total of 387. The Liberals elected 14 deputies, the Dissident Peasants (Lupu's party) 12, the anti-Semites of Dr. Cuza 11, National Agrarian party (Goga) 8, Social Democrats 7, the anti-Semitic movement of the "Iron Guard" 5, the National Union and the former Prime Minister, Averescu, 5, and the Zionists 5. The Hungarians who in 7 districts obtained an absolute majority and gained 7 seats, are now, when the 8 seats won in other districts are taken into account, represented in the parliament by 15 deputies. The Germans who concluded an election pact with the government party obtained 12 deputies, in spite of the fact that their number does not reach half that of the Hungarians. Among the elected are all the ministers of the present government and the leaders of the National Peasant party. Among the opposition parties the two Liberal groups were the most favored in the results.—*J. S. Rouček*.

UNITED STATES

21759. CATLEDGE, TURNER. The national convention of 1932. *Current Hist.* 36(5) Aug. 1932: 521-526; 628-629.—A concise summary of the two great party conventions in Chicago, between June 14 and July 3, 1932.—*W. Brooke Graves*.

21760. ROBINSON, CLAUDE C. Maine—political barometer. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 47(2) Jun. 1932: 161-184.—The traditional political dictum "As goes Maine, so goes the union" arose as a result of a combination of circumstances in the presidential election of 1840. For tactical advantage political leaders have consistently publicized and affirmed the slogan. Careful election studies demonstrate that the Maine early election is not a sensitive indicator of political trends in the nation and offers no practical forecasting help that cannot be had by the use of simpler techniques.—*Thomas C. Donnelly*.

21761. SPICER, GEORGE W. The short ballot safe in Virginia. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(9) Sep. 1932: 550-552.—The opposition to the short ballot in Virginia has collapsed, primarily because of the successful operation of the system. While the legislature has the

power to make the present appointive officers elective, it appears unlikely that it will do so. It is unfortunate, however, that the attorney-general remains elective, and that no attempt has been made to set up a merit system in the civil service.—*W. R. Maddox*.

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

USSR

21762. LEBEDEV, NIKOLAI. ЛЕБЕДЕВ, НИКОЛАЙ. За Пролетарскую Кинопублицистику [For a proletarian cinema journalism.] *Литература и Искусство (Literatura i Iskusstvo)*. (9-10) 1931: 3-47.—Lenin said that the news reel was the most important of all aspects of the cinema industry. He considered that it could be used to educate and offset the bourgeois pictures which must be used. Now the Soviet cinema houses do not need to show the useless, bourgeois pictures. This improvement in Soviet pictures, however, does not lessen the value of the news reel to show the English colonial policies, the misery in capitalist countries, socialistic construction in the USSR, etc. This is especially true since the "art" productions tend to fall in the hands of those not actively propagandizing. A general leadership over the scientific research work in cinema journalism should be centralized in the cinema section of the Communist Academy. This work in cinema journalism would stress the class character of news reels, thus making it one of the strongest instruments of the Communist party in its struggle for socialism.—*Eleanor Wheeler*.

UNITED STATES

21763. CROSMAN, RALPH L. Freedom of the press in 1931. *Journalism Quart.* 9(2) Jun. 1932: 149-169.—The most significant event of the year was the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court holding that the Minnesota newspaper suppression law is unconstitutional. Three states passed legislation that will prevent a judge from being both accuser and arbiter in contempt proceedings. The outstanding encroachment upon freedom of the press during the year was the action of a Kentucky judge in barring reporters from his court room. In a superior court in the state of Washington, defamation by radio was held to constitute libel.—*Carroll D. Clark*.

21764. FRANKLIN, JAY. Why this political apathy? *Current Hist.* 36(3) Jun. 1932: 265-269.—Three principal causes have produced political apathy in the U. S. First, the World War, which brought home to the average man the high cost of fighting for ideals. Second is the knowledge of the personal privations the Russian people are enduring to advance an experiment which is not yet a demonstrable and permanent success. Third is the failure of prohibition, which was the great single expression of the pathetic belief that human instincts, social habits, and customs could be wiped out by state action.—*Thomas C. Donnelly*.

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION

PRINCIPLES

21765. CERCIELLO, RENATO. Il titolo delle leggi e il parlamento. [The title of laws and parliament.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 24(7) Jul. 1932: 410-426.—The author maintains that the title of laws, although a matter of interest for the legislature, is entirely different from the content of the

acts approved by the legislature. Hence the titles may be modified by executive power.—*M. Comba*.

PROCEDURE

21766. HUMBERT, W. H. The Democratic joint policy committee. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(3) Jun. 1932: 552-554.—The employment by the Democrats of a "joint policy committee" during the past session of congress represents a departure from recent party practice.

The committee consisted of ten Democrats from each house. The object of the committee, its leaders explained, was to try to coordinate the work of the majority in the house and the minority in the senate. According to the critical press, the purpose of the committee was to impress upon the country that the Democratic party would act conservatively.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

21767. SCHUMACHER, WALDO. Thirty years of the people's rule in Oregon; an analysis. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 47(2) Jun. 1932: 242-258.—The initiative and referendum have not produced the results their friends and sponsors claimed. A study shows several weaknesses. No amendment or measure should be adopted unless a majority of the petitioners who appear at the polls are in favor of the proposition. Present requirements pertaining to the method of getting signers to petitions should be made more stringent. The initiative and referendum have not tended to increase intelligent interest in public questions and capacity for good citizenship. Too much faith in institutions rather than individual vigilance and interest is shown.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL

21768. ANDERSON, JOHN. The police. *Pub. Admin.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 192-202.

21769. ANDREEVA, TAMARA. Complicated method of administration in Barga District. *China Weekly Rev.* 53(4) Jun. 1930: 137-138; 151.—In 1732 the Olots received from the emperor of Manchuria a special region in which they could lead a nomadic life. Later the Chipchius, Solons, and Dahurs (robber tribes) entered Manchuria and the government removed them also to Barga, behind the Kinghan Mts. To these were added (1735) the Mongol-Buriats. The present region consists of 18 *hoshuns* or military units consisting of 2 or 5 *somons*. A *golda* is in command of two *somons*. As judges, all their decisions are based on customs, since there are no written laws. The *ambau* is the official governor of the Barga District. All men from 18-40 years of age are required to serve the government for a period of time as policemen, soldiers, or personal guards. There are no normal taxes but periodic collections for unexpected expenses. Special sentries guard the Russian frontiers.—*Lois Olson.*

21770. ATKINSON, R. C. The county's place in large urban areas. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(8) Aug. 1932: 484-488.—As a rule, the county is the only available local unit geographically able to deal with the problems of the large urban area or at least of the major portion of it. In most cases, the use of the county as the regional unit is likely to be more feasible than the abolition of the county and the creation of a totally new local government arrangement. Whatever plan is proposed in a state having numerous large cities, it must possess a high degree of flexibility if it is to be applicable to all cases.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21771. BARNES, M. E. The county, the logical public health unit. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(8) Aug. 1932: 499-501.—The county is large enough to bear the financial load of an effective service without undue burden. It provides the largest unit of local government in which the sense of local responsibility can be capitalized. Cities of sufficient size may and do support health work on a more or less satisfactory basis, but the benefits of such work accrue to the residents only, and are lessened by the lack of such service in the surrounding communities.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21772. BETTERS, PAUL V. North Carolina centralizes. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(8) Aug. 1932: 493-498.—The real reason for North Carolina's action in trans-

ferring local functions to the state is fiscal. The state has probably given closer study to the problems of local rural government, especially in their financial aspects, than any other commonwealth. On the basis of present available information, the state has maintained the roads which over a hundred local rural road organizations formerly maintained, more efficiently, has given improved road service, and has done so at a substantially decreased cost. Had not the state assumed financial responsibility for operating the schools, the citizens of more than one county this year would have experienced closed school houses, no teachers, and shortened terms. With the liquidation of functions, there is left in the county insufficient administrative work to occupy the full-time efforts of a county manager. The county of North Carolina will gradually fade from the picture.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21773. BRADLEY, OTTO. F. (chairman); STEAD, WILLIAM H.; VAILE, GERTRUD; CHAPIN, F. STUART; GILL, GEORGE E.; SLICHTER, SUMNER H.; LAWRENCE, JAMES C.; WILLITS, JOSEPH H.; HAYNES, ROWLAND. Administrative problems of unemployment relief. *Univ. Minnesota Employment Stabilization Res. Inst. Bull. (Proc. Minnesota Conf. Unemployment Relief & Stabilization Nov. 17-18-19, 1931.* 1932: 5-33.—This includes a discussion of the comparative amounts and of the administration of public and private funds, the problem of "made work" and productive relief work, relief by employers, cooperative family homestead tracts for the unemployed, and a discussion of these problems with reference to particular cities in the U. S.—*M. Keller.*

21774. TEN BRINK, J. Verdere overdracht van bevoegdheden op de gemeentelyke bestuursorganen. [A further transmission of power to the municipal government in Netherlands India.] *Mededeel. Bijlage v. Locale Belangen.* (92) 1932: 1-17.—A preliminary report for the 22nd decentralization congress in Netherlands India. The only effective solution may be to appoint the burgomaster as the head of local government, which function has up to now been exercised by the officials of the civil service. In this capacity the burgomaster would be an organ of central government not of municipal government. Lower officials of the civil service would be subordinated to him. In the Netherlands, too, the burgomaster is at the same time organ of the central government and municipal organ. The principle of self-government in the municipalities is explained.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21775. BROWNLOW, LOUIS. The cities of the world meet together. *Pub. Management.* 14(9) Sep. 1932: 281-284.—Representatives from municipalities of 44 nations met together in London last May. Some conclusions generally subscribed to were: There is too much encroachment of the state in the affairs of local government. There is need of both democratic councils and of coordinated technical staffs. There should be greater emphasis on administrators themselves. France strongly advocated the amalgamation of smaller governmental units into larger bodies which would be able to employ persons technically qualified to carry out their duties. Germany believed that reliance upon the central governments for relief of unemployment was diminishing self-government. England felt the coordination of administration under the town clerk would translate the council's policies into more efficient action. Italy believed that the centrally appointed mayor, or *podesta*, is an administrative success. The U. S. pointed out three trends: the growth of executive power owing to the increasing sphere of technology in local government; the growth of the system of subsidies from state governments to local units which is diminishing the power of local governments; and, finally, the demand for home rule.—*Milton V. Smith.*

21776. CLARK, COLIN. The state and economic policy. *Pub. Admin.* 10(3) Jul. 1932: 261-269.—There is an urgent need for coordination between those departments of government, such as the board of trade and the ministry of labour, which are concerned with planning and executing major issues of economic policy. During the last 30 years the immense extension of the economic functions of the state has led to a fragmentation of the old departments and powers and to a loss of central direction. Only from the treasury is there any central control of policy. There should be a council consisting of civil servants actually engaged in the administration of economic affairs in different departments. There should be also an advisory council concerned with long-range policy. The collection and compilation of all official statistics should be centralized under a central statistical office.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

21777. COOPER, T. M. The limitations of the judicial functions of public authorities. *Pub. Admin.* 7(3) Jul. 1929: 260-268.

21778. CORNICK, PHILIP H. People v. empty acres: a problem in rural government. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(8) Aug. 1932: 477-480.—Infra-agricultural areas, covering almost half the total land area of the country, are areas in which the normal functions of local government are largely unnecessary due to the sparse population. Maine furnishes an example of a desirable development in the state administration of necessary services, such as roads, schools, health and welfare work, and safety functions, in unorganized towns. The plan has resulted in far lower governmental costs in these areas.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21779. COTTRELL, EDWIN A. What municipal home rule means today; I. California since 1916. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(1) Jan. 1932: 12-19.—The general tendency in the past 15 years has been for the courts to be more liberal in allowing cities to handle a wider range of municipal powers freed from general legislative control. Most of the newer charters have placed more emphasis on the form of government than on the expanding or contracting powers of government. The freer exercise of local powers has been considerably curtailed by the growing process of administrative control or supervision by state authorities. The legislature seems to decide its course by a semi-official vote of the cities or their representative, the League of California Municipalities. There is little evidence of a tendency to deprive the cities of the home rule they have enjoyed. County home rule has made some progress. The cases under the home rule amendment during the last 15 years are summarized.—*Harvey Walker.*

21780. DUNIN-BORKOWSKI, PIOTR. Prądy centralistyczne i decentralistyczne w Polsce. [The tendencies of centralization and decentralization in contemporary Poland.] *Droga.* (6) 1931: 448-454.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

21781. DUNIN-BORKOWSKI, PIOTR. Zagadnienie zmiany podziału administracyjnego. [The problem of a new administrative organization in Poland.] *Droga.* (3) 1930: 185-209.—The article deals with the project of a change of administrative units in Poland, to be brought about by the introduction of 6 provinces in place of the present 16 *voivodeships*.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

21782. EVEREST, E. P. Judicial functions of the administrator. *Pub. Admin.* 10(3) Jul. 1932: 307-316.—The consequences of the judicial administrator's not being a court affect the whole of his work and position. A strictly legal tribunal is governed by common law maxims and rules of interpretation established by reported decisions, all of which are intended to secure uniformity of legal interpretation. It is the absence of these maxims, rules, et cetera, which marks the great gulf between the judiciary and the judicial administra-

tor. Administrators should make a practice of following their own decisions.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

21783. FINER, H. Le gouvernement local en Angleterre et les réformes de 1925-1929. Le Local Government Act de 1929. [Local government in England and the reforms of 1925-1929. The Local Government Act of 1929.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 52(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 521-551; 53(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 77-95.—Recent tendencies in relations between local and central government seem to point more to centralization than to decentralization. The difficult question of administrative areas is especially important in England where considerable overlapping has grown up in such matters as education, health laws, poor relief, child welfare, road maintenance, etc. Local functions have become dependent for funds upon: (1) fees, tolls, and licenses; (2) local taxes; (3) grants from the central government. The system of taxation in 1925, the complex result of a series of laws dating back to 1550, was changed and simplified by the Rating and Valuation Act of 1925, which was carried into effect in 1927. Where there existed 14,000 authorities levying taxes there are now about 1,770. The principal provisions of the Local Government Act of 1929 are outlined. These new laws have set up a hierarchical administration thereby modifying the democratic principle; the rural and urban areas are subject to more rational management by the definite right of intervention vested in the central authorities. The acts are a compromise; perhaps the next reform will substitute scientifically determined regions for the present counties as administrative units.—*E. Cole.*

21784. FORDHAM, JEFF B. The West Virginia municipal home rule proposal. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 38(3) Apr. 1932: 235-247; (4) Jun. 1932: 329-347.

21785. GIBBON, I. G. The appellate jurisdiction of government departments. *Pub. Admin.* 7(3) Jul. 1929: 269-277.

21786. GULICK, LUTHER; CRAVEN, T. T.; HATHAWAY, KING; MASTIC, SEABURY C.; LEFFINGWELL, W. H.; CAPES, WILLIAM P.; COOKE, MORRIS LLEWELLYN; ALLEN, WILLIAM H. Public administration. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 17(2) Apr. 1932: 71-86.—Gulick pointed out the difficulties attached to the application of the principles of scientific management under democratic government. Craven, chief coordinator of the Federal Coordinating Service, described how his department came into being after the war. Activities of the Bureau of the Budget are described. Mastick pointed to difficulties of the civil service, governmental specifications, changing officials, and the fact that officials are not credited with savings. Leffingwell offered the assistance of the National Office Management Association and the Taylor Society in working out standards for clerical operations in governmental departments. Capes, Secretary of the New York State Conference of Mayors, gave some of the accomplishments of that organization; it has coordinated the legislative work of cities, has an information service which answers about 2,000 inquiries a year and makes 9,000 reports to cities, is preparing model ordinances at the rate of five a year, is offering 22 courses in municipal government to 12,000 officials, and is now undertaking the study of special problems. Cooke called attention to the difficulties confronting private industry as well as governments. White brought out the special need for coordination in the administration of New York City affairs.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

21787. HAGA, B. J. De betekenis van de Inlandsche gemeenten in de Buitengewesten. [The significance of the native municipalities in the Outer Districts of Netherlands India.] *Verslag Vergadering v. h. Indisch Genootsch.* Apr. 22, 1932: 241-268.—By "native municipi-

pality" is understood not only the native village, but sometimes also a group of villages forming together a community. The Native Municipality Ordinance is applicable to all those communities. The native communities regulate their own affairs; when a matter is also of interest to a higher community, the latter is entitled to regulate it. Since 1918 the importance of the native communities has been acknowledged—and stress has been laid on their autonomous governmental significance. The native municipal councils have obtained various governmental powers but on several points their power is not yet sufficient; for instance, as regards jurisdiction over finances and agrarian regulations, especially those concerning waste land and forests. In the 1931 municipality ordinance of Benkoelen (Sumatra) the modern view has been laid down that the native community has to be trusted as far as possible with the care of all its internal matters. By virtue of the Higher Community Ordinance of 1931 the institution of native communities comprising a group of villages has been made possible; these communities will have to take care of the central interests of such a group. The development of the autonomy of the native municipalities is fairly satisfactory.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21788. HAMMAR, CONRAD H. Functional realignment vs. county consolidation. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (8) Aug. 1932: 515-518.—The county consolidation program errs in regarding all offices in the county as suited to the same unit of administration. Functional realignment permits either a merging of offices or an adjustment of the offices to a unit of administration adapted to the particular function concerned. It seeks to provide a flexibility that would make possible adjustment to further changes and improvements in administrative technique.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21789. HART, WILLIAM. Report of the International Congress of Local Authorities, London, May, 1932. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (3) Jul. 1932: 270-277.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

21790. JACQUEMYS, GUILLAUME. Rôle de l'administration dans le développement de l'agglomération bruxelloise. [Rôle of administration in the development of Brussels.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles.* 37 (1) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 52-66.

21791. JANSSEN. Afstand in beheer van tot vry landsdomein behorende gronden. [Cession of the management of grounds belonging to the public property.] *Locale Belangen.* 19 (12) Jul. 16, 1932: 201-206.—A draft ordinance has been introduced in the people's council of Netherlands India which prescribes that grounds belonging to the public property and situated between the fixed alignments along roads managed by the local communities will be trusted to the management of these communities. As such grounds will be destined for road construction, this prescription will be of great importance to the local communities; it will afterwards not be necessary to redeem a right of property or other rights on the grounds. However, the ordinance prescribes the duty of the local community to compensate all possible expenses made already for redemption of native rights on the ground; this means that the new rules will not be of much advantage to the local communities. The regulation of this compensation is discussed in detail and is considered as unjust and unprofitable for the future development of the towns.—*Cecile Rothe.*

21792. KRBEK, IVO. Organizace politické správy v Jugoslavii. [Organization of administration in Yugoslavia.] *Moderní Stát.* 5 (6) 1932: 149-157.—In addition to the newly created ministry of physical education and the presidium of the ministerial council, there exist 12 ministries; there exist also central offices, either independent of the ministries or under them. Most matters are settled in the lower branches of the minis-

tries on the basis of decentralization. The laws of 1922 and of June 19, 1929, provide for communal administration, the backbone of the whole system. The *ban* (prefect) takes care of the economic, cultural, financial, and administrative problems of his province, and is fundamentally under the ministry of the interior, though other ministries are also concerned. The professional *referents* (subsidiary officials) are under the ministries concerned, but get their instructions through the *ban*. The appeals from the decisions of the subprefect cannot go further than to the prefect, unless a complaint is made to the administrative courts. The Vidovdan constitution of 1921 divided the country into special regions, based on the constitutional provision that the division should be "according to natural, social and economic conditions," but this principle was modified by the constitution itself in two points: the new regions could have only less than 800,000 inhabitants and the Bosnia-Herzegovinian territory was to be preserved. The decree of Apr. 26, 1922, divided the country into 33 regions. On Oct. 3, 1929, the country, with the exception of Belgrade, was divided into 9 specific regions. The new system was characterized by concentration of agenda, abolition of special state administrative offices, and centralization of administration under the prefect. The distance between the large territorial regions and the self-administrative offices is bridged by the district inspectorates, 22 in all, with the following competence: to supervise public safety; to supervise administrative offices and organs of the communal administration; instructions and suggestions to the communal administration. The regions are divided into districts (338 today). There is no unification of communal law. Belgrade with the cities of Zemun and Pančev forms a special administrative district. In large cities exist special police offices, which take over a part of the activities of communal administration.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21793. LIVINGSTON, W. ROSS. Responsible government in Nova Scotia. *Univ. Iowa Studies. Studies Soc. Sci.* 9 (1) Apr. 1, 1930: pp. 280.

21794. MANNY, THEODORE B. Rural areas for rural government. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (8) Aug. 1932: 481-483.—The privilege of local self-government should be available only to areas whose civic consciousness is active, whose economic and social interests are well unified, and whose economic resources are sufficient to finance effective local self-government without excessive taxation. Each state should be responsible for the performance or the supervision of certain generally accepted governmental functions in a minimum way throughout all parts of the state regardless of local financial resources to pay for them. Such units of local self-government as are provided, both urban and rural, should be allowed to administer as much of the state-determined policies within their areas as possible with adequate state supervision. Many governmental services and facilities for farm people, as well as many economic and social agencies and institutions of non-governmental character, could be provided more effectively by centering them in the farmers' market towns. Counties should be given over entirely to the administration of state-determined policies, and all powers of local self-government should reside in various classes of incorporated places.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21795. MINSHULL, F. The departmental organization of the work of local authorities. *Pub. Admin.* 7 (3) Jul. 1929: 296-311.

21796. MOLOTOV, V. МОЛОТОВ, В. Перевыборы и перестройка советов. [The reelection and reorganization of the Soviets.] *Большевик (Bol'shevik.)* (3) Feb. 15, 1931: 10-26.—In order to cope with the problems of the reconstruction period, reorganization in the administrative units, particularly the local Soviets, is

urged. The Soviet of Work and Defense should be re-organized into a militant organ for industrial leadership, of which Comrade Stalin is to be a member, and a new control unit, the commission of execution, should be created. The function of such a control unit would be to check the decisions of the Communist party and the Soviet of People's Commissars so as to bring about greater centralization among the administrative units and greater solidarity between the Soviets and the masses.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

21797. NÜSSELE, FRIEDRICH. Die administrative Einteilung des unteren und mittleren württembergischen Neckargebietes. [The administrative division of the lower and middle Neckar districts of Württemberg.] *Stuttgarter Geog. Studien.* Ser A (20-21) 1930: pp. 238.

21798. PORTER, KIRK H. County government and state centralization. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (8) Aug. 1932: 489-492.—In connection with nearly every one of the present county functions there is some important role for a state administrative agency to perform. County consolidation is most impracticable since it would involve political disruptions little short of revolutionary. Objection to a full-fledged or genuine county manager lies in the fact that he would stand between the professional officers and the respective state departments with which they ought to be associated. If the county manager is strictly limited so that he becomes chiefly a "staff" officer, and not a chief executive, there is much to be said for the creation of the office. A moderate degree of centralization obviously would greatly facilitate needed adjustments.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21799. RAAB, FRIEDRICH. Die Vorschläge des Reichsparkkommissars zur Reform der Forstverwaltungen der Länder Thüringen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Hessen und Württemberg. [Proposals of the Reich park commission for the reform of forest administration of Thuringia, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Hessen, and Württemberg.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 81 (11) 1930: 591-622.

21800. RENARD, SUSANNE. Les grandes unités administratives en Italie. [The large administrative units in Italy.] *Vie Urbaine.* 7 (34) 1928: 1166-1171.

21801. ROBERTS, HOWARD J. R. The professional expert and administrative control. *Pub. Admin.* 7 (3) Jul. 1929: 252-259.

21802. ROBSON, F. Labour-saving in clerical work. *Pub. Admin.* 7 (3) Jul. 1929: 278-295.

21803. ROCHE, GEORGE S. Executive control of independent officials in Washington. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (7) Jul. 1932: 466-467.—Through the director of efficiency, whom he can remove at will, the governor of Washington can order such investigations of practices and financial transactions of any state office as he thinks advisable. The cost of the investigation must be defrayed by the office investigated from its appropriations for services. There is reason to believe that a considerable number of the 270 audits and investigations made by the department of efficiency since 1921 were for political purposes. As an emergency weapon in the hands of the governor, this procedure is of definite value, but it is hardly to be recommended as an every day instrument with which to extend the governor's control.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21804. SCHMIDT, RICHARD. Die Bürokratisierung des modernen England und ihre Bedeutung für das heutige deutsche Behördensystem. [The meaning of the bureaucratizing of modern England for the present-day administrative system of Germany.] *Abhandl. d. Philos.-Hist. Kl. d. Sächsischen Akad. d. Wissensch.* 42 (2) 1931: pp. 43.

21805. SIMON, ERNEST. The practical working of city government in England. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (3)

Jul. 1932: 278-283.—The English council is, by comparison with councils abroad, a leaderless mob of amateurs. But it works moderately well because, first, it is customary to appoint officials who are competent, honest and fairly well paid; second, by tradition almost all work of the council is done by committees which, with their chairmen and whole-time paid officials, resemble boards of directors. These committees are usually equal in efficiency to the management of private enterprise. Their great fault is to interfere in the detail of administration. The weakest point in the system is the failure to concentrate responsibility and the lack of competent and well defined leadership. The number of members of a council should be limited to 50. The work should be delegated, as in Birmingham, to committees, which would have full responsibility for carrying it out. The town clerk should be head of the entire administration, with power of supervision and appointment and promotion of officials.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

21806. SNOW, WILLIAM F. Relations of police and health officials to the problems of prostitution and the venereal diseases. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18 (6) Jun. 1932: 340-344.—The consensus of opinion has been that complete separation should be made between the functions of the legal and the health divisions of governmental administration in relation to the problems of prostitution and the venereal diseases; the legal function being the control of prostitution, and the health function the control of venereal disease.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

21807. STAMP, JOSIAH. Departmentalism and efficiency. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (3) Jul. 1932: 220-231.—The old single principle of departmental autonomy plus permanent specialized service departments is no longer adequate for all purposes; a new type of auxiliary control, criticism, and *ad hoc* special service as an addition to that principle is now justified.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

21808. STUDENSKY, PAUL. L'adaptation de l'administration aux besoins régionaux aux États-Unis. [Adaptation of administration to regional needs in the United States.] *Vie Urbaine.* 8 (3) May 15, 1930: 199-215.

21809. SWAN, HERBERT S. What is the matter with city planning? *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (3) Aug. 1932: 248-260.—Municipal decentralization is a major limitation upon the planning of urban areas. Past attempts at promoting the integration of urban areas have included municipal consolidation; extra-territorial control, particularly with reference to land subdivision; regional planning; and new overlapping political areas. All these are but makeshifts. A suggested program for controlling urban areas includes compulsory planning with a central state planning board to supervise the preparation and adoption of local plans; an integration of political jurisdictions and planned areas; power for the property owner to require detailed city planning in his vicinity as a condition precedent to the development of his property; guarantee of the plan by the authorization of city loans or acquisitions of property only for projects which are in harmony with the plan; outlawry of piecemeal planning; and mandatory appropriations for city planning.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

21810. TIRTOKOESOEMO, ISKANDAR. Ontstaan, ontwikkeling der desa, de inlandsche gemeente-ordonnantie, de regentschaps-ordonnantie, de noodig geachte wijzigingen. [Origin and development of the native village in Netherlands India, the native municipality ordinance, the regency ordinance, the modifications considered necessary.] *Mededeel. Bijlage v. Locale Belangen.* (93) 1932: 1-10.—In consequence of the government reform of 1922 the native village was taken into the new governmental system and made subordinate to the regency council. In former years the regent was the real head of the natives and had a direct

contact with the population. The relations in the regency have changed considerably with the institution of a council. It may be preferable to give the power of the regency council as regards the administration of the native village back to the regents. With the present regulation the autonomy of the village cannot remain unimpaired.—*Cecile Rothe*.

21811. TRULL, EDNA. The administration of regulatory inspectional services. *Pub. Management*. 14 (8) Aug. 1932: 254-259.—Regulatory inspectional services cost American cities about 42 cents per capita annually. They include the enforcement of municipal regulations regarding pure milk, meat, and other foods; general sanitation; building safety; honest weights and measures; abatement of the smoke nuisance; and fire prevention. The importance of these services is little appreciated and inspectional standards are not well established. In most cities the efficiency of these services has not kept pace with general administration. They should be coordinated and in some instances unified. Performance standards should be worked out by comparison of cities. Training standards for inspectors can be raised.—*Milton V. Smith*.

21812. UNSIGNED. Recapture revived. *Yale Law J.* 41 (3) Jan. 1932: 425-431.—The recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in increasing rates on certain commodities was an adroit stroke of administrative diplomacy. It was a revival of the recapture provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920. The experience of 12 years, however, has conclusively demonstrated the inability of such an expedient to accomplish the desired results. The most significant aspect is the fact that it represents a constructive and ingenious move on the part of the commission at a time when such moves are peculiarly within the province of railroads.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

21813. VAILE, GERTRUDE. Local relief administration. *Minnesota Munic.* 17 (6) Jun. 1932: 340-342.—The township and village are units too small for effective welfare administration.—*W. R. Maddox*.

21814. WAPPES. Die Vorschläge des Reichsparkommissars zur Reform von Forstverwaltungen. [Recommendations of the Reich Economy Commissioner for reform of the forest administrations.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 83 (6) Jun. 1932: 329-353.—A discussion of the proposals for economy in the forest services of several German states. Recommendations for decentralization and increase of responsibility of local officers in matters of detail are approved, as are suggestions for rationalization, so far as tools and working methods are concerned. It is not desirable to curtail inspection from the central offices, to reduce their technical personnel, nor to enlarge the size of administrative units.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

21815. WILSON, O. W. Controlling police investigations through a follow-up system. *Pub. Management*. 14 (6) Jun. 1932: 189-193.—Because complaints received by the police require investigation and report, a carefully planned and executed control or follow-up system is essential. For this purpose a department needs a special follow-up officer, who will act as a diagnostician.—*Milton V. Smith*.

PERSONNEL

21816. AHRENDTS. Vom neuen Dienststrafrecht. [The new disciplinary procedure (Prussia).] *Beamten-Jahrb.* 18 (7) Jul. 1931: 359-371.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

21817. FINER, HERMAN. Some notes on the German municipal civil service. *Pub. Admin.* 7 (2) Apr. 1929: 159-165.

21818. HALL, ALBERT H. Training municipal officials in New York state. *Pub. Management*. 14 (6) Jul. 1932: 219-222.—The New York Conference of Mayors inaugurated the six-year systematic training

program for over 12,000 municipal officials in the state. The plan is financed by the Spelman Fund of New York City. Training schools are usually held in cooperation with the state government, associations of municipal officials, and various national associations interested in local government. Instructors are selected with great care. All lectures are informal and tend to discussion. Experience is indicating where improvements can be made.—*Milton V. Smith*.

21819. LARKIN, SYDNEY, and RALPH, H. R. The essentials of an efficient promotion system. *Pub. Admin.* 7 (2) Apr. 1929: 143-152.

21820. MULERT, O. Training and examinations of municipal officials in Prussia. *Pub. Admin.* 7 (2) Apr. 1929: 153-158.

21821. SMYTH, D. The essentials of an efficient promotion system. *Pub. Admin.* 7 (2) Apr. 1929: 133-142.

21822. STOWELL, ELLERY C. The Moses-Linthicum Act on the Foreign Service. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 25 (3) Jul. 1931: 516-520.

21823. UNSIGNED. The Institute's evidence to the Royal Commission on the civil service. *Human Factor*. 6 (6) Jun. 1932: 209-215.

21824. WOLFF, DAVID. Salaries and conditions of employment of police forces in 245 cities in the United States and Canada. *Munic. Admin. Service, Stat. Ser.* #7. 1932: pp. 22.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

21825. AUGER, TRACY B. Delinquent taxes a blessing—believe it or not. *Michigan Munic. Rev.* 5 (8) Aug. 1932: 117-119.—In the use by cities of tax abandoned lands returned to them lies their greatest hope of profit. Every parcel of land that the city uses is withdrawn from the surplus that keeps land values down; every parcel that it uses to make itself a better place to live in increases the demand for its excess lots and forces values up. A careful survey should be made to determine those lots which are suitable for present or future public use, the remainder to be held and placed upon the market judiciously or offered at favorable terms to new industries or institutions.—*W. R. Maddox*.

21826. BALLINGER, R. A. The receipts and expenditures of Virginia counties. *Virginia Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #282. 1931: pp. 32.—The annual per capita receipts of about 50% of the counties during the period studied (1923-28) were between \$10 and \$16. Nearly 50% of the receipts were used for school purposes and about 25% for roads and bridges. Only about half of the total receipts were secured from county taxes, the remainder coming from the state in the form of aid chiefly for schools. Most counties with relatively high per capita receipts secured a smaller proportion from state aid than did counties with low per capita receipts. Of the county tax levies, about 44% were for school purposes and about 21% each for general county functions and for roads and bridges. About two-thirds of all county taxes were levied on real estate. The annual per capita county taxes during the period ranged from \$4 to \$11 in about four-fifths of the counties.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

21827. BAUMES, HAROLD I. Portsmouth's tax installment plan. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (7) Jul. 1932: 420-421.—In Portsmouth, Virginia, the opportunity is extended to all taxpayers to pay their taxes in advance in weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, or semi-annual installments, the deposits receiving interest at the rate of 6%. It is estimated that if all real estate taxes in the city were paid in advance, a refund in interest would be possible which would be equivalent to a tax reduction of approximately 8.5 cents per \$100 of assessed valuations.—*W. R. Maddox*.

21828. BIELSA, RAFAEL. *Autonomía del derecho financiero.* [Independence of fiscal law.] *Rev. de la Facul. de Ciencias Econ. Comerciales y Pol. Univ. Nacional de Litoral.* 2(2) Apr.—Jun. 1932: 345-368.—The state touches norms, principles, and institutions in finance law at three points: the taxing power of the legislature; financial and tax administration, including regulations and orders; fiscal jurisdiction in ordinary or special courts. In Italy there is a recent fiscal penal law with regard to delinquencies and evasion of taxation. Thus the science of state finance develops penal as well as administrative sanctions.—*E. Cole.*

21829. BLECK, H. B. City planning in the state of Illinois. *Illinois Munic. Rev.* 11(9) Sep. 1932: 174-177, 182.—State enabling laws are favorable to city planning, but cities, especially those of 25,000 to 50,000 population, are unable to realize the full benefits through lack of financial powers to carry out the street plans without placing additional burdens on taxable property. Increased distribution to cities of funds derived from gasoline taxation is desirable for this purpose.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21830. BUCKLEY, HOMER W. A suggested solution to the business license ordinance problem. *Western City.* 8(6) Jun. 1932: 21-23.—Valid principles are the following: (1) all retailers to pay alike; (2) professional men to be separately classified; and (3) manufacturers to be given a preference. A percentage of gross income would be the best method of assessing the license tax, but since figures are difficult to ascertain it seems advisable to set a per capita charge on the average daily number of persons employed. In the case of professional men certain gross income brackets can be established and the payer asked to certify in which one he belongs.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

21831. BURN, RICHARD. Recent rent and revenue policy in the United Provinces. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 80 (4148) May 20, 1932: 659-672.—Land revenue is still the most important item in a provincial budget and the division of the produce of the soil fairly between those entitled to share in it is still one of the greatest problems of the administrator. In the United Provinces there are three parties to consider, the government, the landlord, and the tenant. The troubled history of the subject is traced. The most notable recent changes in the settlement law have been the reduction of the proportion of net assets taken as land revenue from 50% to 40% and the extension of the normal period of settlement from 30 to 40 years. Proprietary cultivation is treated more leniently than tenant land. In the spring of 1931 it was realized that prices, which had remained fairly stable from 1924 to 1928 and had then fallen in sympathy with world prices, were not going to recover in the near future. Rents could obviously not be paid. The rents of statutory tenants were compared with those of non-occupancy tenants in 1915, and were reduced by a percentage thus obtained. The problem of remission of revenue was even more difficult. A variety of methods was considered. The final result was a remission of 73 lakhs (40% of the reduced assets of each district), plus 37 lakhs, in order to help cultivating proprietors and to give greater relief in districts where rents had been largely remitted and settlement made a considerable time before.—*M. M. Heald.*

21832. BURNS, JOSEPH W. Taxation of federal and state instrumentalities. *Tax Mag.* 10(6) Jun. 1932: 208-210; 231-232.—The decisions rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court during the past term in taxation cases seem to indicate a reversal of opinion which now favors the government rather than the taxpayer. Established doctrines have been overruled, and one of the most important is in regard to taxation of federal and state instrumentalities. There seems to be no longer any substantial reason for exempting employees of one

government from their share of the expenses of carrying on another government from which they derive protection. There is a difference between a tax on a national bank and one upon all citizens earning a certain income annually.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21833. CLAIRE, GUY S. Municipal franchises in Oregon and comparative revenues. *Western City.* 8(6) Jun. 1932: 14-15.—The results of a questionnaire sent to 52 Oregon cities to ascertain their practices relative to securing franchise fees and concessions from public utility companies indicate that a very small percentage are receiving such fees and concessions. The larger cities have been more successful in securing remuneration than the smaller. A chart shows the situation as respects the ten largest municipalities in detail.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

21834. CORNICK, PHILIP H. Looking ahead at municipal revenues. *Pub. Management.* 14(6) Jul. 1932: 213-216.—On the basis of past experience assessed valuation of real estate will inevitably decrease. If assessors are laggard in taking this step, the courts will eventually do it for them. Whether the aggregate assessed valuations of buildings in competently assessed cities will decline, depends on whether enough new buildings are erected to offset the decline of valuation placed on existing buildings. Speculative land values are and will continue to decline as shown by delinquent taxes. Municipalities are going to have to reduce expenditures to fit reduced revenues. This requires prudence and planning. For this there are excellent studies on budgeting and borrowing to aid municipal officials.—*Milton V. Smith.*

21835. FRYE, T. D. Accounting and office procedure of the Pennsylvania department of highways. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Jun. 15, 1932: 1397-1405.—*J. C. Gibson.*

21836. FUSELLI, E. Financing town planning in Italy. *Town Planning Rev.* 15(1) Jun. 1932: 15-23.—The patrimonial estates, never under the control of the towns, have been an obstacle in extending plans to suburban districts; therefore most planning has been confined to the central part of each city. A thorough law for town planning is now being drafted. The 1931 statutes for Milan and Rome provide a general program of slow growth and a particular program for limited zones. Recent orders protecting private property have been sponsored by the institute for cooperation of property owners. The general state program involves creation of rural districts, regulation of land property, and repopulation of country districts. State financial control comes from the regular tax allocation and from special temporary fiscal relief. The state finances railroads, harbors, canals, highways, administrative buildings, and military buildings. In some cases the state aids the local area by exempting certain enterprises from taxation,—such as workmen's houses. The development of public parks and the preservation of historical and artistic features of the city are frequently undertaken by aid of large insurance and banking interests.—*E. Cole.*

21837. GRAHAM, GEORGE ADAMS. Special assessments in Detroit. *Univ. Illinois Studies in the Soc. Sci.* 17(3-4) Dec. 1929: pp. 318.

21838. HALLGREN, MAURITZ A. The Milwaukee miracle. *Nation* (N. Y.). 135(3497) Jun. 13, 1932: 28-29.—Most of the free and unexpected publicity that came to the socialist administration of Milwaukee last winter was based on the supposed existence of a \$3,000,000 cash surplus in the city treasury at the end of the last fiscal year. While the socialists have given Milwaukee good government, the much publicized "cash surplus" did not represent savings from current revenues, but merely unused proceeds from two bond issues. The bonds were sold long ago to finance

projects which have been held up by legal and political controversies.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

21839. HARDING, T. SWANN. Four billion dollar servant. *No. Amer. Rev.* 234 (1) Jul. 1932: 82-89.—A clear and forceful refutation of the position of those who demand scientific and technical service of government and then bewail its cost. It is based upon an imposing array of statistics on federal expenditures.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

21840. HART, H. M. J. De personeelsuitgaven van het land. [The personnel expenditures of the government.] *Koloniale Studien.* 16 (3) Jun. 1932: 312-335.—The personnel expenditures of the Dutch East Indian government were 21,000,000 florins in 1871, 37,000,000 florins in 1900, 96,000,000 florins in 1917 and 224,000,000 florins in 1928. The ordinary expenditures of the government since 1928 have amounted to slightly over 500,000,000 florins yearly. The number of Europeans in the civil service increased from 6,537 in 1898 to 15,983 in 1929, while the total number, including the personnel of the army and navy, increased from 153,795 to 212,386 in 1928. The increase in personnel expenditures is due not alone to the increased number of civil servants, but also to a raising of the salary level.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

21841. HART, WILLIAM. Local government expenditure and the crisis. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (657) Nov. 1931: 559-569.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

21842. HYMAN, ARTHUR B. New trials and re-hearings in the Board of Tax Appeals. *Tax Mag.* 10 (9) Sep. 1932: 321-324, 354.—The act which creates the board defines it as an independent agency in the executive branch of the government, but grants no power to reconsider a determination once finally reached to grant a new trial either for errors of law or fact committed, or upon the ground of newly discovered evidence. Its jurisdiction is limited to the determination of whether there is a deficiency in tax or has been an overpayment. It is therefore without power to proceed further except by command of the statute. The inference seems to be that the power to review, reverse, and to grant new trials was intentionally withheld from the board.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21843. JOHNSON, C. D. Some financial aspects of the reconstruction of local government. *Pub. Admin.* 7 (2) Apr. 1929: 166-185.

21844. KOLTERMANN, FRANZ. Finanzausgleich als Problem der Finanzgesetzgebung des Reichs nach dem Kriege. [Budget balancing as a problem of financial legislation in post-war Germany.] *Greifswalder Staatswissenschaftl. Abhandl.* 45 1931: pp. 137.

21845. McALISTER, S. B. The fee system as a method of compensation for the Texas county officials. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 13 (1) Jun. 1932: 24-33.—The fee system in Texas is apparently based on constitutional clauses which are vague, but was really originated by legislative enactments and could be destroyed by the same process. A legislative investigation of the system in 1929 revealed many faults, such as improper accounting, staggering sums to officials in populous counties, private collection of interest on funds belonging to the state or to counties, and fraud in the collection of delinquent taxes. This condition led to the enactment of the Maximum Fee Bill of 1931, which limited the amounts that officials could receive in any one year. The law tends to raise the average compensation of county officials, with an average corresponding loss to counties, and in some cases it does not give the greatest pay for those who do the most work. It should be amended.—*J. A. Rickard.*

21846. McCURDY, B. C. A financing plan for county highways. *Amer. City.* 46 (6) Jun. 1932: 9.—With the number of miles of road in the county and the density of population as a guide, the counties should be

permitted to designate mileage which would serve as a basis for the allotment of a portion of gasoline tax revenues to the counties for highway purposes.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21847. MacDONALD, T. H. Report of Committee on Highway Finance. *Proc. 11th Ann. Meeting Highway Res. Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 10-11, 1931.* 1932: 23-35.

21848. McKINLEY, CHARLES. Oregon flirts with the Indiana plan. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (6) Jun. 1932: 354-356.—The Oregon Taxpayers Equalization and Conservation League, a committee appointed by the governor in 1931, recommended (1) a special session of the legislature to consider tax reform, (2) the vesting of authority in the state tax commission, acting jointly with county commissions (to be formed), to control the budgets, tax levies and expenditures of all local agencies, (3) reduction of the automobile license tax and increase of the gasoline tax, (4) a 20% reduction of expenditures by all local tax levying bodies. No action was taken toward modernizing city and county government. The League was successful in obtaining reductions in government expenditures by local agencies to the extent of an average of 6%.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21849. MANNEN, LYNDEN. Survey of municipal budgets. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 6 (8) Aug. 1932: 172-174.—Brief outline of methods of tax reduction in Oklahoma cities.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

21850. MANTEL, ARMAND. La culture intellectuelle et la crise économique de la Hongrie. [Intellectual development and the economic crisis of Hungary.] *Rev. Universitaire (Paris).* 41 (6) Jun. 1932: 24-31.—With the economic crisis of 1931 and the fall of the Bethlen cabinet the successor government found that, for a ten year period, the expenses of most departments had exceeded the budget voted by the parliament. The department of public instruction was found to have been one of the most favored, but most of these expenditures corresponded with actual needs and could not have been avoided, since the peace treaty had assigned more than half of the Hungarian schools of all grades to the succession states. The Bethlen government may be criticized for advancing too rapidly; however, the Hungarians believed that a strong program of educational development would be a means of restoring political and economic order.—*George G. Horr.*

21851. MAÑUESCO, GABRIEL. La ley de administración y de contabilidad y sus modificaciones. [The law of administration and of accountancy and its modifications.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 30 (89) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 45-67.

21852. MERRIAM, CHARLES E. Reducing government costs. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 6 (6) Jun. 1932: 128-130; (7) Jul. 1932: 151-153.—A plea for real economy instead of the mere curtailing of governmental functions.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

21853. NOWICKI, A. L. Financing sewerage works by service charges. *Minnesota Munic.* 17 (6) Jun. 1932: 328-332.—A survey of the laws and practices in 14 states permitting the use of this method of financing sewerage works, with conclusions as to the types of rate schedules available.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21854. PEREZ CUBILLAS, JOSE. Las influencias francesa e inglesa en nuestra legislación fiscal. [French and English influences on Cuban fiscal legislation.] *Rev. de la Univ. de la Habana.* 4 (4) Apr. 1930: 20-32; 5 (5) May 1930: 9-20.—A survey of texts, constitutions, ordinary laws, and administrative regulations, with the conclusion that financial provisions, particularly with regard to budget procedure, are taken from England, which has also influenced France and the U. S., a fortunate result, for it has the most scientific and logical procedure in existence.—*E. Cole.*

21855. PIN-FANG. The future of China's finance. *Pacific Affairs*. 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 35-41.—Sound government finance is perhaps even more necessary in China than in other countries, for she requires foreign capital, which is not likely to be attracted there unless China as a nation is able to maintain a balanced budget and to improve her credit standing abroad. Besides military expenses, amounting to a third of all expenditures, and loan service requirements the Chinese government spends about \$200,000,000 a year for administrative and miscellaneous purposes, of which amount very little, if any, has been devoted to constructive projects that would aid the economic growth of the country. The principal sources of revenue are customs, salt, consolidated taxes, and other small miscellaneous revenues. The combined total of the revenues now amounts to about \$600,000,000 a year, the total expenditures to \$900,000,000.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

21856. PISTORIUS, THEODOR von. Gemeinde-finanzen und Steuern. [Local finances and taxes (Württemberg).] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft*. 90 (3) 1931: 561-581.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

21857. RAO, HANUMANTHA C. V. Indian finances. *Calcutta Rev.* 42 (2) Feb. 1932: 213-231.—The military expenditure of the English government of India consumes over 62% of the income of the country. The cost of militarism in recent years has risen more rapidly in India than in any other part of the empire. Indian leaders of all shades of opinion have united in asserting that a vast proportion of Indian military expenditure is incurred for the entirely extraneous purpose of British imperial defense. Just at this moment the British parliament has charged India with £13,000,000 as India's share toward the payment of the late World War.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

21858. RÉPACI, F. A. Il costo della burocrazia dello stato. [The cost of the nation's bureaucracy.] *Riforma Soc.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 259-290.—Reviews the data appearing in the last issue of the quarterly supplement of the official gazette, compiled by the accounting bureau of the ministry of finance on the number and cost of officeholders. The information contained in this supplement is not complete in that it does not take into account many of the autonomous bodies which receive state subsidies.—*S. E. Scalia.*

21859. RIDLEY, CLARENCE E. Bankers' viewpoint vs. public needs. *Amer. City*. 46 (6) Jun. 1932: 91.—The recommendation that all public improvement programs to be financed by bonds be discontinued is too broad and should be applied only where (1) the improvements are not justified, (2) the city's debt thus augmented would be a menace to its financial stability, (3) the city is already in financial difficulties, or (4) interest costs are so high that some postponement is advisable. The present situation shows that some method of discrimination between good and bad municipal bonds is needed; that stricter debt laws are wanted for the protection of future credit; that credit should be extended where justified, and that principles such as Hart advocates should be followed in return for the extension of such credit. (See entry 4: 18978.)—*W. R. Maddox.*

21860. RIGHTOR, C. E. The bonded debt of 289 cities as at January 1, 1932. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (6) Jun. 1932: 364-375.—The tenth annual tabulation of city debt includes the total gross bonded indebtedness of 273 cities in the United States and 16 cities in Canada. The data is presented in the same manner as in previous tabulations.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21861. ROCHE, ALFRED E. Cost accounting for street sanitation in Troy, N. Y. *Amer. City*. 47 (1) Jul. 1932: 39-40.—The first report of the operation of the uniform cost accounting system installed by the committee on uniform street sanitation records. (Tables.)—*W. R. Maddox.*

21862. SCHOLTE, G. Eenige opmerkingen over gemiddeld volksinkomen en gemiddeld salaris der ambtenaren. [Observations on the average income of the people and the average salaries of officials.] *Koloniale Studien*. 16 (3) Jun. 1932: 336-347.—A comparison of income tax returns with the salaries of government employees indicates that the salary of Indonesian employees is over twice as high as the average income of Indonesians in private occupations.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

21863. SCHULMAN, WALTER H. Litigation prospects under the new federal tax law. *Tax Mag.* 10 (7) Jul. 1932: 241-242, 267-268.—During the depression much litigation has arisen in an attempt to save taxes. This has been in protests before the Bureau of Internal Revenue, appeals to the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals, and suits in the federal courts. Basically the new law remains the same, though it does attempt to make many clarifications; in many of these there will arise a source of litigation.—*M. H. Hunter.*

21864. STONE, HAROLD A. Eliminating municipal wastes. *Tax Digest*. 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 57-61.

21865. SWAN, HERBERT S. Carrying out a constructive city plan. *Pub. Management*. 14 (6) Jun. 1932: 185-188.—A fast growing community with rapidly increasing values should adhere more strictly to a pay-as-you-go policy for planning than a mature and stabilized community. A heavier annual charge to the taxpayer is less burdensome where land values are mounting than where they have passed their peak. Moreover, heavier taxation tends to moderate the inflation of values in a boom town. The main features of a city plan comprehensively financed are outlined.—*Milton V. Smith.*

21866. UNSIGNED. Collect ground rent instead of taxes. *Amer. City*. 47 (1) Jul. 1932: 59-60.—The article consists of excerpts from the report of a special committee of the American Institute of Architects, submitted at the annual meeting in Washington, D.C., Apr. 27, 1932. If a natural and healthy improvement in architecture is to come, double payment in rent and taxes must cease; a legal stop must be made to private appropriation of public values, and public confiscation of private wealth; the public rent must be used for public purposes, and private wealth left inviolate for private purposes; rent must be collected for government revenue, and taxation of whatsoever sort must be abolished.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21867. UNSIGNED. How sound is this clamor for salvation by budget-balancing? *Amer. City*. 46 (6) Jun. 1932: 5.—The essential distinction in a program of public works is its service-producing and not its direct income-producing character. Discarded labor-saving equipment in order to produce more employment is a waste of tax funds.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21868. UNSIGNED. Kassenprüfungen—Auszug aus dem Muster einer allgemeinen Kassenordnung für die deutschen Städte. [Treasury audits—extract from the model law for a general treasury ordinance for German cities.] *Betriebswirtschaft*. 25 (8) Aug. 1932: 189-191.

21869. WAGER, PAUL W. Financing governmental services in rural areas. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (8) Aug. 1932: 473-476.—Unable or unwilling to make necessary fundamental local adjustments, local governments have sought relief through state and federal subsidies. A subsidy is destructive both to economy of administration and democratic government. It would be better to transfer to the state those functions which are essentially a state responsibility and to adopt a rational scheme of joint support for those which serve both the state and the locality. There is need of a new concept of what is local and what is self-government.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21870. WALLERSTEIN, MORTON L. What local officials think of state financial control. *Natl. Munic.*

Rev. 21 (9) Sep. 1932: 557-559.—The local official feels that local government, being closer to the people and a smaller unit susceptible to greater vigilance, will be more economical and more efficient without interference by some outside unit of the state. Given broader powers, elimination of legislative interference, and freedom from political pressure, cities will be well governed.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21871. WARING, F. H. Sewer rental in Ohio. *Minnesota Munic.* 17 (8) Aug. 1932: 397-403.—Twenty-one Ohio municipalities, ranging in population from 597 to 200,982, finance sewerage and sewage disposal maintenance and operation costs by means of the sewer rental plan, which provides the best means of financing these costs. A definite enabling act is a wise provision. While it is possible, under such a plan, to include in the charges an amount to enable the retirement of sinking fund charges on bonded indebtedness for the construction of main sewerage and sewage disposal works, it seems best that the financing be limited to the maintenance and operating costs only.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21872. XXX. Le revenu national de l'U.R.S.S. [The national revenue of the USSR.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150 (447) Feb. 10, 1932: 132-140.

JUSTICE PRINCIPLES

21873. ADAMS, G. W. The self-governing bar. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (3) Jun. 1932: 470-482.—The days of the old voluntary bar association are rapidly passing. It is giving way to a new type of association regulated by the state. The new bar is requiring of its members higher standards of professional and civic conduct. Its administration is in the hands of lawyers.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

21874. ADLER, N. The early treatment of young offenders. *Contemp. Rev.* 142 (800) Aug. 1932: 197-205.—A review of the progress made by the Children and Young Persons Act (1932) over the Probation of Offenders Act (1907) and Children Act (1908). The age of criminal responsibility is raised to 8, juvenile court jurisdiction is raised to 17, and a new machinery for constitution of the courts from a panel of specially qualified justices is set up. Thus, though the reforms do not go as far as many would like (e.g., as to age limit), and the House of Lords insisted on the retention in the statute of birching, the reforms if sympathetically carried out as to procedure, investigation, and educational policy will make further progress possible in the near future.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

21875. BARÉ, A. La mise à la disposition du gouvernement des récidivistes et délinquants d'habitude. [Governmental provisions for recidivists and habitual delinquents.] *Écrou.* 13 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 43-51.—Art. 27 of the Belgian law of Apr. 9, 1930, provides that recidivists and habitual delinquents at the expiration of their ordinary penal sentence shall be interred, if there is cause, in an institution designated by the state. The outlook for reform is dark if judged by foreign experience; since 1908 Camp-Hill Penitentiary on the Isle of Wight has received habitual delinquents after the expiration of their punishment, and of 174 liberations during a period of 10 years, there were 125 recidivists within 12 months of their liberation.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

21876. BELTRÁN, JUAN RAMÓN. La responsabilidad de los toxicomanos. [The responsibility of drug addicts.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 19 (110) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 192-195.—The special commission in Argentina charged to draw up a statute on criminal tendency suggests that all those who commit crimes due to psychic abnormalities or drugs should be committed to special institutions for indeterminate

periods not to exceed one half the maximum term for such offenses, or 20 years, in case the maximum is life sentence. Judicial authority may subsequently modify this if necessary and send the cases to penal establishments. This makes the whole question clear cut and definite. Until such provisions are incorporated into the legal code the solution of the problem is left to the judgment of the court.—*Jessie Bernard.*

21877. BENEDETTI, LIONELLO de. Il diritto penitenziario e la riforma dei penitenziari militari in Italia. [Penitentiary law and the reform of military penitentiaries in Italy.] *Riv. di Diritto Penitent., Studi Teorici e Pratici.* 3 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 549-568.—There is pressing need for a reform of the present military penitentiary system which, established almost 160 years ago, does not suit the present conception of justice. The principles of productive work and of preventing depression should be adopted. Military prisons, even though administered by the war office and governed by military persons, should be subjected to periodical inspections by the director general of the institutions of prevention and punishment.—*Riv. di Diritto Penitent. Studi Teorici e Pratici.*

21878. BOESECKE, M. Berichte zweier schweizer Strafanstalten. [A report of two Swiss prisons.] *Monatschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 484-490.—Each of the 25 Swiss cantons has its own form of penal administration. By issuing a general report of each canton a general view of the entire Swiss prison scheme is made possible. Two of these reports are the basis of the description of the penal institution Lenzburg, in Aargau, and of Witzwil in Bern. A cross-section of the activities and underlying penal theory of the two institutions is presented.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

21879. BORCHARD, E. M. Convicting the innocent. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (7) Jul. 1932: 440-444.

21880. BUSTAMANTE, ANTONIO S. de; ALOISI AMMOUN, FOUAD. Rapports présentés au III^e Congrès International de Droit Pénal. Compétence universelle. [Reports presented to the 3rd International Congress of Penal Law. Universal competence.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 8 (4) 1931: 295-331.—In answer to the question "for what misdemeanors should the competence of courts be universally recognized," in the trial of criminals, the three reports outline certain criminal acts which might be classified as international offenses.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21881. BUZEA, N. Règle de droit pénal et ses applications extraterritoriales. [Penal law and its extraterritorial applications.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 8 (2) 1931: 125-146.—Internationalization of justice would respect the rights and liberty of the individual and of sovereign states, and is the only way to combat crime successfully.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21882. CERULLI, ENRICO. Il nuovo codice penale etiopico. [The new penal code of Abyssinia.] *Oriente Moderno.* 12 (8) Aug. 1932: 392-405.—This is a very interesting attempt to systematize the customs and traditions of Abyssinia into a workable code. The Siamese penal code was used as a model.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

21883. COLL, JORGE E. Legislacion y tribunales para menores. [Legislation and juvenile courts.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 19 (112-114) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 387-397.—In Argentina there has been a steady improvement in the legal treatment of children since 1919 when the civil code was amended in this respect. Legal adoption and the concept of the crime of family desertion are concepts still needed. Children should be classified, according to the treatment they require, into three general groups: (1) the materially abandoned; (2) the morally abandoned; and (3) those in moral danger. Judges should be allowed more leeway in dealing with

children 14 to 18 years of age. A national board of child welfare is needed.—*Jessie Bernard.*

21884. CORNIL, LÉON. Les avocats et la loi de défense sociale. [The barrister and the social defense law.] *Rev. de Droit Pénal et de Criminol.* 12 (1) Jan. 1932: 4-28.—A discussion of the social defense law of Apr. 9, 1930. In practice the social defense theory is not at all different from the old punishment philosophy. The regulations regarding recidivists have had the same effect as more severe punishments upon hardened criminals. The laws regarding criminals who show mental abnormalities are criticized for not sufficiently protecting the public. The author points out that under the previous laws the individual would have been removed from society for a longer period, and hence society would have been protected for a longer period.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

21885. CORREA MENDES. L'étude du criminel en Portugal. [The study of the criminal in Portugal.] *Rev. de Droit Pénal et de Criminol.* 12 (2) Feb. 1932: 117-142.—The author introduces this article with a review of ancient justice which considered the social position of the two parties, the sex of the delinquent, his or her nationality, religion, and ethnic origin. He leads us through the development of criminal jurisprudence to the point where we are studying and considering psychological, biological, educational, and moral factors. In the course of this development he points out the contributions which have been made by various individuals or schools of investigations. Beginning with the Italian school, he reviews the late Portuguese contributions to criminal anthropology by such men as Ferraz de Macedo, Basilio Freire, Alfredo Luiz Lopes, Julio de Matos, and Manuel d'Oliveira. He then reviews the work done by Père Antonio d'Oliveira, Ferreira de Fonseca, and Joao B. Gonçalves, and his own research in the field of the juvenile delinquent. The medico-legal machinery which has been set up since 1911 is described, as well as research and opportunities for research.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

21886. CUCINOTTA, E. I privilegi degli stranieri nell'Iraq. [The privileges of foreigners in Iraq.] *Oltremare.* 6 (2) Feb. 1932: 54-59.—Great Britain is about to relinquish her mandate over Iraq and that country will soon be a full-pledged member of the League of Nations. These events raise the tangled question as to the future status of foreigners in Iraq. The better policy would be, not to abolish the capitulations abruptly, but rather to employ a transitory judicial organization which will lead gradually from the old system to the new.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

21887. DAWSON, MITCHELL. The fee feed-bag. *Amer. Mercury.* 26 (102) Jun. 1932: 140-149.—The fee system for petty crimes in the courts of the justice of the peace originated in England. Recent surveys show that this system of payment is used in 44 states of the union, and generally results in a denial of justice. The system has been extended in this country to a great number of other officials known as receivers, trustees, commissioners, referees, masters in chancery, public administrators, states' attorneys, and court clerks. Relief must come from an aroused public opinion.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

21888. DAYTON, KENNETH. A program for legal reform in the United States. *Consensus.* 16 (3) Oct. 1931: 3-78.—The author gives four essentials to reform and elaborates upon the practical meaning of the principles and methods of effectuating them: (1) a state-wide organization, representative of the bench, bar and lay public, to stimulate understanding of the problem and to furnish a basis for an aggressive public support; (2) a detached attitude toward traditional legal methods and machinery and an approach to the problem from the laymen's point of view; (3) the formulation of a comprehensive program of reform, and particularly the development of a new philosophy of

litigation; (4) a maximum degree of flexibility in the application of the program.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21889. FRANCKE, HERBERT. Juvenile courts in Germany. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (5) May-Jun. 1932: 403-416.—Twenty-five years of experience in juvenile courts have shown marked progress. Reforms anticipate greater success through a coordination of judicial and welfare methods than through a purely judicial procedure. Opinion is divided concerning the inclusion of those 18-21 years of age in the indeterminate sentence. The lower age limit for the application of juvenile court law is vigorously debated.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21890. GARLE, H. E. Modern aspects of the capitulations. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19 (3) Jul. 1932: 412-433.—The fundamental law of 1922 voted by the Grand National Assembly of Ankara provided for universal suffrage, and recognized the rights of minorities to freedom and protection. In 1924, the constitution declaring the Turkish Republic contained a bill of rights. In 1926 the Swiss civil code, the Italian criminal code, and the German commercial code were adopted for Turkey. In 1928, the Republic abolished its state religion; and in 1929 adopted a carefully planned penal code. The abolition of capitulations took place in Palestine and Syria by their reorganization, in Iraq and Egypt by treaties. In Turkey the disorganization of commerce and maladministration of justice through 1922, 1923, and 1924 are hardly the result of loss of foreign privilege and immunity. However, in insisting upon proper organic laws the League must extend its intervention to the courts, whose independence from the executive must be insisted upon.—*E. Cole.*

21891. GIAQUINTO, ADOLFO. Diritto di polizia e prevenzione indiretta della criminalità. [Police law and indirect prevention of criminality.] *Riv. di Diritto Penitent., Studi Teorici e Pratici.* 3 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 513-536.

21892. GRÜNHUT, MAX. Strafrechtswissenschaft und Strafrechtspraxis. [The theory and practice of criminal law.] *Bonner Rechtswissenschaftl. Abhandl.* (25) 1932: pp. 26.

21893. GUILLAUME. Die korrektionelle Nachhaft. [Correctional arrest.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 449-456.—Sec. 362 of the Reich penal code transfers to the state police officials (*Landespolizeibehörde*) the authority to place certain classes of convicted offenders in a workhouse, up to two years. The author raises the question of the desirability of permitting the police to determine the length of punishment. The history of this anomalous provision is traced and the need for its abolition shown.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

21894. GUNZBURG, NIKO. Compétence pénale extraterritoriale. [Extraterritorial penal competence.] *Inst. Belge de Droit Comparé. Rev. Trimestr.* 18 (2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1932: 115-138.—The Italian code has more nearly approached the recognition that there are certain offenses which may be classified as international. The idea is growing, however, as well as the interest in making specific classifications of these offenses.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21895. HAYMANN, FRANZ. Ersatzansprüche bei Verfolgung von Verbrechern. [Compensation for pursuing criminals.] *Juris. Wochenschr.* 61 (6) Feb. 6, 1932: 367-369.—In Germany the surviving relatives of an individual killed in the attempt to prevent a crime have no claims either against the person whose life or property the deceased ventured to protect, or against the state or other public authority in whose interest he acted. This is a deficiency of the law requiring remedy.—*H. Fehlinger.*

21896. ILLÈS, MARCEL de. Le problème de l'unification du droit pénal et la défense internationale contre le crime. [The problem of unifying penal law and international defense against crime.] *Rev. Internat.*

de Droit Pénal. 8(2) 1931: 147-153.—Scientifically it is desirable to establish an international institute for the prevention and punishment of crime. The plan might be carried out in a fashion similar to the Permanent Court of International Justice in a neutral country, each nation sending its best jurists. It should be an international foundation uninfluenced by political or national interests.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21897. KINBERG, OLOF. Reformtankar rörande behandlingen av abnormoch vanebrottsligheten. [Some thoughts on reform in the handling of abnormal and insane delinquents.] *Svensk Juristtidning.* 16(3) Apr. 1931: 291-302.—*Walter Thompson.*

21898. LEDRUS, M. Le problème des lois purement pénales. [The problem of purely penal laws.] *Nouv. Rev. Théol.* 59(1) Jan. 1932: 45-56.

21899. LEET, GLEN, and McLAUGHLIN, JOHN. Norfolk's municipal prison farm. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(4) Apr. 1932: 218-220.—On the basis of the results of the first year of the operation of the Norfolk, Virginia, prison farm, it has been established that detention need not be a burden on the taxpayers of a municipality.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21900. MAKAROV, F. МАКАРОВ, Ф. Как работают национальные органы юстиции на Северном Кавказе. [How the organs of national justice operate in Northern Caucasus.] Советская Юстиция (*Sovetskaiia Institsiia.*) 14 1932: 13-15.—Various deficiencies are pointed out in the work of the courts and prosecutors in Northern Caucasus, such as the separation of judicial activity from Soviet public affairs, lack of instruction, the absence of proper prosecutors, insufficient participation of women in justice, the lack of legal knowledge among the populace, etc. Various suggestions for change are made.—*Eugen Kagarov.*

21901. MARGOLIN, ARNOLD D. The Soviet penal and civil codes. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12(1) Jan. 1932: 1-16.—The author points out the characteristic features of the Soviet criminal code. It has abolished the old technical division of crimes into two or three categories and has changed old terms for new. In general structure it is similar to that of continental Europe which is based on Roman law.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

21902. MATHEW, THEOBALD. Judicial salaries. *Nineteenth Cent.* 111 (660) Feb. 1932: 188-198.—Traces the course of judicial compensation from salary and from sale of sinecures from early times to present when there are no sinecures and the salaries have been cut 20%. It is melancholy to realize that the judges, with a salary of £5,000 diminished by 20% and the deduction of ton and sur-ton, are worse off than they were in 1799, when they had £3,000 a year clear from all taxes and deductions.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

21903. MERCIER, PIERRE. L'initiative privée et le patronage des condamnés et des mineurs délinquants dans ses rapports avec la législation pénale. [Private initiative and patronage of the condemned and of minor delinquents in its relation to penal legislation.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal et Études Criminel.* 55(1-6) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 110-134.—In the early period, the work of individuals and organizations was ignored by the law; now it is recognized, solicited, and regulated, with a tendency for penal organizations themselves to assume the role formerly played by private initiative outside. Private initiative was recognized and regulated in an official document for the first time in 1541 in Florence. A society founded by Richard Wister in Philadelphia in 1776 worked for the two principles of cellular imprisonment and work. This formed the basis of the later Pennsylvania system which has served as the model for Europe.—*Irene Barnes Tauber.*

21904. MEYER, HERTA. Zur Reform des Rechtsstudiums im Strafvollzug. [Reform of the study of law in penal administration.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminal-*

psychol. u. Strafrechtsreform. 23(6) Jun. 1932: 375-377.—Every student who plans to become a criminal judge or prosecuting attorney should spend a minimum of at least four to six weeks as one of the guards in a penal institution.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

21905. MEZGER, EDMUND. Le nuove tendenze del diritto penale. [The new tendencies of penal law.] *Riv. Ital. di Diritto Penale.* 4(3) May-Jun. 1932: 319-323.—It is a résumé of the author's book: *Straferecht, ein Lehrbuch.*—*S. E. Scalia.*

21906. OLIVER, JOHN RATHBONE. Legal medicine in Europe and America. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(6) Jun. 1932: 405-411.—The development of medical jurisprudence in this country is bound up with the names of Dr. Schultz of Evanston, Illinois, Colonel Calvin Goddard, the Rockefeller Foundation on methods and problems of legal medicine, and at present, The Johns Hopkins Institute of Law. Paris has the most complete school of legal medicine in the world.—*E. Cole.*

21907. OTTOLENGHI, SALVATORE. Applicazione delle misure di sicurezza. [Application of police measures.] *Riv. di Diritto Peniten., Studi Teorici e Pratici.* 3(3) May-Jun. 1932: 537-548.—The importance of the data which the police must furnish the judge is stressed. They are indispensable elements in determining the perilousness of the individual. Special observations on parole are included.—*Riv. di Diritto Penitent. Studi Teorici e Pratici.*

21908. PARKER, JOHN J. The federal jurisdiction and recent attacks upon it. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(7) Jul. 1932: 433-439.—The attacks upon the judiciary have emanated from groups which oppose: (1) the right to declare a law unconstitutional; (2) the full power vested in a judge; (3) the extent of jurisdiction of the lower federal courts—including their injunctive power and their extension over cases on grounds of diversity of citizenship. The proposals to restrict jurisdiction are not well founded; and it is to public opinion the courts must appeal if they are to withstand unwarranted criticism.—*E. Cole.*

21909. PARYS, JEAN van. Les premiers applications de la loi de défense sociale du 9 avril 1930. [The early applications of the social defense law of April 9, 1930.] *Rev. de Droit Pénal et de Criminol.* 12(1) Jan. 1932: 29-51.—A summary and criticism of the first four parts of the social defense laws. These sections deal with the treatment of criminals who are mentally abnormal.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

21910. PENSO, GIROLAMO. Bolscevismo e diritto penale—L'aborto volontario conseguito alla violenza carnale. [Bolshevism and penal law—voluntary abortion following a rape.] *Pensiero Giurid.-Penale.* 3(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 137-158.—The author examines the juridical and penal aspects of Bolshevism and concludes that they are not worthy of being taken into consideration by modern penal law. As for voluntary abortion following a rape, after noting that such an act is punishable under the Italian and analogous statutes, he proposes that legislation be passed to permit it.—*S. E. Scalia.*

21911. PETRÉ, R. Den nya böteslagstiftningen. [The new fine legislation.] *Svensk Juristtidning.* 16(5) Sep. 1931: 556-559.—Fines have been made elastic in Sweden and an attempt is made to impose them in proportion to a person's ability to pay. The theory is that where the penalty is "fine or imprisonment" the fine shall be small enough so that a person could afford to pay it and not be compelled to elect the prison sentence.—*Walter Thompson.*

21912. PETERSSON, JAKOB. Straffsystemet i den nya italienska strafflagen. [The system of penalties in the new Italian penal code.] *Svensk Juristtidning.* 16(3) Apr. 1931: 316-321.—Under the new code, punish-

ment consists of the death penalty, imprisonment, fines, and newer departures in correction. The death penalty is by a firing squad. Imprisonment is of three kinds, namely, penitentiary (*ergastolo*), where persons are sentenced to labor for life; prison (*reclusione*), with a sentence of from 15 days to 24 years; jail (*arrest*), from 5 days to 3 years. Fines range from 20 to 50,000 lire. Provisions are made for the suspended sentence and conditional release from confinement. Additional penalties consist of deprivation of rights to hold public office, to pursue certain callings where a license is necessary, and to exercise domestic guardianship in the home. Provisions are made for publicity of sentence. Aside from these penalties, the law provides for a comprehensive system of corrective measures, such as parole, internment in a hospital, agricultural colony, or industrial school. The sentence is indeterminate, and, after a minimum period of confinement, the judge is given considerable freedom in investigating the case to determine whether the person shall be detained, conditionally released, or given his freedom.—*Walter Thompson*.

21913. RABINOWICZ, LÉON. L'idée d'un code d'exécution des peines. [The idea of a code of execution of punishments.] *Rev. de Droit Pénal et de Criminol.* 12 (4) Apr. 1932: 369-379.—The author answers those critics who say that there is no difference between confinement in penological institutions under the present methods and under the old punishment methods. In doing this he traces the growth of this new philosophy in Italy and Switzerland.—*Frederick J. Gaudet*.

21914. RABINOWICZ, LEÓN. Es conveniente tener un código de ejecución de penas, además del código penal y del código de procedimientos penales? [Should there be a code of penal administration as well as a criminal code and a code of criminal procedure?] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 19 (110) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 172-180.—Italy and Switzerland especially have gone far in revising their penal administrations (analysis of same) and Poland has actually undertaken the preparation of a code of penal administration (analysis and criticism). The danger of overformalization of an administrative procedure that should remain flexible is recognized, but this can be guarded against in such a code. Its value is especially evident as a means of preventing the bad results of neglect or ignorance or malice by purely political and corrupt administrators when left entirely to their own devices.—*L. L. Bernard*.

21915. RAGNISCO, LEONIDA. Questioni controverse in materia disciplinare. [Controversial questions in regard to penal measures.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 24 (2) Feb. 1932: 88-99.—*M. Comba*.

21916. RAPPAPORT, EMIL STANISLAW. Les articles 199-240 du code pénal italien de 1930 et leur portée internationale. [Articles 199-240 of the 1930 Italian penal code and their international importance.] *Pensiero Giurid.-Penale.* 3 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 101-105.—A brief analysis of the safety measures effected by these articles, of their scientific and legislative precedents, and of their international import. The reform undertaken by Italy entails the expenditure of huge funds of money for the betterment of the judiciary and of the penal institutions; the less detailed systems prevailing in Central Europe, which leave much to the discretion of the court, are not without their value from a financial point of view.—*S. E. Scalia*.

21917. RUIZ-FUNES, MARIANO. Un traitement uniforme des délits politiques. [A uniform treatment of political offenders.] *Rev. de Droit Pénal et de Criminol.* 12 (6) Jun. 1932: 585-609.—The first part of this article is devoted to the judicial philosophy of various authors, who have attempted to include political offenses in their system. This covers the work of Carrara, Hugo Grotius, Buccellati, Laschi, Fionetti, Si-

ghele, Florian, and others. The article ends with a plea for uniform laws by individual states regarding the treatment of political prisoners.—*Frederick J. Gaudet*.

21918. RÜPPENTHAL, JACOB C. The work done by judicial councils. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 15 (1) Jun. 1931: 15-19; (2) Aug. 1931: 53-54; 16 (1) Jun. 1932: 14-16; (2) Aug. 1932: 51-54.—See entry 3: 4607.—*F. R. Aumann*.

21919. SCHLYTER, K. Bör tvångsarbete för lösdriveri ådömas av polismyndighet eller av domstol? [Should compulsory labor for vagrancy be decided by the police authorities or by the courts?] *Svensk Jurist-tidning.* 16 (3) Apr. 1931: 322-333.—*Walter Thompson*.

21920. SCHORN. Aufschub und Unterbrechung von Freiheitsstrafen nach geltendem und kommandem Recht. [The postponement of execution of a prison sentence and parole, according to present and future German law.] *Arch. f. Strafrecht u. Strafprozess.* 75 (1-2) Feb. 1931: 41-51.—A comparison between the present law and the future German criminal law, as proposed in a bill from 1927.—*Igon Treulich*.

21921. SEVERINO, LORETO. Il dolo nell'omicidio e nelle lesioni consensuali. [Malice in consensual murder and injuries.] *Pensiero Giurid.-Penale.* 3 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 106-118.—*S. E. Scalia*.

21922. SIEGERT. Der Missbrauch von Rauschgiften in der Strafrechtsreform. [The misuse of narcotics in penal reform.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (6) Jun. 1932: 335-345.—The author discusses certain sections of the 1927 draft of proposed penal reform in Germany. Rather than attempt to impose punishment in proportion to the degree of responsibility a general provision should be set up holding any offender liable for an act committed under the influence of a drug, provided the offender took the drug after his criminal intent was present or provided that the offender should have known of the possibility of an offense being committed under such influence. The author discusses the possibility of substantive and procedural changes in the criminal law which would permit the court to send the offender to an institution where preventive measures would be administered.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

21923. SLOOVÈRE, FREDERICK J. de. Preliminary questions in statutory interpretation. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 9 (4) Jun. 1932: 407-428.—Construction and interpretation for practical purposes may be regarded as synonymous. If the intention of the legislation and the spirit of the statute rather than the letter is observed, there is no difficulty in application of laws. Confusion results only when application cannot be reconciled with the actual intent of the statute.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

21924. THOT, LADISLAO. Pensieri giuridico-penal. [Juridico-penal thoughts.] *Pensiero Giurid.-Penale.* 3 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 119-136.—The author examines the principles of the Bolshevik legislation of Hungary from the viewpoint of modern penal law. Special attention is paid to the principle of what constitutes a social menace and of the international validity of penal justice according to communist criteria. This is followed by an examination of the fundamental principles of modern penal legislation and of the question of abortion following a rape; legislation should be enacted removing all guilt from such an act. Lastly are discussed endocrinology and the modern attempts to subvert penal law.—*S. E. Scalia*.

21925. TULIN, L. A. The problem of mental disorder in crime: a survey. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (6) Jun. 1932: 933-963.

21926. UNSIGNED. Flexibility in the sentencing power of criminal courts. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (6) Jun. 1932: 1031-1043.

21927. UNSIGNED. Misrepresentation of law.

Columbia Law Rev. 32(6) Jun. 1932: 1018-1031.—Contains a list of cases with some discussion.—*F. E. Ballard.*

21928. UNSIGNED. The work done by judicial councils. *J. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 16(1) Jun. 1932: 14-16.—This article contains a review of the late reports of the judicial councils of Michigan, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and North Dakota.—*F. R. Aumann.*

21929. VERVAECK, LOUIS. L'annexe psychiatrique des prisons: son rôle dans l'application de la loi de défense sociale. [The prison's psychiatric annex: its role in the application of the social defense law.] *Rev. de Droit Pénal et de Criminol.* 12(4) Apr. 1932: 345-369.—The author defends the psychiatric annex against those individuals who have criticized it on the grounds that it took the question of judicial administration out of the hands of men trained in the law and that it would attract those prisoners who were lazy or fakers. The author then describes the work of these institutions. Their tasks are divided into determination of mental unbalance in arrested prisoners, recommendations regarding type of treatment after the prisoner has been sentenced, and deciding when the criminally mentally abnormal should be released.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

21930. WETTER, FOLKE. Principerna för privilegierat frihetsstraff. [Principles governing the status of political prisoners.] *Svensk Juristtidning.* 16(3) Apr. 1931: 354-380.—Prior to 1830 political offenders were treated as common criminals. Since then an attempt has been made to accord them a privileged status. But there is a lack of definite standards for determining what constitutes a privileged offense.—*Walter Thompson.*

PROCEDURE

21931. A., W. R. Criminal law—Federal removal proceedings—Conclusiveness of the indictment. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(6) Apr. 1932: 951-959.

21932. B., E. M. Declaratory judgments in federal courts. *Yale Law J.* 41(8) Jun. 1932: 1195-1212.

21933. COHEN, FELIX S. Summary judgments in the supreme court of New York. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(5) May 1932: 825-858.

21934. DURFEE, EDGAR NOBLE, and SLOSS, ROBERT L. Federal injunction against proceedings in state courts; the life history of a statute. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(8) Jun. 1932: 1145-1169.

21935. EWING, CORTEZ A. M. The impeachment of J. B. Price. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 13(1) Jun. 1932: 48-56.—The impeachment of Judge Price in 1931 was the 7th impeachment trial in Texas history. He was charged with neglect in approving fraudulent sheriffs claims and bills for witness fees, but was acquitted of all charges.—*J. A. Rickard.*

21936. FIFOOT, C. H. S. New steps in law reform. *Fortnightly Rev. (London).* (787) Jul. 1, 1932: 63-71.—The rules which came into force in Britain on May 24, 1932, may be regarded as the most important contribution towards the simplification of legal procedure since the Judicature Act of 1873. The rules do not apply to semi-criminal cases and their application is optional. Preliminary procedure is severely curtailed. The statements of claim, the defense, and the reply, all of which must contain full particulars, are each limited to seven days for preparation and delivery. A summons for direction must be taken within four days of the close of the pleadings and the different questions formerly examined *seriatim* on isolated hearings are debated *en masse*. Provisions giving the judge power to fix the date of the trial and order an action removed from the new procedure list and sent for trial at the assizes or county court ought to diminish delay. Under the new rules the judge may order the action tried with or without a jury, allow certain facts to be proved by affidavit, limit the number

of expert witnesses, and send technical questions to a special referee for inquiry and report. The referee's findings are not binding, however, on the parties. The judge may furthermore record the consent of the parties to carry no appeal, limit an appeal to the court of appeal, or limit an appeal to questions of law. It would seem that the new rules do not go far enough. Suggestions for further improvement are made.—*Harold Zink.*

21937. FREITAG. Chemie und Kriminalistik. Wie die Wissenschaft Verbrecher entlarvt. [Chemistry and criminal investigation. How science unmasks the criminal.] *Strafvollzug.* 22(6) Jun. 1932: 142-146.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

21938. GÄRDE, N. Rättegångsreformen. [Law suit reform.] *Svensk Juristtidning.* 16(1) Jan. 1931: 1-16.—Legal procedure is closely related to folk ways and reform should be based on custom and tradition. The old Swedish practice had its roots in Teutonic institutions dating back to Tacitus, and popular participation in judicial procedure is traditional. This was changed after the 16th century. The procedure became more formal and the written plea was introduced. Open oral procedure is more in line with the *mores* of the Swedes. Written statements tend to stress norms of conduct and the judge after reading them may not be familiar with the peculiar circumstances of the case. Judicial procedure should be expedited. The change to an oral and expedited trial would receive popular approval and such a change could be realized in the near future.—*Walter Thompson.*

21939. JACKSON, ROBERT H. An organized American bar. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(6) Jun. 1932: 383-386.—On every side the lawyer's field is being invaded. Economic developments are paralleled by legal developments prophetic of a declining prestige of courts and a corresponding decline in prestige of the legal system. The litigation method of settling controversies is being steadily superseded by the administrative method. Today the controversies settled in our courts of general jurisdiction are of small magnitude compared to the values being adjudicated in the tribunals of special jurisdiction. The possibility of preserving the judicial or litigation system of settling controversies over facts depends on the bar abandoning its traditional hostility to progress, its cynical opposition to reform, and developing a guild spirit and an effective professional organization.—*F. R. Aumann.*

21940. KAUPER, PAUL G. Judicial examination of the accused—A remedy for the third degree. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(8) Jun. 1932: 1224-1255.

21941. LATTES, LEONE. L'individualité biochimique en criminologie. [Biochemical individuality in criminology.] *Rev. de Droit Pénal et de Criminol.* 12(6) Jun. 1932: 610-615.—Identification by means of biochemical techniques, in addition to morphological, was given a great impetus by Uhlenhuth's blood classification. The analysis of saliva and urine have made the methods of identification much more reliable. The analysis by Hirzfeld and Amzel of body excretions, which are found upon linen, holds considerable promise as a means of assisting in detecting and identifying criminals. Finally, Landsteiner's work, in which he was able to classify humans into 18 blood types, has made the future of biochemical means of identification look much more rosy.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

21942. LEONE, GIOVANNI. Sull'ammissibilità della costituzione di parte civile nei giudizi penali per contravvenzione. [On the admissibility of instituting private action in penal cases for contravention.] *Pensiero Giurid.-Penale.* 3(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 165-176.—The author comments upon a police ordinance of the city of Marano to show the admissibility of instituting private action in penal prosecutions for contravention, particularly for the omission to provide employees with

accident insurance. The problem is also examined with respect to the Rocco penal codes, much space being devoted to an examination of the falsity of the theory which maintains the impossibility of damage through omission.—*S. E. Scalia*.

21943. LUMMUS, HENRY T. Civil juries and the law's delay. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12 (3) Jun. 1932: 487-495.—Lawyers are to be blamed for the abuse of jury trial. The congestion caused by too frequent resort to jury trial can be relieved in only three ways: (1) by doubling civil jury establishments; (2) transferring out of the judicial field to some administrative department a large portion of the business; (3) limiting the right to jury trial. The last seems the only feasible solution.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

21944. McCORMICK, CHARLES T. The parol evidence rule as a procedural device for control of the jury. *Yale Law J.* 41 (3) Jan. 1932: 365-385.—The protection afforded by the parol evidence doctrine will wax or wane as judge or jury takes the upper hand in its administration. A restatement of the doctrine by the American Law Institute should be amended to make clear the function of the judge in its administration.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

21945. MILLER, JUSTIN. The report on criminal procedure. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (7) Jul. 1932: 453-455.—A review of report no. 8 on criminal procedure, issued by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement under date of June 9, 1931.—*F. R. Aumann*.

21946. PADELFORD, NORMAN J. The federal judicial conference. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (3) Jun. 1932: 482-485.—The nine annual federal judicial conferences, composed of the chief justice of the U. S. and the ranking judge from each circuit court, have resulted in considerable simplification of judicial procedure and above all in the relief of congested dockets. Through changes recommended to and passed by congress, much unnecessary appellate work has been taken from the circuit courts and cases have been advanced by the elimination of useless technicalities through the use of judicial discretionary power. The conferences have given invaluable direction to the work of the lower federal courts, unified justice as administered by these courts, and materially aided congress in drafting judicial legislation.—*N. J. Padelford*.

21947. PELLA, VESPASIANO V. Unificación del derecho penal y cooperación de los estados en la lucha contra la criminalidad. [The unification of penal law and the cooperation of states in the struggle against criminality.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 19 (111) May-Jun. 1932: 317-333.—At a meeting held in Geneva, May, 1932, of the representatives of various penological organizations throughout the world, consulted by the League of Nations with respect to its work, the following conclusions were reached. The League of Nations should support the movement for progressive unification of penal law throughout the world. Its participation should be founded on the questions of extradition, international police collaboration, and repatriation. The creation of new organizations is not necessary, for the existing institutions can take care of all that is done. (Proposed constitution for an international office for the unification of penal law.)—*Jessie Bernard*.

21948. POWELL, HOMER G. How the Cleveland judges solved their problems in the administration of justice. *Texas Law Rev.* 10 (4) Jun. 1932: 449-460.—By applying business principles to court work the work ac-

complished increased 66½%. The judges put in no longer hours, but each is free to devote his attention to the business of trying cases.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

21949. ROSSI, GUIDO. Oblazione volontaria e conciliazione amministrativa nella legge 7 gennaio 1929, n. 4. [Voluntary offer and administrative conciliation in the law of Jan. 7, 1929, n. 4.] *Riv. Ital. di Diritto Penale.* 4 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 350-358.—This law provides for the payment of a fine for certain offenses; the payment may be effected in two ways: either by the voluntary payment of the fraction of the maximum amount of the fine set forth by the statutes, in which event the case is forthwith dismissed by the court (voluntary offer), or by duly petitioning the court to determine the amount to be paid by the offender (administrative conciliation).—*S. E. Scalia*.

21950. SHARP, SUSIE M. Supreme courts sitting in divisions. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (4) Jun. 1932: 351-365.

21951. SILBERNAGEL-CALOYANNI, ALFRED. Strafverfahren gegen Jugendliche und Amtsvormundschaft in den Verhandlungen vor dem Völkerbund. [Criminal procedure against juvenile delinquents and official guardianship in the proceedings before the League of Nations.] *Schweiz. Juristen-Ztg.* 29 (2) Jul. 15, 1932: 17-22.—Through the activities of the advisory committee of the League of Nations for the protection of children progress in this sphere has been made. The author discusses the English Children and Young Persons Act of 1932, Chaptal's preliminary report, *Enquête préliminaire sur l'enfance en danger moral et social*, the publications of the Secretariat of the League together with the *Commission internationale pénale et pénitentiaire*, the Belgian *Bulletin international de la protection de l'enfance*, his own report about official guardians in Switzerland, and the series of publications of the League on social questions.—*Igon Treulich*.

21952. SOKOLOV, H. The judge's charge to the jury in criminal cases. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 10 (4) Apr. 1932: 228-239.—It is reasonable to assume that when juries began to try accused persons, judges began to charge juries. Legal records of the 16th and 17th centuries show that juries were bullied by judges into giving verdicts pleasing to them. During the 18th century judges in their charges began to adopt a persuasive rather than a peremptory tone. The present day charge is in the sense of a guidance or a suggestion. In the U. S. the judge must abstain from any expression of opinion or comment upon the facts or the evidence. In contrast to both the English and American practice, French and other continental judges do not sum up at all.—*Alison Ewart*.

21953. TENNANT, JOHN SELDEN. The right of the trial judge to comment on the evidence. *J. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 16 (1) Jun. 1932: 16-20.—From the standpoint of expediency the rules should allow the judge to comment on the facts. Advantages are pointed out.—*E. Cole*.

21954. UNSIGNED. Civilizing civil procedure. *J. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 16 (1) Jun. 1932: 22-26.—This article critically evaluates our system of civil procedure which it holds to be wasteful and ineffective. Comparisons with the Roman system of justice are made. A typical Roman law-suit is described and changes are recommended based upon the Roman experience.—*F. R. Aumann*.

21955. UNSIGNED. Declaratory relief in the supreme court. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (6) Apr. 1932: 1089-1096.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

21956. ALBERS, J. C. Traffic checks in Glendale. *Western City*. 8 (6) Jun. 1932: 7.—The employees of the city of Glendale donated 5% of their salaries which, plus private donations, was used for purposes of unemployment relief. The expenditure of these resources was placed under the supervision of the city engineer who used a portion of them to secure traffic counts conducted by unemployed clerical workers. The information accumulated is tabulated so that the completed chart shows a graph of traffic flow in hourly intervals. Copies of such charts furnished to the police department have been invaluable in the placing of stop signs, pedestrian crossings, etc.—*John M. Pfiffner*.

21957. BAKER, DONALD M., and BAKER, WILLIAM H. Motor-vehicle accidents vary with intensity in the enforcement of traffic laws. *Amer. City*. 46 (6) Jun. 1932: 82.—A study covering motor vehicle accidents, injuries, and deaths which occurred in the city of Los Angeles, California, during the years 1929-1931, inclusive.—*W. R. Maddox*.

21958. BONGIOVANNI, LUIGI. Bombardamenti dal cielo. [Aerial bombardments.] *Nuova Antologia*. 67 (1438) Feb. 16, 1932: 474-486.—Through geographical conformation and position Italy is particularly subject to aerial attack. Since treaties and pacts cannot be depended upon to guarantee the nation from chemical aerial bombardments, military protection must be assured. The defense must be a combination of land and air forces under a single command. The air force will be the most important, and Italian aviation should devote itself to the perfection of pursuit squadrons.—*W. R. Quinn*.

21959. BROWNRIGG, H. J. S. Naval bases in relation to Empire defence. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 77 (505) Feb. 1932: 46-62.

21960. DUNIN-BORKOWSKI, PIOTR. Najważniejszy obronny problem Polski. [The most sensitive defense problem of Poland.] *Droga*. (1) 1930: 47-52.—The defense of the Polish Republic depends entirely on the possession of the Pomeranian coast and on the unhindered use of the harbor of Danzig.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

21961. JACOMET, ROBERT. La limitation des dépenses de défense nationale. [The limitation of expenditure for national defense.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150 (447) Feb. 10, 1932: 28-43.

21962. KREML, FRANKLIN M. Making better use of traffic-enforcement facilities. *Amer. City*. 47 (3) Sep. 1932: 81-82.—*W. R. Maddox*.

21963. LETHBRIDGE, A. The Burma military police. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19 (3) Jul. 1932: 434-446.—The Burma military police have played an active part in the life of the frontier since their organization in 1886. The duties, organization, and education are arduous and discipline is maintained at a high standard. Of late, earthquakes have caused considerable difficulty by their destruction of defense bases. Some recruiting is carried on among the indigenous races, the Punjab and Nepal supplying the greatest numbers. Communications are carried on by mechanized and animal transport, and signals are transmitted visually or by radio. If Burma separates from India, the military police will become a part of the Burma defense force.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

21964. LONGCROFT, C. The air requirements of Great Britain. *Nineteenth Cent.* 111 (660) Feb. 1932: 199-207.—Britain is only fifth in order of air strength. The policy of 1923 requiring 52 squadrons of home defense has not been completed, there being only 42 created. The mistake is usually made of regarding air forces as defensive alone, whereas any war weapon must be aggressive also. Britain should increase her forces to a

one-power standard if there is no reduction of air armaments.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

21965. MICEWICZ, ST. Wojna chemiczna. [Chemical warfare.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (191) 1931: 230-243.—Germany believes that chemical warfare is a weapon by means of which a technically superior people can subdue the world. The Soviets agree to this. The U. S. believes that gas is an excellent method of defense.—*A. Walawender*.

21966. NIESSEL, A. La Conférence du Désarmement et les milices fascistes. [The Disarmament Conference and the Fascist militia.] *Rev. de France*. 12 (17) Sep. 1, 1932: 122-132.—The Balilla and the Avanguardista include boys from 8 to 13 and from 14 to 17 respectively, a total of 1,330,000; from 18 to about 20, the next unit comprises 1,200,000; the different types of militia, ordinary (300,000), university, colonial, railway, harbor, and others show an extraordinary variety of service, before any account is taken of the regular, or conscript, army. France has nothing resembling this. Her representatives at the Disarmament Conference should remember that the militarization of Italy includes every possible unit.—*Julian Park*.

21967. PRATT, W. V. Our naval policy. *United States Naval Inst. Proc.* 58 (353) Jul. 1932: 953-970.—The Washington Conference was the first step towards a navy that was stabilized with reference to other navies, which raises the issue of the final difference between parity and superiority. The achievement of parity depends upon the peculiar needs of a particular nation, so that the term has a wide range of meaning. The U. S. navy should be built up to its necessary size without undue rush or lag at any point, for economic and diplomatic reasons. Battleships are necessary as the key to a successful blockade. The best basis of operation for a fleet built to full treaty strength is to keep part of the ships on active service, and the remainder maintained by reduced crews and rotated in service with the other ships. Disarmament is an impossibility while limitation of armaments is a progressive answer to the problem of competitive armaments.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

21968. SAFFORD, L. F. The influence of history upon sea power. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 58 (352) Jun. 1932: 877-886.—The influence of sea power is dependent upon many independent factors, the most important being technical progress, political and economic developments, and the skill of naval leaders. Although ancient sea power collapsed with the fall of Rome, a revival was instituted by the Vikings. Modern naval power reached its zenith during the American Civil War. But at the same time there began technical developments which caused a decline of the influence of sea power, until it reached its lowest ebb in the World War. Since 1918 a renaissance has taken place, due largely to naval aviation.—*W. A. Harbison*.

21969. TARDY, MAURICE. La marine britannique: les dominions et les bases navales. [The British navy: The dominions and naval bases.] *Rev. de France*. 12 (14) Jul. 15, 1932: 222-246.—A survey of the naval forces of Australia, New Zealand, India, and Canada shows that, with the possible exception of two Australian cruisers of 10,000 tons each, the dominions' navies include no ships which can resist a modern fleet. The mother country can only defend her colonies by her own ships. Her primary problem is naval bases. The chief problem from the point of view of the imperial navy is the Singapore naval base, a truly cooperative affair, for already the governments of the Malay States, New Zealand, and Hong-Kong have contributed large sums. In spite of the criticisms based on geographical reasons, the abandonment of the works already so well begun at Singapore is not justified by considerations

either of international comity or imperial defense.—*Julian Park.*

21970. UNSIGNED. Effect of darkness in increasing traffic accidents in 46 cities. *Amer. City.* 47 (2) Aug. 1932: 108.—The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, compared the number of traffic accidents in 46 large cities, happening from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. in summer with the number in winter during the same period. Under the latter conditions approximately twice as many accidents occurred. It is probable that slightly less than 10% of all automobile accidents can be attributed to weather and road surface conditions. Allowing for the normally heavier traffic in summer, and the logical increase in accidents in winter months due to seasonal and road surface conditions, it appears that the increase in the winter months is due largely, if not wholly, to inadequate illumination.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21971. UNSIGNED. Internacia Policia Ligo—Officiala informilo. [International Police League—Official information.] *Esperanto.* 23 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1932: 117-118.—After the wrecking of a previous organization, the above was founded in 1930 to spread Esperanto among the police of the world, many of whom have long been adepts, and to use it and the world-wide "consular" services of Universala Esperanto-Asocio in police business.—*S. C. Gilfillan.*

21972. UNSIGNED. Traffic accidents increase with diminished lighting, decrease with better lighting. *Amer. City.* 47 (1) Jul. 1932: 96.—Because of its financial condition, Detroit curtailed street lighting in December, 1931, by eliminating 2,000 lamps and reducing by 30% the illumination of the remainder. Fatal accidents, day and night, for January, February, March, and April, 1932, increased 14.6, 33.3, 10.5, and 5.3% respectively over the corresponding months of 1931. The increase in fatal traffic accidents at night in those months was 40, 71.5, 15.4, and 27.2%, respectively. An opposite situation is revealed in the comparison of accident data for two corresponding periods of seven and two-thirds months in 1931 and 1932, before and after the installation of improved lighting in accord with current standards on Bayshore Boulevard, San Francisco. A decrease of 17% was noted in total accidents, those occurring by day increasing 30%, while those occurring at night decreased 40%.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21973. WILLIAMS, SIDNEY J. Getting public support for a traffic safety program. *Illinois Munic. Rev.* 11 (6) Jun. 1932: 121-123, 130.—The condition of increasing traffic accidents prompted the organization of the National Traffic Safety Contest, in which 436 cities are enrolled. Work is carried on with respect to education, engineering, and enforcement in each city according to proposals of the National Safety Council, by official and private organizations varying in detailed structure with local circumstances.—*W. R. Maddox.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

21974. BROWN, EVERETT S. Exchange of official publications between Germany and the United States. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (3) Jun. 1932: 554-557.—An agreement has been made for the exchange of official government publications between Germany and the United States. The complete list of German offices sending their publications to the Library of Congress is given.—*E. S. Brown.*

21975. BUTTERWORTH, JULIAN E. The county superintendent in the United States. *U. S. Off. Educ. Bull.* #6. 1932: pp. 50.—The office of county superintendent of schools is found in more than 3,300 places. In 25 states the county superintendent is still chosen through popular election. A better type of officer is found in those states where the selection is made by appointment. The median salary of county superintendents is \$2,312 with 50% receiving between \$1,827 and

\$2,931. An improvement in the salary situation is necessary in practically all states if we hope to attract professional men and women of ability to this office. Their record of educational service is more satisfactory than their record of professional training. They have a median educational experience of 19.9 years which gives them sufficient experience in which to become familiar with the work of the schools. The median training is 7.8 years above the elementary school, with 50% having between 6.1 and 8.6 years. Fifty-seven per cent of the group have no degree.—*C. M. Kneier.*

21976. CALÁBEK, LEOPOLD. Jak je v Československé Republice postaráno o četbu v menšinách. [How the reading for the minorities is taken care of in Czechoslovakia.] *Národnostní Obzor.* 2 (4) Jun. 1932: 288-290.—Law #430, 1919, imposes on the communities the creation of special libraries for minorities, or special sections in the general libraries, if there is a special minority school, or if the minority has 400 members and if the minority numbers 10% of all inhabitants. There are now in existence 727 minority libraries. In Bohemia there were in 1930 6,377 Czech libraries; in Moravia-Silesia 2,775 Czech libraries; in Slovakia 2,687 Slovak libraries. In Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia there exist 3,312 German libraries. In Slovakia 93 communities had 75 libraries. The Poles are especially well taken care of; out of 76 communities, 73 have their Polish libraries. In Slovakia 298 communities should have libraries for the Russians, but only 126 libraries have been established. The Magyars have 623 libraries in 773 communities. In Carpathian Russia 489 places have 413 libraries (376 Russian, 34 Magyar, and 3 German); 65 Russian, 8 Magyar, and 3 German libraries are to be created.—*J. S. Rouček.*

21977. DAVIES, W. R. The concern of the state with adult education in England and Wales. *Internat. Quart. Adult Educ.* 1 (1) Jun. 1932: 36-50.

21978. HUBER, FREDERICK R. Baltimore's municipal department of music. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (7) Jul. 1932: 422-423.—*W. R. Maddox.*

21979. JOECKEL, CARLETON B. Public library under city manager form of government. *Library Quart.* 1 (2) Apr. 1931: 121-151; (3) Jul. 1931: 301-337.

21980. LANG, ALDON S. Financial aspects of the public lands in Texas. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 13 (1) Jun. 1932: 57-68.—When Texas entered the Union she retained control of her public lands. After disposing of much of them to individuals, she later appropriated other tracts to the elementary and high schools and to the institutions of higher learning and eleemosynary establishments. Most of this land was gradually disposed of, but the unsold land grew valuable with the passage of time and with the discovery of oil on it. This latter fact alone accounts for the possession by the University of Texas of a fund of \$18,000,000, to which about \$1,000,000 is being added yearly. The public school system of Texas also has the largest endowment of any state in the Union. It is certain that the remaining unsold lands will be looked after carefully.—*J. A. Rickard.*

21981. MEREDITH, ALBERT B. State policies with reference to teacher preparation. *Educ. Rec. (Washington).* 13 (3) Jul. 1932: 192-200.—The article urges a state-wide planning and control program for recruiting, up-grading, the re-education, and the placement of teaching and supervisory staffs in all schools.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

21982. NECHAY, WIKTOR. Problem wychowania państwa. [The problem of state idea in education.] *Droga.* (4) 1931: 346-357.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

21983. PODOLEŃSKI, ST. Krytyczne położenie szkolnictwa powszechnego w Polsce. [Critical situation of the public school system in Poland.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (192) 1931: 391-397.—*A. Walawender.*

21984. —RSÝ. Polsko a naše menšina na Volyň-

sku. [Poland and the Czech minority in Volhynia.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2(4) Jun. 1932: 291-293.—The background is provided by the Czechoslovak-Polish treaty of 1926. There are Czech-Polish schools in 13 communities, Polish-Czech schools in 11 communities, and 1 Polish-Czech-Ukrainian school, in addition to 12 private Czech schools in Volhynia. Many Czech children attend other language schools. The lack of Czechoslovak teachers is evident. Czech was taught in 1930-31 by 48 teachers, of whom 39 were Czechoslovaks, 5 Poles, 3 Ukrainians, and 1 German.—*J. S. Rouček*.

21985. SALVAGNINI, FRANCESCO ALBERTO. *Nobiltà delle biblioteche italiane*. [Honor roll of Italian libraries.] *Accad. e Bibliot. d'Ital.* 5(5) Apr. 1932: 341-357.—In 1926 there was established a *Direzione Generale delle Accademie e Biblioteche* under the minister of education, and a summary of its activities is given; then follows a summary of the characteristics of the important Italian libraries and librarians, with a study of future problems and developments.—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

21986. SCHWARZ, SEBALD. *Staat, Stadt und Schule*. [State, city, and school.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 228(3) Jun. 1932: 250-259.—Each of the states in Germany has its own school system and laws, and there is no uniformity in subject matter or in administration. The author analyzes the spheres of influence now assigned to the *Reich*, the federal states, the cities, and the secondary schools. The author pleads for a greater independence of schools, and an extension of supervision by the cities, the more so as it is chiefly the German cities, not the federal states, that developed a cultural tradition.—*Hans Frerik*.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

21987. ABBOTT, GRACE. Safeguarding the rights of childhood. *Amer. Federationist*. 38(5) May 1931: 537-544.

21988. ADDAMS, JANE. A great public servant, Julia C. Lathrop. *Soc. Service Rev.* 6(2) Jun. 1932: 280-285.—A survey of Miss Lathrop's work in Cook County, Illinois, as first chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, and with the Illinois League of Women Voters.—*Lucile Eaves*.

21989. BARKER, LEWELLYS F. Medical and other conditions in Soviet Russia. *Sci. Mo.* 35(1) Jul. 1932: 5-33.—Five years after the revolution a well-organized form of state health insurance was undertaken, with headquarters at Moscow, and clinics and institutions in local departments. A medical workers' union has been extended despite early opposition and includes doctors, nurses, druggists, laundresses, and chauffeurs. Medical education has been greatly stimulated; by the end of 1933 there will be some 82,000 practitioners. Students specialize almost from the beginning. They must also take military training, economics, sociology, and dialectic materialism. Much field work is included in the curriculum. Disease is looked upon as harmful to the state. Every physician is required to work six hours daily for the state, after which he may engage in private practice, but the latter is believed doomed as the number of physicians increases and the state institutions multiply. A great variety of forms of propaganda is used for the education of the masses in health measures. Particular attention is given to the health of children. Research institutes have been markedly increased, each with a scientific director and a Red director who controls budgets and approves appointments. Religious organizations are not permitted to do social service or charity medical work. Some 120 medical journals are reported in the country, but the more important researches are now published in German archives.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

21990. BISSELL, CLINTON T. Building codes and their enforcement. *Illinois Munic. Rev.* 11(8) Aug. 1932: 165-167.—The safeguarding of the public health, safety, and general welfare does not necessarily require that building codes should contain definite specifications. The primary purpose in the establishment of fire limits is to afford protection to the business sections of town by prohibiting the erection within, and in close proximity to them, of readily burnable construction.—*W. R. Maddox*.

21991. BLANCHARD, RAYMOND W. Ten years of city planning in Evansville. *City Planning*. 8(2) Apr. 1932: 65-78.—The Evansville, Indiana, City Plan Commission was organized in 1921 and a comprehensive plan was adopted the same year. The last ten years have shown steady progress in working out this plan with the excellent cooperation of local civic agencies. Close working relationships in the execution of the major street plan and the control of subdivisions have been beneficial. A thoroughfare plan for the entire city area is now in preparation.—*Randolph O. Huus*.

21992. BRAUER, THEODOR. *Praktische Fragen der Sozialpolitik*. [Practical problems of social policy. (Germany).] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10(1) 1931: 63-84.—*Joseph J. Senturia*.

21993. BRUNO, FRANK J. Federal aid for local relief. *Family*. 13(5) Jul. 1932: 162-167.—Localities may lag far behind available knowledge and resources in relief and deprive their dependents of care to which they are entitled. The requirement of residence as a condition of assistance outlaws many from any decent care when they become dependent. The La Follette-Costigan bill attempted to meet these defects by establishing standards on which federal aid would be granted, by assuming some share in the cost of the care of transients and by requiring localities to do their own share in paying the costs of relief. The bill is also a tax measure which planned to shift some of the burden of these expenses from real estate, the source of local governmental funds, to a graduated income tax on which the federal government largely depended for its support.—*F. J. Bruno*.

21994. CARTER, P. R. The sanitation of municipal milk supplies in Minnesota. *Minnesota Munic.* 17(6) Jun. 1932: 333-339.—Charts show the average percentage ratings of compliance with the standards of the U. S. Public Health Service of the supplies of 51 cities and villages having 2,000 to 5,000 population, for 1931, with respect to (1) retail raw milk dairies, (2) raw milk to plant dairies, (3) pasteurization plants, (4) general rating, by city numbers.—*W. R. Maddox*.

21995. COHEN DE BOER, H. Enkele recente beslissingen en wetsvoorschriften inzake het Indische arbeidsrecht. [Some recent decisions and legal prescriptions re Netherlands Indian labor law.] *Rykseeneheid*. 3(36) Jun. 8, 1932: 270-271.—Besides some decisions on labor contract questions the article mentions the recent prescription that in case of dismissal the employer has to pay the cost of repatriation of the employee who has been recruited abroad, and his family, even when this has not been stipulated in the contract. Another recent law prescribes that at least a month notice must be given by the employer; this minimum term is lengthened with a month for each year of service of the dismissed employee, with a maximum of 3 months.—*Cecile Rothe*.

21996. CROWE, WILLIAM L. A history of the legislative control of workmen's compensation in Wisconsin. *Illinois Law Rev.* 27(2) Jun. 1932: 137-153.—Gradually the whole industrial machine has been brought under the provisions of the law which has, nevertheless, been kept simple in structure and its benefits fixed so that they are known beforehand to both the employer and the employee. The laws are fair rela-

tive to the terms of the employment and are so drawn that the employer will not feel that he must discriminate either against the old worker or the large family man. The sums to be paid are determined according to the social necessities of the cases supplemented by adequate provisions for physical rehabilitation and restoration provisions and also provisions for vocational changes. The employees are adequately protected by the requirements of insurance for the employers while the government punishes for the non-observance of safety laws.—*F. E. Ballard.*

21997. DIETZE, C. v. Gegenwartsfragen der inneren Kolonisation. [Present day problems in regard to land settlement.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67(4) Jun. 1932: 447-465.—In Germany, land settlement activity dates from 1886; from 1904-13 and again from 1919-28 an average of more than 2,000 families a year were settled on new holdings, more than half of which in the earlier period were in Posen and West Prussia. The movement was retarded by the inability of the peasants to finance new holdings, but in 1926 the Reichstag authorized credits of 50,000,000 *RM.*, and this credit was made available by the establishment of the Prussian Land Mortgage Bank in 1927, and the German Settlement Bank in 1930. Since then, land settlement has increased rapidly until in 1931 more than 10,000 new holdings were settled in Prussia alone. From 1926-31, the land settlement agencies were able to purchase all the land needed for settlement, but by the spring of 1932 settlement was in danger of being stopped because of lack of funds. There is no lack of available land. It has been impossible to get any large part of the unemployed back to the land.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

21998. ELIOT, CHARLES W., II. Does city planning assist economic planning? *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 121-126.

21999. EMERSON, HAVEN. New York challenges its villages. *Survey.* 68(6) Jun. 15, 1932: 273-274.—A hundred men and women of noted ability served as the New York State Health Commission and handed in a 500 page report on Dec. 31, 1931. The proposal is to require the county units to function in public health as effectively as does the city. The county board of supervisors is called upon to employ a full-time trained health officer, or, in case of smaller counties, to have two combine for that service. It is recommended that 1% of the money for tuberculosis go for research. Greater attention should be paid to the control of venereal disease. School children should be examined less frequently and more thoroughly. Seventeen advantages of such county health departments over multiple local jurisdiction are given.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

22000. ERMARTH, FRITZ. II "diritto sociale" nella costituzione germanica. [Social law in the German constitution.] *Stato.* Apr. 1932: 284-291.—*M. Comba.*

22001. FREEMAN, ALLEN W. A survey of health organization and service in Ontario County, New York, 1930. *State Comm. Tuberculosis & Pub. Health (N. Y.). Publ.* #198. Jan. 1932: pp. 90.—As in other counties, large amounts of money have been appropriated and expended and many persons are working at one or another phase of public health in the county, but there is no agency charged with determining the health needs of the county. The creation of a county board of health would solve this problem. The cities of Geneva and Canandaigua, which support adequately certain phases of public health work, should be merged into the county health organization. Ontario County lies in the "Finger Lakes" district of western New York, and has increased its population of 40,288 in 1830 to 54,239 in 1930. It has always been one of the most progressive counties in the state in developing health work, e.g., county laboratory, tuberculosis hospital, school hygiene, and tuberculosis preventorium, but these and a

dozen other functions are unrelated agencies. The per capita income in 1925 was \$363.00.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

22002. GAMBERUCCI, ANTON FERDINANDO. Rassegna critica in tema di assistenza e beneficenza pubblica. [Critical review of public aid and welfare work.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 24(3) Mar. 1932: 145-159.—*M. Comba.*

22003. HARE, W. LOFTUS. Lessons from the English experience with garden cities. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(9) Sep. 1932: 553-556.—Lack of capital combined with the vicissitudes of the post-war years retarded the rapid development of Letchworth and Welwyn. In the future, it is probable that regional planning will solve the earlier difficulties and that garden cities will be developed by the great municipal corporations rather than by private organizations.—*W. R. Maddox.*

22004. KNEIER, CHARLES M. Zoning in Illinois. *Illinois Munic. Rev.* 11(9) Sep. 1932: 178-181.—Acting under the enabling act of 1921, as amended, 80 municipalities had adopted zoning ordinances on Jan. 1, 1931. The supreme court clearly has taken the view that it will uphold restrictions upon private property by zoning, although some ordinances have been declared invalid because they were unreasonable.—*W. R. Maddox.*

22005. LATOUR, FRANÇOIS. L'aménagement du "Grand Paris." [Planning of greater Paris.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 149(443) Oct. 10, 1931: 5-22.

22006. LENOAN, ROGER. La réforme du régime juridique des aliénés internés. [Reform of law in regard to interned lunatics.] *Trav. Jurid. et Econ. de l'Univ. de Rennes.* 11 1931: 160-182.

22007. MUMFORD, LEWIS. The plan of New York. *New Repub.* 71(915) Jun. 15, 1932: 121-122; (916) Jun. 22, 1932: 146-153.

22008. NAPHTALI, FRITZ. Die Gutachten der Braunkommission zur Arbeitslosenfrage. [Opinion of the Braun Commission on the question of unemployment.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10(2) 1931: 107-118.

22009. PERKINS, FRANCES. The state's responsibility for its working children. *Amer. Federationist.* 38(5) May 1931: 598-607.

22010. ROSSI, AMILCARE. L'attività assistenziale dell'Associazione Combattenti. [Social work of the World War veterans.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 4-9.—The Associazione Nazionale Combattenti has 600,000 members in its central organization and 6,000 in its local centers. Among the social work which it carries on are the grant of small loans, the loan of agricultural machinery, the construction of homes, the erection of cooperatives and collectives, the assignment of lands, and various medical aids.—*M. Castellani.*

22011. SARRAZ-BOURNET, M. Esquisse d'une politique hospitalière. [Plan for a government hospital (France).] *Rev. d. Établissements et d. Oeuvres de Bien-faisance.* 48 Jul. 1932: 259-271.

22012. SAWYER, D. H. Municipal construction as unemployment relief. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 133-135.

22013. SCHMID, L. A. Beknopt overschrift van de wettelijke voorschriften met betrekking tot de veiligheid en de gezondheid der werknemers in de fabrieksbedrijven van Nederlandsch-Indië. [Survey of the legal prescriptions in connection with the safety and health of the laborers in factories in Netherlands India.] *Waterstaatsingenieur.* 20(5) May 1932: 155-160.—In 1905 a safety regulation came into force, which regulation was modified in 1910; in that year the service of security supervision was added to the bureau of labor. These measures regulate factory safety and its official supervision. Apart from these rules special prescriptions have set up security measures for various kinds

of factories. For security supervision Netherlands India has been divided into eight sections.—*Cecile Rothe*.

22014. SHADWELL, ARTHUR. The drink question and the royal commission. *Nineteenth Cent.* 111 (660) Feb. 1932: 140-151.—Brief criticism and suggestions respecting the report of the royal commission.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

22015. SPRINGER, GERTRUDE. Getting the most from federal relief. *Survey.* 68(8) Jul. 15, 1932: 324-325, 335.—Efforts of the American Association of Social Workers to enlist federal cooperation in the relief of the unemployed are reviewed, as well as state efforts. Wisconsin relief was administered by the State Industrial Commission which met with difficulties due to the smallness of the discretionary fund and the allotment of \$3,000,000 to local poor relief units at the rate of one dollar per inhabitant. New York brought aid to communities whose needs were most acute, loosened up local funds so that every state dollar was matched by two or more from local treasuries, and educated the public to greater appreciation of sound principles of social work, but there was a tendency to deny need in order to avoid the payments required for meeting the state part way. Lump sums were turned over to local poor boards in Pennsylvania and sometimes officials stretched the state funds beyond the limits of common decency in order to avoid further drafts on local tax funds.—*Lucille Eaves*.

22016. STARK, EDUARD. Die sozialpolitische Gesetzgebung in Oesterreich von 1918 bis 1931. [Social political legislation in Austria from 1918 to 1931.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10(3) 1931: 271-292.

22017. UNSIGNED. Jurisprudencia argentina del trabajo. La tuberculosis como accidente del trabajo. [Argentine labor jurisprudence. Tuberculosis as a labor accident.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 19(112-114) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 502-504.—A recent supreme court decision recognizes tuberculosis as a labor accident which comes properly within the scope of law 9688.—*Jessie Bernard*.

22018. UNSIGNED. Operation of public old-age pension systems in the United States in 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(6) Jun. 1932: 1259-1268.—More than 76,000 needy old people were being cared for by public pensions at the end of 1931, as disclosed by a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. While 17 states had pension laws on their statute books at the end of 1931, the law had not been put into actual operation in two of these. About two-fifths of the counties in the other 15 states had adopted the system, and these spent more than \$16,000,000 for the support of their needy aged in 1931. In 4 of the states the system is practically statewide, while in the remaining 11 states the protection afforded by the law ranges from less than 1% of the state population (in Kentucky) to 80% (in Montana).—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

22019. UNSIGNED. Principles to be embodied in a housing law. *Amer. City.* 47(2) Aug. 1932: 82-83.—This title confers the draft of the principles recommended by the Sub-Committee on Housing Laws of the Committee on Economics of Site Planning of the American Institute of Architects, to be embodied in a state housing law. The Committee drew largely on the experience of the state of New York.—*W. R. Maddox*.

22020. UNSIGNED. Rapport du conseiller d'état, directeur de l'assistance et de l'hygiène publiques, sur le fonctionnement des services d'assistance pendant l'année 1930-1931. [Report of the counselor of state, welfare and public health director, on assistance rendered during 1930-1931 (in France).] *Rev. d. Établissements et d. Oeuvres de Bienfaisance.* 48 Jun. 1932: 219-228.

22021. UNSIGNED. Recreational facilities provided by park systems in the United States. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(1) Jul. 1932: 1-8.—A summary of the results of a survey of the recreational facilities provided by the park systems of the U. S.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

22022. UNSIGNED. Socialist cities and town planning. *Soviet Union Rev.* 10(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 155-160.—An illustrated description of some of the new socialist cities that have sprung up according to plan, in recent years.—*Samuel Kalish*.

22023. UNSIGNED. Theories of enforcement of collective labor agreements. *Yale Law J.* 41(8) Jun. 1932: 1221-1226.

22024. VELGE, HENRI. Le mouvement social en 1931. [Social movements in 1931.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 13(2) Feb. 1932: 95-99.—This is a summary of Belgian social legislation in 1931. The budget of the ministry of industry and labor amounted to 688,000,000 francs in 1930, 984,000,000 francs in 1931, and 1,239,000,000 francs in 1932.—*H. Fehlinger*.

22025. WALKER, W. F. Looking ahead at public health. *Pub. Management.* 14(9) Sep. 1932: 277-280.—The health department of the future will extend sanitary control work to include abatement of smoke, dust, and noise. More attention will be given to heart disease, cancer, measles, whooping cough, accidents, and common colds. School health services, now weak, may be radically changed and more stress placed on maternal, pre-natal, infant, and pre-school hygiene. Socialized medicine will provide medical service for all. Health departments will devote more time to health education and disease prevention and control.—*Milton V. Smith*.

22026. WEIGMANN, HANS. Grenzen der Versicherung gegen Arbeitslosigkeit. [Limits of unemployment insurance.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10(2) 1931: 119-141.

22027. ZUR NIEDEN, MARGARETA. Die deutsche Adoptionsstelle. [The national adoption office.] *Juris. Wochenschr.* 61(3) Jan. 16, 1932: 156.—The number of childless marriages is increasing, and at the same time the prejudice against illegitimate children is vanishing. A national adoption office has been established at Leipzig, working in co-operation with local adoption bureaus. The office is supported by the Federation of Doctors' Societies, the Society of Solicitors, the Union of German Municipalities, etc.—*H. Fehlinger*.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

22028. ANZILOTTI, DIONISIO. Sui limiti della giurisdizione italiana sulle persone giuridiche e straniere. [The limits of Italian jurisdiction over juridical persons and aliens.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 24(1) Jan. 1932: 8-19.—The norms of juridical competence formulated with immediate regard to physical persons only, are applicable also to juridical persons provided they are encountered in their official capacity. Article 106, sec. 1, of the Italian civil code cannot, however, be referred to a foreign company having headquarters in a foreign country and a branch in Italy.—*M. Comba*.

22029. B., A. Legislative bases of corporate reorganization. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(4) Feb. 1932: 579-586.

22030. BACKUS, RICHARD. C. The mining laws of Cuba. *Tulane Law Rev.* 6(4) Jun. 1932: 577-588.—Cuban regulations, amended and supplemented in many particulars, are based upon the Spanish mining laws of 1859 and 1868. General regulations were issued by the executive of the Republic of Cuba in 1914. The mining industry in Cuba today finds itself governed by a body of laws adequate to its needs and well settled in

practice. The only substantial change that may be expected is the removal of hydro-carbons from the purview of the general mining laws and when that time comes the subject should receive scientific treatment from a committee of legislators qualified to draft a statute which will not burden this industry by the excessive legislation which retarded the development of mining in Spain and its possessions during many centuries.—*J. H. Marshall.*

22031. BARNES, JULIUS H. Government and business. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (4) Jul. 1932: 411-419.—U. S. experience with such promotional activities as those of the departments of commerce, labor, and agriculture, and with the Federal Farm Board have shown the incredible profligacy of the economic activities of this government. On the other hand, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce has been able to offer sound and constructive counsel on broad questions of national policy through well-established mechanisms. The Chamber has laid a broad and secure base to build upon and it has demonstrated that a certain measure of functional control is feasible without the disturbing intervention of government.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

22032. BRATTON, SAM G. How the federal government should regulate the air utilities. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 10 (3) Aug. 4, 1932: 142-145.—The two principal reasons why the Interstate Commerce Commission should be given supervision over commercial aviation are the interrelation of rail and air transportation and the character of the regulatory functions to be exercised.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

22033. CHAMBERLAIN, J. P. Aliens and the right to work. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (6) Jun. 1932: 379-382.—A discussion of state legislation that has been passed since 1922 for the purpose of protecting American labor. Such legislation has been particularly noticeable in two aspects: first, in connection with the increasing regulation of professions and trades; and second, in the regulation of labor on public works.—*F. R. Aumann.*

22034. D'ANDON, ANDRÉ. Les tendances actuelles de la législation des mines en Espagne. [Present tendencies in mining legislation in Spain.] *Ann. d. Mines (Paris).* 17 (3) 1930: 61-108.—The decree of Alphonse XIII, Sep. 6, 1929, set up an institute for the supervision and organization of mining activities; the institute was abolished by the decree of General Primo de Rivera issued in February, 1930, as performing functions in duplication of the Council of Mines. This action, however, did not mean a change in policy. The first mining legislation in Spain, dating from 1810, has been amended by the several decrees, among which are Dec. 1868, Jan. 16, 1905, and Sep. 9, 1919. The earliest restrictions were few, and the general policy very liberal from the standpoint of private enterprise. The new tendencies are typified by the careful regulations in the concession granted in October, 1929, to Ildefonso Gonzales Fierro, to develop a potash district of Catalonia: amounts to be paid to the state, compensations for new discoveries, limitation on transfer of privilege, etc. In general, the state retains the right to exploit the newly discovered mines itself and to control the technical administration by receiving part of the profits and limiting production.—*E. Cole.*

22035. DELANNEY, LOUIS. L'état fardeau pour l'économie privée. [The state burden for private economy.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (452) Jul. 10, 1932: 47-59.—The present crisis is a proof of what happens when the state assumes too much responsibility. If it has not been responsible it has prolonged the present situation. The tendency is to forget that it plays the part of *tuteur* and to become oppressive in usurping too much power rightfully belonging to individuals. The role of the state should be definitely defined.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

22036. DOR, GEORGES. Le statut international de la radiodiffusion au point de vue de la défense des entreprises de radiodiffusion contre les utilisations commerciales de leurs émissions. [The international statute on broadcasting from the point of view of protection of broadcasting companies against the commercial utilization of their programs.] *Inst. Belge de Droit Comparé. Rev. Trimestr.* 18 (2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1932: 92-114.—The author discusses means which might be employed to prevent exploitation. The resolution adopted at the international juridical congress of T.S.F. at Liège, Sept. 22-26, 1930, that it be considered unlawful for programs to be used commercially without payment therefor, should be accepted.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

22037. FAGG, FRED. D., Jr. Airspace ownership and the right of flight. *J. Air Law.* 3 (3) Jul. 1932: 400-410.—A new proposed uniform aeronautical code submitted to the American Bar Association in 1931 contains as one of its principal features a modification of the former code with reference to the trespass nuisance question. Section 1 of the new draft provides that flight of aircraft over the lands and waters of the state, within the navigable airspace as hereinafter defined, is lawful unless at such a low altitude as to interfere with the then existing use to which the land or water or space over the land or water is put by the owner, or unless so conducted as to be imminently dangerous to persons or property lawfully on the land or water beneath. Navigable airspace means airspace above the minimum safe altitudes of flight prescribed by regulation by the state aeronautical commission or state administering officer and such navigable airspace is subject to public right of air navigation in conformity with the provisions of the act and with the regulations and air traffic rules issued by the state aeronautical commission or state administering officer.—*Rowland E. Fixel.*

22038. FAIRCHILD, FRED ROGERS. Government saves us from depression. *Yale Rev.* 21 (4) Jun. 1932: 661-683.—After emphasizing the importance of government in controlling national business conditions, the author outlines certain lines of conduct whereby government might contribute to the soundness of our economic life. In his defense of the fundamental principles of the old classical school of economics, he cites numerous cases in which in the last decade they have been ignored, either intentionally or unintentionally, to the detriment of society.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

22039. FUCHS, RALPH F. The French law of collective labor agreements. *Yale Law J.* 41 (7) May 1932: 1005-1036.—The tendency of French development is towards the increasing use of collective labor agreements. Unionism is as weak in the U. S. as in France, although for different reasons, but identical principles of law and politics have restrained growth of collective control in both countries. The significance of relevant French law is therefore of increasing importance to the U. S.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

22040. HARRISON, LLOYD K. Proposed revision of the Bankruptcy Act. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (6) Jun. 1932: 374-378.—As special assistant to the attorney general and under the supervision of the solicitor general, the writer conducted the nation-wide inquiry into the operation of the Bankruptcy Act which was instituted in July, 1930, at the direction of the president. He also participated in drafting the report and the proposed legislation which followed the conclusion of the inquiry. The principal purposes of the Bankruptcy Act have not been achieved; its administration could be rendered more efficient, expeditious, and economical.—*F. R. Aumann.*

22041. H., C. R. Legislative stabilization of the cotton industry. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (3) Jan. 1932: 436-445.

22042. HANNA, JOHN. Cooperative associations

and the public. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(2) Dec. 1930: 148-190.

22043. KELLY, CLYDE. Why the coal industry needs federal regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 10(2) Jul. 21, 1932: 88-90.—The author has introduced a bill in congress which provides for the creation of a federal commission to regulate the bituminous coal industry. It requires all companies engaged in the interstate coal business to be licensed and controlled by the commission, and it legalizes among coal producers the formation of pools and joint selling agencies provided they are not against the public interest. Employers and employees are given equal rights and equal protection and an opportunity to work together for their own interests and the interests of the public.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

22044. KINGSLEY, ROBERT, and MANGHAM, CARLOS R. The correlative interests of the landowner and the aviator. *J. Air Law*. 3(3) Jul. 1932: 374-399.—The maxim *cujus est solum ejus est usque ad coelum*, with some differences in phrasing, is to be found in the law of almost every modern jurisdiction. If this maxim is to be taken strictly and literally, then four possible avenues are possible for the aviator: (1) purchase of rights of way for flying; (2) the exercise of the power of condemnation (if the aviator is a public utility and if the power has been conferred on him by appropriate legislation); (3) by his gaining a prescriptive easement of flight (which, it is argued, is possible, since the requirements of prescriptive rights can be met by aviators); and (4) by constitutional amendment, giving a right of flight over private property. However, it is argued that the maxim has not been applied in full strictness. The few modern cases in which the point has been raised have not so applied it, but, instead, have tended toward the recognition of what is frequently denominated the doctrine of "effective possession." This approach is functionally the best.—*Robert Kingsley*.

22045. KOCH, FRITZ E. (Auerbach, Peter, tr.) The German Company Law of 1931. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(8) Jun. 1932: 850-874.—The emergency decrees of Sep. 19, 1931, and Oct. 6, 1931 are described. The latter serves the purpose of helping the system of German limited companies recover. It has in mind the improvement of exactitude and trustworthiness of balance sheets, and therefore offers to companies limited by shares a possibility of making a new valuation of their assets in better conformity with altered economic conditions, and an opportunity of disclosing the losses appearing on the books as a result of such new valuation. The companies are offered this possibility without being compelled to satisfy or secure their creditors at the same time. By a general rectification of balance sheets it is aimed to reestablish the confidence of the general public in the trustworthiness and soundness of German companies and German business.—*Charles W. Shull*.

22046. KRETSCHMER, ERNST. (Spiller, G., tr.) The state as private entrepreneur. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 5(1) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 3-42.

22047. KUČERA, OTTO. Einige Rechtsprobleme der Madrider Weltfunktelegraphenkonferenz. [Legal problems of the Madrid International Radio Telegraph Conference.] *Arch. f. Funkrecht*. 5(3) Apr. 1932: 239-244.—*Reed T. Rollo*.

22048. LA PRADELLE, P. de. La régime de la radiodiffusion aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique. [Broadcasting in the U. S. A.] *Rev. Jurid. Internat. de la Radio-électr.* 7(28) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 341-360.

22049. R., D. H. Legislative stabilization of security prices. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(8) Jun. 1932: 1145-1157.—The Federal Reserve System with control over rediscountable paper, open market transactions, and the rate of rediscount, cannot effectively check excessive variations of security prices because of the amount of credit beyond Reserve Bank control.

Therefore short selling as practiced on the New York Stock Exchange is the target of most proposed legislative restrictions upon security markets. The constitutionality of such proposals is being seriously questioned.—*John W. Boatwright*.

22050. RIVES, F. B. and ARIAS, R. G. The judicial status of non-registered foreign corporations in Latin-America. *Tulane Law Rev.* 6(4) Jun. 1932: 558-576.—According to Chilean codes and laws foreign corporations must be authorized by special decree of the president in order to sustain action in the courts, but in practice the country is more generous and sometimes grants recognition to corporations which have not complied with the regulation. Argentina places aliens on the same basis as citizens in the enjoyment of civil rights, and although the language indicates that natural persons are meant, the privilege has been extended to corporations as well. Uruguay is likewise liberal in its treatment of foreign corporations, although it insists that they must register with the public register of commerce. The attorney general of the country has held, however, that such registry is not necessary unless the corporation performs acts of commerce within the republic.—*J. H. Leek*.

22051. RUSSO, GIACOMO. Sulla tendenza legislativa alla disciplina unitaria del rapporto d'impiego. [The legislative tendency in regard to unified rules concerning employment.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 24(4) Apr. 1932: 222-240.—*M. Comba*.

22052. SALLÉ, E. De l'influence pour une entreprise privée du but d'intérêt qu'elle poursuit (en droit anglais). [The influence for a private enterprise of the end which it pursues (in English law).] *Bull. Mens. de la Soc. de Légis. Comparée*. (4-8) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 420-440; (7-8-9) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 528-551.—English law shows the possibility of an enterprise being controlled by the state and yet coming under the jurisdiction of private law. This obviates the confusion arising from distinctions which must be made between private law and public law. Though this system is applicable to a particular case it offers possibilities, with variations, in the French system.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

22053. SCHMID-AMMANN, P. Über den privaten Waffenhandel. [Concerning the private trade in arms.] *Friedenswarte*. 32(6) Jun. 1932: 167-172.—In order to achieve any control over the manufacture and trade in arms by Swiss citizens it will be necessary to forbid any foreign country to manufacture munitions in Switzerland. The amount of arms and munitions to be produced each year should be limited by the state. Certain forms of munitions manufacturing should be entirely abolished. The military branch of the Swiss state should have complete supervision over the manufacturing of all arms.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

22054. SIMPSON, LAWRENCE P. The copyright situation as affecting radio broadcasting. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 9(2) Dec. 1931: 180-197.

22055. SWEENEY, EDWARD C. Adjusting the conflicting interests of landowner and aviator in Anglo-American law. *J. Air Law*. 3(3) Jul. 1932: 329-373.—The following situations give rise to conflicts between the landowner and aviator: (a) flights of aircraft over private property apart from taking-off and landing; (b) flights of aircraft in taking-off and landing; (c) operation of an airport apart from flight; (d) contact made by an aircraft or its contents with the tangible property of the landowner; (e) obstructions to aviation caused by the erection of structures or obstructions caused by other activities of the landowner. Any compromise in the solution of the above conflicts must be predicated upon the viewpoint adopted toward the legal status of airspace. The four theories of airspace ownership are listed.—*Rowland W. Fixel*.

22056. UNSIGNED. Brief survey of control of railway and tramway transport in Australia. *Econ. Rec. (Suppl.)*. 6 Aug. 1930: 150-161.

22057. UNSIGNED. Government corporations in business. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(5) May 1932: 881-893.

22058. VIRGILII, FILIPPO. L'ordinamento corporativo nella teoria e nella pratica. [The corporative order in theory and practice.] *Vita Ital.* 20(232) Jul. 1932: 30-38.—The new labor tribunals have put an end to strikes and lock-outs in Italy. If anybody fails to cultivate his land the prefect of the province may charge the provincial union of agriculture with the cultivation of the abandoned land. The syndicates deal with the labor market and distribute the available workers among the different plants according to their ability and technical training. Employers are not permitted to close their enterprises in an arbitrary way even if economic conditions are unfavorable. Measures must be taken in order that employees be placed as far as possible in other undertakings.—*O. Eisenberg.*

22059. WOLF, ROBERT. Bedürfen wir ein Gesetz gegen Rundfunkstörungen? [Do we need a law against radio interferences?] *Arch. f. Funkrecht.* 5(3) Apr. 1932: 233-239.—Several factors in Germany partially overcome the lack of legislative regulation: the long line of court decisions applying to radio interference, the provisions of the civil code regarding disturbances to possession of property, police ordinances, assistance rendered by the power industry and manufacturers of electrical appliances, and the work of the *Funkhilfe* which investigated approximately 125,000 complaints during 1931. Germany has not fully awakened to the cultural and economic advantages of radio, nor have the courts realized its importance. Broadcasting stations have given no more than moral support to the problem, the postal administration has not been sufficiently active, the power industry in comparison with other countries has been lax, and as a result the whole problem rests upon the shoulders of the radio listeners and their organizations.—*Reed T. Rollo.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

22060. BABSON, ROGER W. The threat of revocations of utility franchises. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 10(5) Sep. 1, 1932: 266-268.—The legislature of Massachusetts has revoked a utility franchise and has referred the question of compensation to the supreme court for settlement. The question of nation-wide significance in this controversy is whether a public utility franchise is a property right or not. The Massachusetts constitution states that every franchise shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment. No provision is made for compensation.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

22061. BAUER, JOHN. When the service charge is discriminatory—and when it is not. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 10(1) Jul. 7, 1932: 32-33.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

22062. BEVIN, ERNEST. The management of public utility undertakings. *Pub. Admin.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 130-132.

22063. BROADLEY, J. H. The management of public utility undertakings. *Pub. Admin.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 120-129.

22064. BUNBURY, HENRY. The management of public utility undertakings. *Pub. Admin.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 111-119.

22065. CHAMBERLAIN, NEVILLE. The management of public utility undertakings. *Pub. Admin.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 103-110.

22066. COREY, HERBERT. The effect of the new tax law upon the power industry. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 10(3) Aug. 4, 1932: 123-130.—The new federal tax of 3% will place a burden of 9 cents per month on the

average domestic consumer of electricity. This tax will not affect the utility companies at all. The worst it might do would be to compel them to employ a few extra clerks. It will not deter one domestic consumer from buying current.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

22067. CROWTHER, SAMUEL. The effect of depression dollars on utility finance. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(12) Jun. 9, 1932: 679-688.—If the rules for rate making which have been established by the courts are rigidly applied every utility company in the country will be ruined. The utilities, as well as every other industry, need a price level that stays fairly constant.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

22068. DONALD, ROBERT. The story of London transport, Part II. *Pub. Admin.* 10(2) Apr. 1932: 120-125.—When the revolutionary phase of electrification had begun, the chaotic and out-of-date facilities in London attracted the attention of American traffic experts, who failed, however, to realize their ideals. The private development of the underground group has been largely due to four or five individuals who have combined enterprise with a broad outlook. Competition with the underground and street services has remained on the part of independent bus owners and municipal tramways. Various schemes of control have been advised by a series of commissions in the past 30 years, but general agreement was not reached until the London Transport Bill was passed in 1931. It remains to be seen whether the policy of drift and chaos will continue. (See entry 4: 3802.)—*E. A. Beecroft.*

22069. EHRLER, JOSEF. The municipal undertakings of Freiburg i/B. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7(1) Jan.—Apr. 1931: 113-127.

22070. GOLDTHWAITE, GEORGE E. Reproduction cost and falling price levels. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(7) Jul. 1932: 427-433.—*W. R. Maddox.*

22071. HONAY, KARL (ed.). Wiens kommunale Elektrizitätswirtschaft. [The municipal electrical undertakings of Vienna.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 9(14) Jul. 15, 1932.—A special number of the periodical with charts and illustrations.—*R. H. Wells.*

22072. MURETTA, NATALIO. La municipalización de servicios públicos en Italia. [Municipal ownership of public services in Italy.] *Rev. de la Facul. de Ciencias Econ. Comerciales y Pol. Univ. Nacional de Litoral.* 2(2) Apr.—Jun. 1931: 369-402.—Italian legislation dating from 1903 to the present is analyzed. The greatest development has taken place since 1910 and covers the following services: electric power, gas, electric railways, water supplies, public cartels (monopolies), pharmacies, funeral transports, apartments, fisheries, ice and refrigeration, bakeries, municipal ovens. Most of the services show a profit; deficits in the bakeries and fisheries can be explained on the basis of their necessity for the working classes. Municipalized services in Italy are for the most part the result of intensification of urban life.—*E. Cole.*

22073. NEIL, CHARLES E. Comparisons between private and municipal power plant rates. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 10(1) Jul. 7, 1932: 35-38.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

22074. NICHOLS, ELLSWORTH. The forward march of regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(12) Jun. 9, 1932: 704-711; (13) Jun. 23, 1932: 766-772.—The author briefly reviews some of the outstanding court and commission rulings of the past year in the field of the electric utilities.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

22075. NORRIS, GEORGE W. The ultimate goal of public utility regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 5(5) Mar. 6, 1930: 266-273.

22076. PEGRUM, D. F. Our inflexible rate of return. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 10(1) Jul. 7, 1932: 28-31.—Methods of rate regulation are too static and legislation on rate regulation has been too conflicting in its mean-

ing. Congress and not the regulating commissions is to blame for this.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

22077. RAVER, PAUL JEROME. The growth and modernization of municipally owned power plants in the United States. *Illinois Munic. Rev.* 11 (8) Aug. 1932: 161-162, 164.—The rise and decline of municipal ownership, since 1903, has been in plants under 500 horsepower, while, underlying this movement, there has been a growth of municipal ownership in terms of plants greater than 500 horsepower capacity.—*W. R. Maddox.*

22078. SPURR, HENRY C. The rate-fixing powers of the state commissions. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 10 (2) Jul. 21, 1932: 63-71.—The author makes an analysis of the criticism that the commissions are too judicially minded, and reaches the conclusion that they are not.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

22079. SPURR, HENRY C. "Unfair" utility rates. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 10 (3) Aug. 4, 1932: 131-140.—Before concluding that rates are excessive it is necessary to examine the facts relating to the operation of individual companies. The author cites a number of specific instances in which the rates were found to be too low, and increases were ordered by state commissions.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

22080. UNSIGNED. Residential electric rates in cities of over 50,000. *Amer. City.* 47 (1) Jul. 1932: 52-53.—This is a comparison of charges for definite monthly amounts of electrical energy for residential service in the 190 cities in the U. S. of over 50,000 population. For each quantity of electricity used, the average charge of the 13 municipally owned plants was much less than that of the 177 private company plants. (Tables.)—*W. R. Maddox.*

PUBLIC WORKS

22081. GAMBERG, V. ГАМБЕРГ, В. Наводнение в Китае. [The flood in China.] *Проблемы Китая (Problemy Kitaya).* 2 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 84-102.—Though it is claimed that the flood of 1931 was due to unavoidable circumstances, it was really due primarily to lack of supervision and poor condition of the dams. After a regional analysis of the distress the author argues that the Chinese authorities are unable to cope with the situation. Thus the dialectic contradictions in the social system of China are deepened.—*Lazare Teper.*

22082. HARRIS, R. C. Municipal expenditure for sanitary works. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 362-367.—The construction of a second sewage plant in North Toronto at a cost of \$800,000 is now under way to supplement Toronto's sedimentation-sludge-digestion-lagoon system installed in 1910. A disbursement of \$20,000,000 will be needed to replace this obsolescent system by a modern plant. Two sand filtration plants for the water supply of the city operate on Toronto Island with a capacity of 108,000,000 gallons and a filtration rate of about 130,000,000 gallons an acre. Construction of a duplicate intake, pumping, and filtration plant adequate for the ultimate needs of Toronto is to be completed in three years.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

22083. HERRING, FRANK W. Looking ahead at public works. *Pub. Management.* 14 Aug. 1932: 245-248.—Our cities are rapidly accumulating a serious public works deficit due to postponed building programs caused by the depression. The present rate of public building construction is about one half of normal requirements. This condition will either necessitate a greatly expanded construction program in the near future, or act as a terrific drag on civic welfare.—*Milton V. Smith.*

22084. LOUCKS, WILLIAM N. Public works planning and economic control: Federal, state, and municipal. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 114-120.—The first step toward a planned economy

should be the planning of federal, state, and local public works activities toward some socially desirable goal. The technique of economic planning must be worked out through experimentation somewhere.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

22085. MAGNUSSON, LEIFUR. A program of international public works. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 136-138.—The International Labour Organization is now working on a plan to provide loans to certain countries to be used for public works purposes in order to relieve their unemployment problem. The precedent for organizing such an international loan for public works purposes is to be found in the earlier action of the League in sustaining the finances of Austria by the collective guarantee of the members of the League of Nations.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

22086. NICKLIN, H. S. Refuse collection in urban centers. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 368-375.—All refuse should be covered during transportation. Refuse collection and disposal does not involve the large capital expenditure required for sewage disposal. The cost is generally met by levying some such fixed rate as 1½ mills, collectible with the general taxes. Assuming a typical town of 5,000 inhabitants and 1,500 families, the average cost of collection by contract is found to be \$2.50 per residence or \$0.60 per capita.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

22087. SIMONCELLI, DOMENICO. Per una tutela del patrimonio idrico sotterraneo. [Safeguarding the underground water supply.] *Economia.* 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 13-48.—At present Italy has a modern and well thought out plan of legislation in public waters. But this does not apply to the underground waters, though in 1927 the question of regulating large users of underground waters was broached in the central office of the senate. Simoncelli maintains that all waters, both underground and surface, have the same juridical nature. Large users should be required to have a special license from the state; the state should have the right to intervene in other cases where public interests require it.—*Roberto Bachi.*

22088. UNSIGNED. Municipal cleanliness. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 390.—In the province of Ontario 55 municipalities have regular garbage collections, of which 36% are semi-weekly and most of the rest weekly. In 65% of the municipalities the disposal is by dumping, in 12% by incineration. The average per capita cost of collection and disposal is \$.60 per year or about \$1.50-\$1.75 per residence. The low number of garbage systems in operation in Ontario is in contrast to the 300 waterworks and 130 sewerage systems. It is probably due to lack of initiative and leadership on the part of municipal officers.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

22089. UNSIGNED. Our existing pavements need resurfacing! How shall we do it economically? *Amer. City.* 47 (2) Aug. 1932: 56-57.—This is a study and report by the committee on Design and Construction of the City Officials Division of the American Road-builders Association. Resurfacing may effect a saving of from 50-65% of the cost of a new pavement. It also greatly reduces the time required for constructing a pavement.—*W. R. Maddox.*

22090. UNSIGNED. Single-track concrete roads in the United States. *Amer. City.* 47 (2) Aug. 1932: 9.—A table, arranged by states, includes the following information: number of counties; date first road was built; 1931 awards in miles; miles of single-track built; miles of single-track widened; net single-track remaining.—*W. R. Maddox.*

22091. UNSIGNED. Special water rates at resort cities. *Amer. City.* 47 (2) Aug. 1932: 75-76.—A study of the rates in a group of nine resort cities located along the New Jersey shore and two in Florida shows that,

contrary to the usual belief, the short-time summer or winter resident is not charged an exorbitant rate by the local water department.—*W. R. Maddox.*

22092. VANDERHEYDEN, F. La photographie aérienne et les travaux publics. [Aerial photography and public works.] *Ann. d. Travaux Pub. de Belgique*. 33 (2) Apr. 1932: 193-221.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

22095. ALEXEIEV, N. N., and ZAITZEFF, LEO. Sowjetstaat und Völkerrecht. [Soviet state and international law.] *Z. f. Völkerrecht*. 16 (1) 1931: 72-99; (2) 1931: 177-225.—A state becomes an international entity not by its internal volition, but by its external recognition as a member of the international order. The position of the Soviet state furnishes facts determinative of this problem. The distinction between *de jure* and *de facto* recognition is significant to the Soviet. International law makes the hypothesis of recognition the most controversial of the recognition realm. The character of the Soviet legal personality remains doubtful. Practically, the communistic state is based, not on the recognition of rights, but on the recognition of duties. As the Soviet opened diplomatic relations with other states, it was inevitably forced to accept the century old traditional forms of international intercourse. Under the Soviet system, the principle of utility prevails over the principle of legality. In the realm of private relations, two criteria are applicable, both based on the class principle. The class principle also permeates the provisions for public order. The legal status of private property seized by the state in Soviet Russia and exported has been resolved partly by treaties and partly by court decisions. In form, Soviet legislation stands on the basis of monogamy, but bigamy carries no criminal penalty and in respect of private rights has no consequences for the interested parties. The marriage ordinances of the Soviet state differ widely from the corresponding provisions of other states.—*H. S. Le Roy.*

22096. AMBROSINI, ANTONIO. Per un sistema del diritto aeronautico. [A system of aeronautical law.] *Riv. di Diritto Aeronautico*. 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 5-29.—The tremendous development of air navigation and the varied national and international legislation which regulates it, together with the fervor felt throughout the civilized world for the creation of an international aeronautical law, make the problem of a scientific systematization of aeronautical law as an independent branch of international law very impelling. The author gives an outline of the methods and principles that should be followed.—*S. E. Scalia.*

22097. AMBROSINI, GASPARE. Nazionalità degli abitanti dei territori sotto mandato. [Nationality of the inhabitants of a mandated territory.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 24 (3) Mar. 1932: 135-144.—While the inhabitants of mandate A countries maintain their own national status, the inhabitants of the mandated B and C countries have no nationality of their own because they do not constitute political organisms with the status of a state. They do not, however, become subjects of the mandatory states because these do not have sovereignty over the territory mandated to them. These inhabitants assume the unique position of "administered under a mandate," thus creating a new juridical category in international law.—*M. Comba.*

22098. BACON, R. British and American policy on the right of fluvial navigation. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 13 1932: 76-92.—Great Britain has tradi-

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

22093. BARNJUM, F. J. D. The importance of a forest policy for the empire. *United Empire*. 23 (6) Jun. 1932: 313-315.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

22094. HAYWOOD, A. H. W. The wild life of West Africa and its conservation. *United Empire*. 23 (6) Jun. 1932: 316-322.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

tionally insisted on the purely conventional basis of the right of an upper riparian to navigation rights, while the U. S. has put forward similar claims on the grounds of natural law. Both states enforced their rights of navigation on the basis of treaty alone. Great Britain claimed that the right of navigation originated in the treaty, the U. S. that the right was derived from natural law independently of any treaty but that conventional agreement was required to arrange the details. Only one difference of practical importance continued. The former government considered that the government through whose territory the right of passage was asked was unfettered as to consent or refusal; the latter that he must, as a matter of right, grant the request. This resulted in different interpretations of the claim for compensation for the grant when the requests were made by the two governments; both pursued their policies with a large degree of consistency in all parts of the world. As a means of regularizing the problem, Great Britain has favored the creation of international commissions of control and the application of the general principles of fluvial law to a number of rivers; the U. S. has pursued the opposite policy in both cases.—*Phillips Bradley.*

22099. BERNARD, ALFRED. L'exécution des sentences arbitrales étrangères en Belgique et en France. [The execution of foreign arbitral sentences in Belgium and in France.] *Inst. Belge de Droit Comparé. Rev. Trimestr.* 18 (2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1932: 139-157.—No provision is made in French or Belgian law for the execution of arbitral sentences, and this, in view of the fact that such provision has been made in other countries, has caused some confusion. The Conference at Geneva, Sep. 26, 1927, remedied the situation in part by giving to France and Belgium reciprocity in those countries which are parties to the convention, but at the same time it complicated the Franco-Belgian and the Belgian-Netherlands situation in view of private agreements.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

22100. BOURBOUSSON, E. La nationalité française. [French nationality.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 9 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 262-268.

22101. BROUCKERE, LOUIS de. Le désarmement en droit international. [Disarmament and international law.] *Res Publica*. 2 (1) Feb. 1932: 25-36.—An attempt to prove that existing international law imposes legal as well as moral obligations to disarm. These obligations arise from the disarmament clauses in the Treaty of Versailles and the disarmament obligations in the pact of the League of Nations.—*R. E. Ellsworth.*

22102. BÜNGER, KARL A. Ausländische Handelsgesellschaften in China und im chinesischen Recht. [Foreign commercial organizations in China and in Chinese law.] *Bl. f. Internat. Privatrecht*. 5 (4) Apr. 1930: 83-91.

22103. BUSBE-FAY, P. L. Unrecognized states: cases in the admiralty and common law courts, 1805-26. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 13 1932: 39-48.—The admiralty and chancery courts of the period considered themselves bound by the political decision of the government as to the recognition of a foreign state;

parties who depended upon the existence of a non-recognized state could not succeed. The common law court, however, while the fact of non-recognition was important in determining the legality of a transaction, did not debar the judges from finding out the facts of a given case and attempting to do justice with regard to them. The rule of these common law courts indicates a practice which is in line with recent American recognition cases—more in accord with the real interests of the parties at suit by giving effect to acts on which their rights depend.—*Phillips Bradley*.

22104. DELBEZ, LOUIS. La responsabilité internationale pour crimes commis sur le territoire d'un état et dirigés contre la sûreté d'un état étranger. [The international responsibility for crimes committed on the territory of a state and directed against another.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 461-475.—The legislation of some states is silent on this subject, as the Netherlands; others extremely repressive, as Germany, which treats acts committed on German soil against a foreign state in the same manner as acts of high treason directed against a state of the German federation. An intermediate system is represented by French and Belgian laws. France punishes material acts of hostility, which excludes plots, if they are capable of inducing a war or even reprisals. An international convention should harmonize these various legislations. The legal regime of international responsibility would be made appreciably more definite.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

22105. DUFOUR, RAOUL. La nationalité dans l'U.R.S.S. [Nationality in the USSR.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 511-520.—The article covers the nature of Soviet nationality; its acquisition and loss; and marriage and the family in their relations with nationality.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

22106. FITZMAURICE, G. G. The meaning of the term "denial of justice." *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 13 1932: 93-114.—The widest admissible definition of the term would limit it at least to improper acts or omissions involving the responsibility of the state in some way connected with the administration of justice, whether on the part of the judiciary itself or of some other organ of the state. This definition includes every act injurious to a foreigner of the judicial branch of the government acting officially and every act of any branch of the government in its official capacity in connection with the administration of justice. But a merely erroneous or unjust judgment of a court in connection with a case in which an alien is concerned as plaintiff or defendant does not involve the responsibility of the state if it does involve the element of bad faith. There must be evidence of bias, fraud, partiality, or external pressure, not a mere *bona fide* error. While no definite rule can be stated, the question of the incompetence (in the legal sense) of the judge may provide a working test.—*Phillips Bradley*.

22107. FITZ-MAURICE, ERNESTINE. Convention for the suppression of counterfeiting currency. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (3) Jul. 1932: 533-551.—The presence of a common menace in the form of counterfeiting, which the several states of the world were unable to cope with singly, led to the adoption of the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency at Geneva, Apr. 20, 1929. The composition, labors, and results of the conference are studied. The instrument drafted should receive ready acceptance in as much as it follows domestic laws in so far as possible.—*Norman J. Padelford*.

22108. FRANKENSTEIN. Doctrine du droit international privé. [Theory of private international law.] *Bull. Mensuel de la Soc. de Légis. Comparée.* 61 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 190-204.

22109. GIBSON, WILLIAM M. The development

of international air law to 1919. Bi-partite agreements on aerial navigation. *Temple Law Quart.* 5 (2) Jan. 1931: 161-184; 6 (1) Nov. 1931: 57-86.—Progress has been noted along two lines, namely: (1) Calling forth of opposing theories on the basic principles, and (2) actual framing of legal regulations. By compromise the principle of absolute state sovereignty has been modified by conceding the privilege of innocent passage. An analysis of the bi-partite agreements of the convention of 1919 shows the Scandinavian agreements to be the most complete. A study of the bi-partite agreements reveals a two-fold purpose. (1) They supply a type of *modus vivendi* pending a final settlement of the question of international aerial navigation by universal adoption of the Convention of 1919 and some other multi-partite agreements on this subject, and (2) they represent attempts to reconcile the doctrine of air sovereignty with the necessity of international navigation. (See Entries: 4: 4532, 8416.)—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

22110. GUTTERIDGE, H. C. Reciprocity in regard to foreign judgments. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 13 1932: 49-67.—As to the enforcement of foreign judgments, the rules of the different systems of private international law are not at present in harmony. Two solutions appear possible: the abandonment of all national rules and the construction of an entirely new system to apply throughout the entire world, or the more gradual development of treaties between separate states specifying the conditions on which mutual recognition and enforcement is to take place. The second method seems preferable; the vanity of legal systems and judicial development, the fact that recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments is a privilege granted to, rather than the right of, a foreigner, as well as other considerations indicate that the development of a single world-wide system of law in this regard is at present not feasible. There seems to be no reason, however, why a single international rule to the effect that no person shall be entitled to sue or be liable to suit more than once in respect of the same cause of action might not be drafted into conventional form, leaving more intricate legal problems to the courts of the individual countries.—*Phillips Bradley*.

22111. HARRISON, GLADYS. The nationality of married women. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 9 (4) Jun. 1932: 445-462.—This problem was examined at the Conference on the Codification of International Law held at The Hague in 1930 with the following recommendations: to introduce the principle of equality of the sexes in matters of nationality, and to decide that the nationality of a wife shall not be affected without her consent by the mere fact of marriage. Other recommendations look to the abolition of statelessness and dual nationality. The problem will be re-examined by the 1932 Assembly of the League.—*Gertrude Lapidus*.

22112. HYDE, CHARLES CHENEY. Extraterritorial industries of American nationals. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (3) Jul. 1931: 512-514.

22113. KELLER, HANS K. E. L. Die juristische Natur der Fremdenrechts in China. [The legal nature of foreign law in China.] *Bl. f. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5 (9) Sep. 1930: 169-177.

22114. LIST, FRÉDÉRIC. La réglementation internationale de la radiodiffusion. [International regulation of broadcasting.] *Rev. Jurid. Internat. de la Radio-électr.* 7 (28) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 303-340.

22115. MARCUS, ERNST. Palästina—Ein werdender Staat. [Palestine—a rising state.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht* #16. 1929: pp. 328.

22116. MONTLUC, L. de. Le droit international privé. [Private international law.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 9 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 414-425.

22117. MONTLUC, L. de 40^{me} session de l'Institut de Droit International. [Fortieth session of the Institut de Droit International.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 9 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 282-294.

22118. PADEFORD, NORMAN J. Religious liberty in international law and treaties. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 21 (3) Jul. 1932: 402-411.—A survey shows that where religious liberty finds its basic provision in the constitution of a country, that nation has tended to insert provisions for religious liberty in many of its international agreements; and ratified treaties between nations, becoming part of the supreme law of the individual nation, enjoin enforcement. In general, there are four types of treaties containing clauses relating to religious toleration: bi-lateral commercial and amity treaties; multi-lateral imperialistic contracts providing permission to carry on missionary work in colonial possessions and mandated areas; bi-lateral treaties protecting the natives of one of the states in their civil rights (rare); multi-lateral treaties calling upon certain states to guarantee religious liberty to their own subjects. History proves unquestionably, however, that religious liberty should represent the growth of a spirit, and should not be artificially produced by laws, decrees, or international direct action.—*H. W. Hering.*

22119. PRUDHOMME, ANDRÉ. Le droit international privé dans son développement moderne. [International private law in its modern development.] *Bl. f. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5 (5) May 1930: 97-110.

22120. REGALA, ROBERTO. The international status of the Filipinos. *Philippine Soc. Sci. Rev.* 4 (2) Apr. 1932: 101-107.—Filipinos are American citizens from an international point of view. At present conflicting laws of the U. S. and the Philippines have created an anomalous situation with regard to the attempted application of the exclusion laws and the nationality of women who marry American men. A law should be enacted by the Philippine legislature whereby Philippine women who marry foreigners, including Americans, retain their Philippine citizenship until they acquire the nationality of their husbands.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

22121. RÉGLADE, MARC. Perspectives qu'ouvrent les doctrines objectivistes du Doyen Duguit pour un renouvellement de l'étude du droit international public. [Perspectives which the objective doctrines of Dean Duguit open for a renewal of the study of public international law.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 381-419.—An exposition of Léon Duguit's theory of an objective international law, as indicated in the first volume of his *Traité de Droit Constitutionnel*, with its consequences from the points of view of sources of international law, subjects, their powers and duties, theory of the juridical act, international responsibility, and sanctions.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

22122. RENTON, A. WOOD. Extra-territorial jurisdiction in China. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (7) May 1932: 721-739.

22123. RICHARD, GASTON. Identité et vitalité nationales: leur rapport avec le postulat du droit international. [National identity and vitality: their relation with the postulate of international law.] *Riv. di Sociol.* 5 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 201-226.

22124. ROLLA, CARLO. Osservazioni sulla Convenzione di Ginevra per l'unificazione del Diritto cambiario. [Observations on the Geneva Convention for the unification of exchange law.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 29 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 501-510.—The author contrasts the system introduced by the Convention of Geneva with that decreed by the Italian code now in force and with the more recent doctrines in law.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

22125. ROUSSEAU, CH. L'aménagement des compétences en droit international. [The management of competences in international law.] *Rev. Générale de*

Droit Internat. Pub. 37 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 420-460.—International law relates essentially to competences. Relative to state competence, the task of international law includes determination and regulation. The chief competences are the territorial, the personal, and that relating to public services. The principles governing exercise of competences in international law are independence, with the reserves of responsibility, exclusiveness, equality, and abstention. The conclusion points to the necessity of a careful distinction between division of competences and their mode of exercise and the utility of the notion of competence in a rational construction of international law.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

22126. SANDIFORD, ROBERTO. Le isole galleggianti. [Floating island-seadromes.] *Nuova Antologia.* 67 (1446) Jun. 16, 1932: 503-513.—Since seadromes have properties of both ships and floating islands, it is difficult to determine which they are. The construction of these islands should be limited by law and confined to definite routes. They should be international territory in time of peace and regarded as neutral in time of war.—*W. R. Quynn.*

22127. SCHLOCHAUER, HANS-JÜRGEN. Der deutsch-russische Rückversicherungsvertrag. [The German-Russian reinsurance treaty.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht.* (22) 1931: pp. 84.

22128. SURRIDGE, R. G. Jurisdiction over suits against foreign consuls in the United States. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (7) May 1932: 972-985.

22129. TACHI, SAKUTARO. Renmei-kikan-no Giketsu-no Horitsu-jo-no Seishitsu. [The legal nature of the decisions of the organs of the League of Nations.] *Kokusai-Chishiki.* 12 (3) Mar. 1932: 2-9.—The decisions on the part of the organs of the League are decisions what are the common organs of the member states, and not the mutual or general agreements between or among the states that participate in the decisions through their representatives or their representatives and the League. Those who regard the decisions of the organs of the League as a kind of treaty, are confusing the two sorts of representation. Except regarding the cases which are especially provided for in the Covenant or other treaties, as well as the decisions relating to internal organization of the League, the decisions of the League cannot have any more legal effect than recommending some course of action to the states concerned.—*K. Takayanagi.*

22130. TENNANT, JOHN SELDEN. The judicial process of treaty interpretation in the United States Supreme Court. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (7) May 1932: 1016-1039.

22131. TOBIN, HAROLD J. Is Belgium still neutralized? *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (3) Jul. 1932: 514-532.—The neutralization of Belgium no longer exists in the opinion of any of the states concerned. Indefinite at the outset, the treaties have never commanded agreement as to meaning and inference among the guarantors. Each state considered itself free to interpret and act as it saw fit.—*Norman J. Padelford.*

22132. TOUSSAINT, ADOLF. Der Plan einer deutsch-oesterreichischen "Zollunion" in seiner völkerrechtlichen Bedeutung. [The international law considerations of the proposed Austro-German customs union.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 161-170.

22133. UNSIGNED. Séance du 5 Juin 1931. *Bull. Mens. de la Soc. de Légis Comparée.* (7-8-9) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 479-507.—The problem of codifying international private law and international public law are practically the same; such procedure does not seem practical at this time but should be worked toward as a future achievement.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

22134. VESEY-FRITZGERALD, S. G. The Franco-Italian Code of Obligations, 1927. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 14 (1) Feb. 1932: 1-19.—*Phillips Bradley.*

22135. VON REDLICH, M. D. R. Papal sovereignty. *Soc. Sci.* 7(3) Jul. 1932: 237-245.—Papal sovereignty has been much misunderstood. To say that it is based on purely political motives and ambitions is ignorance of the rankest sort. It has proved a benefit to the whole world. The Holy See is essentially international, governing in the light of eternal truths and of the supernatural.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

22136. WILD, PAYSON S., Jr. Treaty sanctions. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(3) Jul. 1932: 488-501.—Six historical sanctions are studied: (1) religious and moral; (2) hostages; (3) release of vassals and subjects from obligations; (4) self-help measures; (5) pecuniary loss and liability to make reparation; (6) loss of territory and movable property. The more modern types of sanctions include: (1) third party guarantee of a treaty; (2) mutual agreement to aid in 'punishing' or resisting the violator, or to collaborate when violation occurs; (3) termination of the treaty with loss of reciprocal advantages, privileges, and advantages; (4) nullity of acts in conflict with a treaty. The U. S. has held that force sanctions are neither necessary nor desirable, a view contrary to that held by France. To avoid in the future such impasses as held up the London Naval Conference, it is suggested that the U. S. make the concession of consultation, and France the concession of periodic revision of treaties.—*Norman J. Padelford.*

22137. WILLIAMS, J. F. A legal footnote to the story of German reparations. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 13 1932: 9-38.—The history of German reparations suggests certain conclusions. First, it is impracticable to carry out an international transaction of long duration and considerable complexity without providing some form of arbitral or judicial machinery for the settlement of differences. Second, the collection or exaction of international payments requires very special machinery. The use of direct force is not serviceable. Commercial arrangements are more likely to be successful, though they are limited by the financial conditions. Third, there is at present no satisfactory doctrine or practice for holding individuals responsible for what are deemed to be international wrongs. The analogy of a commercial private law bankruptcy suggests a principle of settlement but not a model to be copied exactly. Fourth, the doctrine that states alone are the subjects of international law is no longer true. Fifth, the doctrine of the equality of states must not be taken to mean that every state has a right to perform the same functions as each of the other states concerned.—*Phillips Bradley.*

22138. WILSON, GEORGE GRAFTON. Economic factors and international law. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25(3) Jul. 1931: 503-504.

22139. WOOLSEY, L. H. The United States-Panama claims commission. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25(3) Jul. 1931: 520-523.

22140. WRIGHT, QUINCY. Responsibility for losses in Shanghai. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(3) Jul. 1932: 586-590.

22141. YORK, BROWER V. International air law in the American republics. *J. Air Law.* 3(3) Jul. 3, 1932: 411-444.—The principal portion of such law is that set forth in the Pan-American Convention for Commercial Aviation which applies in 5 of the 21 republics (Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and the United States). It is recognized that exclusive and complete sovereignty over its airspace is exercised by every republic in the western hemisphere. The designation of navigable airspace is left to each nation. International conventions make provision for insuring the safety of aircraft. The right of a nation to prescribe the rights over its territory is recognized. Airspace reservations are established to prevent domestic and foreign aircraft from flying over fortified areas, certain institutions, dangerous areas, and experimental and training fields of military and naval forces. All private aircraft

must be registered. A certificate of airworthiness is required in most countries. Airmen must meet rigid tests and requirements. Member nations tacitly recognize the right to land. The general laws applying to persons and property on an aircraft are those of the country over which it is flying. A nation may prohibit the carriage of certain dangerous things in aircraft. Air traffic rules are left to the nations but the conventions provide that these rules be followed by foreign and domestic aircraft. The establishment and operation of airdromes are regulated by the legislature of each country, equality of treatment being observed. While the principles included in an accepted international air law in the Americas are fewer than are recognized in Europe, they are recognized universally.—*Rowland W. Fixel.*

PROCEDURE

22142. ALDRICH, FRED H. The effect of war upon contracts of life insurance. *Detroit Law Rev.* 1(1) Jun. 1931: 1-12.

22143. ANDERSON, CHANDLER P., and SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. Advisory opinions from commissions of inquiry. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(3) Jul. 1932: 565-568.

22144. BORCHARD, EDWIN M. The effect of war on the treaty of 1828 with Prussia. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(3) Jul. 1932: 582-586.

22145. CAVARE, L. Le règlement pacifique international des différends en matière d'emprunts contractés par des états envers des individus étrangers. [Pacific settlement of differences in the matter of loans contracted by states towards foreign individuals.] *Trav. Jurid. et Econ. de l'Univ. de Rennes.* 11 1931: 183-213.

22146. GARNER, JAMES W. The Pan American Convention on maritime neutrality. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(3) Jul. 1932: 574-579.

22147. MONTLUC, L. de. L'arbitrage en 1930. [Arbitration in 1930.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 9(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-13.

22148. NIEDERMAYER, HERBERT. Das völkerrechtliche Nicht-Urteil. Normen und Methode seiner Feststellung. [Non-valid decisions in international law. Norms and method of determination.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht.* (26) 1931: pp. 60.—The French Chemin de Fer du Nord demanded damages for the commercial exploitations of its Belgian lines by the German army of occupation during the war. On Apr. 8, 1929, the German-French mixed commission decided that Germany was to pay 52,699,872 francs damages. The author discusses the juridical relations which existed between the plaintiff and defendant according to the court and then the competence of the court and its decision. In questions of non-validity he begins with Schätzel's work *Rechtskraft und Anfechtung von Entscheidungen internationaler Gerichte* (Leipzig, 1929). On the basis of transcending its competence and gross factual errors the author declares the judgment in question as non-valid. From the point of view of the League of Nations certain general conclusions are important. The question of non-validity is the most dangerous loop-hole in its decisions. Partisanship determines jurisdiction. The party gaining the decision may carry it through even though it is not valid. The losing party may refuse to carry out the decision. Such non-valid judgments are the worst sources of international friction. The author calls for the creation of an international court of appeals for non-valid judgments (possibly The Hague court) and he discusses the various difficulties which would develop. (Text of the decision in the Chemin de fer du Nord case.)—*Rudolph Karisch.*

22149. SCHÄTZEL, WALTER. Die gemischten Schiedsgerichte der Friedensverträge. [The mixed

arbitral courts of the peace treaties.] *Jahrb. d. Öffentl. Rechts d. Gegenwart*, 18 1930: 378-455.

22150. SCHRÖDER, MAX. Clause d'amnistie et Traité de Versailles. [Amnesty clause and the Treaty of Versailles.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 9 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 400-408.

22151. WHITTON, JOHN B., and BREWER, JOHN WITHROW. Problems raised by the General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*, 25 (3) Jul. 1931: 447-468.—The problems considered are: (1) the interpretation of the reference to "justiciable disputes"; (2) the nature of domestic questions; (3) the problem of jurisdiction in interpreting the treaty; (4) the formation of the compromise. With reference to the first, the conclusion is that the positive theory indicated by the framers of the treaty remains the best and most logical basis for the further development of international law. The definition of justiciable disputes written into the present treaty represents the best possible solution of this difficult problem. At the same time, the absence of any impartial body empowered to decide whether a dispute is justiciable or not, or domestic or not, constitutes a vital defect which may compromise satisfactory solutions of these problems. Barring such supplementary agreements as mutual adherence to the optional clause of the Permanent Court, or special treaties on the subject *inter se*, the individual parties to the treaty are the sole judges of such general reservations as bind all, and of such particular reservations as involve them individually. The compromise provision contained in the treaty is not only most expedient; it might almost be said that it is absolutely essential if the treaty is to give us effective obligatory arbitration.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

22152. WILLIAMS, Sir JOHN FISCHER. The Pan-American League of Nations and treaties of arbitration and conciliation. *Brit. Year Book Internat. Law*, 10 1929: 18-31.—In the definition of the justiciable controversy these treaties improve upon the optional clause

by omitting from the categories there established the word "legal." The two reservations in the Pan-American treaty are not precise. Can a controversy "controlled by international law" properly be said to be within the domestic jurisdiction of a state? A controversy "which affects the interest or refers to the action of a state not a party to this treaty" is "in fact intended not to protect third states but (quoting J. B. Scott on the drafting of the clause) to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine." Other matters are not so completely handled in the Pan-American as in the League treaties; while it represents an advance on any general American arbitration treaty hitherto concluded, it is not a model of the final form which such instruments may be expected to take. At many points in the League treaties, the advantage of being able to refer questions as to the operation of the treaties to an established and continuous court (the P.C.I.J.) is clear. Numerous questions, e.g., which of the four texts is controlling, are left unanswered in the Pan-American treaties. The Protocol to this treaty, providing machinery for the abandonment of reservations made and of exceptions included in the treaty, so as to admit the progressive extension of the field of arbitration, is interesting and may prove valuable.—*Phillips Bradley*.

22153. WILSON, ROBERT R. Clauses relating to reference of disputes in obligatory arbitration treaties. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*, 25 (3) Jul. 1931: 469-489.—The subject is covered under the following heads: (1) nature of clauses providing for reference of disputes; (2) forms used in agreements before 1919; (3) forms used since 1919; (4) reference under the optional clause; (5) progress towards simplification of procedure for reference. An effort is made not to list all the treaties, but to examine representative types.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

22154. YOKOTA, KISABURO. Kokusai-futokoi toshitenno senso. [War as an international unlawful act.] *Hogaku-kyokai-zasshi*, 50 (5) May 1932: 1-39.—*K. Takayanagi*.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

22155. ANDERSON, CHANDLER P. Basis of an advisory opinion by the World Court on the proposed Austro-German customs union. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*, 25 (3) Jul. 1931: 504-508.

22156. ARMSTRONG, HAMILTON FISH. Danubia: relief or ruin. *Foreign Affairs*, (N. Y.), 10 (4) Jul. 1932: 600-616.—The problem of the five Danubian states requires a general European solution which will free trade, reduce barriers, open markets, extend credit, and remove suspicion. Economic union is improbable because Czechoslovakia and Rumania—the two most prosperous states—have greater interests outside Danubia, all fear the recrudescence of Austrian or German domination, Italy and Germany have paramount commercial interests and fear French domination. England and France have the heaviest investments and the smallest trade. Germany, Italy, and Poland are intimately interested in any preferential system. The situation is inextricably bound up with the whole European political system.—*N. J. Padelford*.

22157. A. B. The Austro-German Customs Union case. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*, 13 1932: 68-75.—The most significant facts, economic and political, in the case were openly recognized and taken into consideration only by Judge Anzilotti, who held with the majority on separate grounds. They include the traditional relationship between the two countries concerned and indicate that the real issues were political and not legal. The author holds that the court should, therefore, have refused to give any opinion at all as in the Eastern Carelia case. He suggests that from the point of view of procedure, as well as of the more sub-

stantial interest in the proper functioning of the court and the development of its jurisprudence, it would be preferable to have dissenting opinions written *seriatim* and not as a single joint opinion.—*Phillips Bradley*.

22158. BETHLEN, STEPHEN. The Danube states and the Tardieu plan. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 47 (3) Sep. 1932: 352-362.—The specific countries concerned in Tardieu's plan are Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. The author offers the following plan: (1) That the Danubian agricultural states be allowed to conclude preferential agreements concerning their surplus agricultural produce with those European states which are their natural market; (2) that Austria make agreements concerning her industrial exports with her neighbors; (3) that the succession states of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy be allowed to agree upon a customs union among themselves which they may deem profitable.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

22159. BROWN, PHILIP MARSHALL. The Anschluss and the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*, 25 (3) Jul. 1931: 508-512.

22160. BUELL, R. L. The reconstruction of Liberia. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 8 (11) Aug. 3, 1932: 120-134.—The recent history of Liberia is the account of the direct and indirect results of the Firestone Agreements of 1926. Reports of alleged abuses in the native policy of the Americo-Liberian controlled government at Monrovia lead, in 1929, to an inquiry commission under the auspices of the League of Nations on which the U. S. was represented. The commission recommended the abolition of contract labor for foreign service, the sup-

pression of "pawning" of children by their parents for terms of service, and the cessation of forced road work, as well as modifications in the Firestone plantation labor policies. The report resulted in the resignation of the president of Liberia and the reorganization of the government. The legislature, however, failed to enact the necessary laws for carrying out the recommendations. A second League commission recommended foreign personnel with adequate powers in public health, native affairs, legal, and fiscal administrations, and with a chief adviser, responsible to the League, to coordinate the entire system and to act as arbiter between the government and the American fiscal administration. The U. S. has reserved its position, on the ground that an effective international control must be agreed to before it will recommend the supersession of the present American control; the Liberian government has protested what it considers a virtual abdication of its sovereignty.—*Phillips Bradley*.

22161. DE WILDE, J. C. The League and the Sino-Japanese dispute. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 8(10) Jul. 20, 1932: 108-118.—A detailed account of the relations of the League to the Manchurian and to the Shanghai phases of the dispute, from September, 1931, to the initial meetings of the Committee of Nineteen. The official and many unofficial documents are conveniently summarized.—*Phillips Bradley*.

22162. DORFMAN, JOSEPH. Two unpublished papers of Thorsten Veblen on the nature of peace. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 47(2) Jun. 1932: 185-203.—Veblen presented two papers to the organization instituted to prepare a memorandum which was to serve President Wilson as a guide in the prospective peace negotiations. Veblen states in these papers that there are two ways of reaching a settlement; one is a temporary peace based on diplomatic compromise; the other, the formation of a league of pacific peoples. Means of assuring peace ought to be found even at the cost of a derangement of vested rights, whether private or national. One of the functions of this league is to be the control of economic penetration of backward countries and of foreign investments in such a manner as to subordinate special interests to the paramount purpose of keeping the peace.—*H. Janzen*.

22163. FASTER, FRANTIŠEK. Hospodárské přičlenění Polska k Podunají? [Economic adherence of Poland to the Danubian bloc?] *Modrá Rev.* 1(4) Jun. 9, 1932: 54-55.—A recent session of the International Chamber of Commerce was presented with the plan of the Polish delegation for a Danubian bloc, composed of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Hungary. Italy and Poland would form sort of "auxiliary markets"; other states, as England and France, would form a third belt of the states, supporting the bloc by preferences on certain goods and financial credits. Germany would be excluded. Poland would guarantee tariff preferences and a partial contingency of agricultural products. It would ask for the system of contingency on coal, petroleum products, salt, etc.—*J. S. Rouček*.

22164. FELLER, A. H. Conclusions of the parties in the procedure of the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25(3) Jul. 1931: 490-502.—The subject is treated under the following headings: (1) "Conclusions" in request for an advisory opinion; (2) differences between unilateral application and special agreement; (3) conclusions in proceedings for the interpretation of a judgment; (4) formulation of conclusions in the documents of procedure; (5) amendment of conclusions.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

22165. GARCIA BENITEZ, JUAN. El auxilio militar de la Sociedad de Naciones, a uno de sus miembros en caso de agresión. [Military assistance of the League of Nations to one of its members in case of aggression.]

Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol. 9(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 409-413.

22166. GIDEL, GILBERT. Critical examination of peace agencies since 1919. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 38(1) Dec. 1931: 36-50.

22167. GRANDI, DINO. Quelques problèmes préoccupant la dernière Assemblée de la Société des Nations. [Some problems occupying the last assembly of the League of Nations.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 9(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 251-261.

22168. HEBURN, WILLIAM H. International legislation on social questions. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 9(2) Dec. 1931: 198-215; (3) Mar. 1932: 310-336.

22169. HUDSON, MANLEY O. Amended rules of the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25(3) Jul. 1931: 427-435.—The court is sensitive to suggestions concerning its organization expressed by the Assembly of the League of Nations. The difficulties experienced as a consequence of the failure of some judges to attend sessions of the court can very largely be met by rules, so that it becomes less important to proceed with the revision of the statute. The new rules concerning sessions, and concerning discharge by the court itself of various functions previously committed to its president, effect desirable changes which should make the functioning of the court more effective. The procedure in contested cases and with respect to advisory opinions is so satisfactory that it has seemed to call for no amendment.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

22170. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The Cuban reservations and the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(3) Jul. 1932: 590-594.

22171. HURST, CECIL J. B. Haager Gerichts- und Schiedsgerichtssprüche. Sprüche des ständigen internationalen Gerichtshofes—Avis consultatif vom 4. Februar 1932 betreffend Behandlung polnischer Staatsangehöriger, sowie der Personen polnischer Herkunft oder polnischer Sprachzugehörigkeit. [Decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice—Advisory opinion of Feb. 4, 1932, relative to handling of Polish nationals as well as persons of Polish birth or speech.] *Niemeyers Z. f. Internat. Recht.* 46(1) 1932: 60-118.—The court rendered the following opinion on a nine to four vote: (1) that treatment of Polish nationals and certain others is determinable solely by Art. 104 of the Versailles Treaty and line one of Art. 33 of the Paris Convention and not by the Free City Constitution thereby empowering the Polish government to submit differences to the League; (2) (a) that par. 5 of Art. 104 of the Versailles Treaty constitutes a mandate issued to and accepted by the Allied and Associated Powers supervising and intervening between Poland and Danzig and preventing discriminatory treatment of Polish nationals in Danzig; (b) that as between Poland and Danzig the treatment of Polish nationals and certain others in the Free City territory is controlled by line one of Art. 33 of the Paris Convention, but if doubt arises on interpretation it may be resolved by recourse to par. 5, Art. 104 of the Versailles Treaty; (c) that by line one of Art. 33 of the Paris Convention, Danzig assumed the obligation of applying to Polish nationals and certain others in the Free City territory the minority regime provided by the first chapter of the Treaty of June 28, 1919, between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, which regime is effectively applied in Poland by the Polish Government, and of avoiding in the legislative and administrative conduct of the Free City any prejudicial treatment to Polish nationals and others because of Polish allegiance, origin, or language; (d) that deciding in a given case whether an act or an omission constitutes a violation of line one of Art. 33 of the Paris Convention is essentially a question of fact to be determined on the particular

merits. In addition to the majority opinion there was an opinion by four dissenting judges and a statement by Sir Cecil Hurst in explanation of his vote with the majority of the court.—*H. S. Le Roy.*

22172. KEYDEL, HANS. Artikel 18 des Völkerbundpaktes. [Article 18 of the League Covenant.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 141-160.

22173. KUČERA, BOHUMIL. Stálý mezinárodní soudní dvůr a revise jeho statutu. [The Permanent Court of International Justice and revision of its statute.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 11 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 568-581.—*J. S. Rouček.*

22174. LECLER, JOSEPH. Chrétienté médiévale et société des nations. [Medieval Christianity and a League of Nations.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 212 (15) Aug. 5, 1932: 276-293.—*John J. Meng.*

22175. MADARIAGA, SALVADOR de. La Société des Nations et le travail préparatoire pour la conférence pour la réduction des armements. [The League of Nations and the preparatory work for the conference for armaments reduction.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 9 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 385-399.

22176. NATANSON, WOJCIECH. Traktaty lokarneńskie. [The treaties of Locarno.] *Przegląd Pol.* 16 (4-5) Apr.-May 1932: 146-163.—An analysis of the Locarno treaties and their origin with special reference to the covenant of the League of Nations and to Poland's political situation.—*O. Eisenberg.*

22177. NEDERBRAGT, J. A. La trêve douanière. [The tariff truce.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1931: 43-86.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

22178. OGG, FREDERIC A. Salvaging the Danubian states. *Current Hist.* 36 (2) May 1932: 191-196.—Increasing difficulties since the close of the war were responsible for the recent four-power conference in London of England, France, Germany, and Italy, but failure resulted when Germany and Italy refused to accept the Anglo-French plan of relief. The six Danubian states today are the result of the expression of the principle of self-determination; once the new states were formed they set out to develop new economic systems which resulted in economic war with each other. Obstacles to be overcome in combating these disastrous economic policies are cited.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

22179. OSUSKY, M. Petite Entente, et entente économique danubienne. [The Little Entente and the Danubian economic entente.] *Acad. Diplom. Internat. Séances et Trav.* 6 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 54-57.—The idea of an economic entente among several states is not altogether new. Preferential systems are in existence, such as between China and Tibet, Portugal and Brazil. Peace in Europe is synonymous with the economic welfare of Central Europe.—*Eli Johns.*

22180. PODOLEŃSKI, ST. Walka z handlem kobietami i dziećmi. [The fight against the traffic in women and children.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (189) 1931: 53-71.—After a discussion of the historic development of the traffic in women and children and its methods, the author discusses the fight against it especially by the League of Nations and the various national committees.—*A. Walawender.*

22181. RATZLAFF, C. J. International Labor Organization. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22 (3) Sep. 1932: 447-461.—The International Labour Organization is the only world-wide international economic institution which has functioned actively and continuously during the whole of the post-war period. The regulation of industry and labor brought about by international action will have increasing importance to American workers and employers. The significance of the work of this organization is to be found not only in those results which are direct and immediate but more so in the consequences that are indirect and of the future—the or-

ganization is a step in the evolution of an "international economic community."—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

22182. RENOUVIN, PIERRE. La Société des Nations devant la crise internationale. [The League of Nations and the international crisis.] *Esprit Internat.* 6 (21) Jan. 1932: 86-101.—The 12th Assembly of the League met during a period of acute economic and political maladjustment. There were but few concrete suggestions of League action toward economic recovery, and these failed of adoption because of the nationalism of delegates and their populations. Little progress was made toward such political objectives as disarmament and security, but a vague "arms truce" was fashioned. The lack of effectiveness in the Manchurian crisis demonstrated a similar weakness in the Council. Only the admission of Mexico and the prospects of closer American cooperation loom as sanguine features of this League session.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

22183. RÖTTGER, MARTIN. Die Voraussetzungen für die Anwendung von Völkerbundzwangsmassnahmen, insbesondere solcher militärischer Natur. [The conditions under which sanctions, especially military sanctions, may be applied by the League of Nations.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht.* 27 1931: pp. 102.—Röttger considers the sanctions of the League of Nations Covenant not as punitive measures but as police actions. More than half of the discussion is given over to article 16 of the covenant. Two important conditions must precede sanctions according to article 16: A member of the League must have gone to war and this war is contrary to articles 12, 13, and 15 of the covenant. For the signatories of the Kellogg Pact every war is forbidden and is automatically followed by sanctions. The interpretation of the expression "resort to war" includes objective facts (the use of arms) as well as subjective elements (intention). Article 11 specifies the measures to be employed against threats and provocations. The Locarno Pact in one point runs contrary to the League covenant since it grants to France and Belgium the right to war and places England and Italy under the obligation of using sanctions when Germany violates the demilitarized Rhineland zones. The Kellogg Pact contains a similar contradiction which may perhaps be considered as removed through the declaration of France, July 14, 1928, and England, July 18, 1928. The so-called presumption of the Geneva protocol is rejected. The right to determine the aggressor belongs to the council of the League. The vote must be unanimous. Even then a member state retains final authority. While economic sanctions are obligatory, military sanctions are optional. The problem of permitting the transit of sanction troops is still unsolved. Article 10 is a collective guarantee against violation of the integrity and independence of a League member, also in case of a threat. If an act of aggression occurs, economic sanctions are obligatory, military sanctions optional. In case of a threat military sanctions are not permissible. This interpretation also agrees with the Kellogg Pact. Article 11 is applicable in every war and in every threat of war. Military measures are excluded unless articles 10, 16, and 17 authorize them. Advice to the contending parties is the first step. Article 13 deals with the obligations of the member states to execute the judgments of arbitration and court tribunals after the Kellogg Pact had outlawed war as a national policy. All disputes are subject to arbitration or court procedure. If any state refuses to carry out the decision, the council may advise sanctions. As such only non-violent means may be employed. After acceptance of the Kellogg Pact military measures are not permitted to the state which wins the decision. Article 15 gives the council the right to settle political disputes by advice. If the advice is rejected, sanctions are not possible.—*Rudolf Karisch.*

22184. ROUČEK, JOSEPH SLABEY. Steps toward Balkan union. *World Unity*. 10(3) Jun. 1932: 186-196.—Any future steps are handicapped by the lack of balance between industry and agriculture of the Balkan states, which produces a lack of social, economic, and political stability; this also intensifies the lack of political, social, and cultural interrelations and interconnections and strengthens the nationalistic behavior of each group. Any future Balkan union will have to be approved by all Balkan states; while formerly the problem was to keep the Turk out, the problem now is how to keep the Great Powers out. Former attempts for unification were based on Christian or Slavic grounds. Both are impracticable today.—*J. S. Rouček*.

22185. SCHMID, KARL. Die Rechtsprechung des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofs in Rechtsätzen (Maxims) dargestellt. [Legal maxims set forth in the decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice.] *Tübinger Abhandl. z. Öffentl. Recht*. (29-30) 1932: pp. 283.

22186. STONE, JULIUS. Procedure under the minorities treaties. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 26(3) Jul. 1932: 502-513.—The debates and resolutions of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations are studied with a view to determining the extent to which the minorities work of the League has been expanded and utilized. There has been considerable implementation of the powers and duties of the minorities committee. In several instances, amplification of authority took place without asking the prior consent of the member states. This phase of the League's activities has quite justified its inclusion in the scheme of international organization.—*Norman J. Padelford*.

22187. TWORKOWSKI, W. Spór o naturę prawną Ligi Narodów. [The juridical nature of the League of Nations.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (190) 1931: 141-154, 291-304.—The League of Nations is no loose union of various states (association) but a league (society) *sui generis*. In its origin political and psychological elements played a leading role.—*A. Walawender*.

22188. UNSIGNED. La réorganisation de l'instruction publique en Chine (travaux de la mission d'ex-

perts de la S.D.N.). [The reorganization of public education in China (work of the commission of experts of the League).] *Bull. d. la Coopération Intellectuelle*. (13) Jan. 1932: 577-586.—Itinerary of the Commission and the work accomplished in each locality visited. Recommendations of the Commission to the Chinese government: a restricted commission should be sent by the Chinese government to study the organization of the educational system in foreign countries; compilation, after adequate consultations, of a series of texts, books, and accessories of elementary education by the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, which are to be sent to China for the use of those in charge of the educational reform.—*L. Quagliata*.

22189. WRIGHT, QUINCY. Proposed termination of the Iraq mandate. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 25(3) Jul. 1931: 436-446.—The achievement of self-determination is not easy. The requirements for statehood in the case of a mandate may be somewhat higher than those actually achieved by some states now members of the League. The country should not only possess the necessary qualifications enabling it to stand alone, but termination of the mandate should not be detrimental to the maintenance of peace, existing rights of League members must be guaranteed, and the population must be guaranteed the well-being and development which the mandate regime has secured for it. As a condition to emancipation, the new state may be required to sign declarations or agreements on these subjects; but, once emancipated through admission to the League of Nations, the meeting of these requirements is its own responsibility, subject only to the normal sanctions of international law, to the general sanctions of the League of Nations, and to such special sanctions as it may have accepted by treaty.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

22190. ZINGARELLI, ITALO. Intorno alla conferenza danubiana. [The problem of the nations on the Danube.] *Nuova Antologia*. (1442) Apr. 16, 1932: 515-528.—Czech influence is becoming greater on the Danube and a possible confederation of Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia would be likely to have Prague as the political center of gravity.—*W. R. Quinn*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

22191. ANTONOV, NIKOLA. Psychologické základy poměru bulharsko-jihoslovanského. [Psychological basis of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2(4) Jun. 1932: 241-249.—The old struggles of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have taught both nations to appreciate each other more than the political leaders would admit. Public opinion is ahead of the leaders. Both states have a sense of insecurity, strengthened by the sense of general insecurity and instability in Europe. Yugoslav solidarity is stronger than ever before, especially in the younger generation, which looks for a united Yugoslavia stretching from the Adriatic Sea to the Black Sea and from the Danube to the Aegean Sea.—*J. S. Rouček*.

22192. AVARIN, A. АВАРИН, А. Японо-американские противоречия в Манчжурии [Japanese-American contradictions in Manchuria.] *Мировое хозяйство и Мировая Политика (Mirovoe Khoziaistvo i Mirovaia Politika)*. (5) May 1931: 90-106.—With special force the depression hit agrarian Manchuria, which therefore is not able to resist imperialist aggression. U. S. and Japanese imperialistic policies differ in that American capital makes use of indigenous agencies, whereas Japanese endeavors to get feudal control. In the last century the U. S. stood third in volume of trade with China and first with Manchuria. Even more now Ameri-

can capital needs a place for expansion and needs to push Japan from competition in Eastern Asia.—*Eleanor Wheeler*.

22193. BACH, M. G. БАХ, М. Г. Роль Прибалтики в Системе Антисоветского Окружения [The role of the Baltic States in the encircling band of anti-Sovietism.] *Мировое хозяйство и Мировая Политика (Mirovoe Khoziaistvo i Mirovaia Politika)*. (6) Jun. 1931: 96-112.—In return for guaranteeing the independence of the Baltic states, the larger imperialistic powers interfere in the economic and political life of the countries. Over half the stock in Latvia is owned by foreigners; German and English capital predominates in the Baltic states. The question arises whether the Baltic countries will continue this anti-Soviet front or improve their economic condition with better Soviet trade relations.—*Eleanor Wheeler*.

22194. BAJ MACARIO, GIANNI. Notizie sulla campagna turca-greca 1919-22. [Notes on the Turco-Greek campaign of 1919-22.] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 5(11) Nov. 1931: 1669-1704; (12) Dec. 1931: 1891-1926.—Describes the campaign of 1919-21 in Anatolia and Eastern Thrace, during which Kemal's army was forced to face the most difficult situations. After the long period of truce came the operations along the River Sakarya, which were utilized by Kemal to reorganize and harden his troops for the victorious campaign of 1922. The author's detailed account of this campaign is

based on data which he collected during a visit to the theatre of war. His study brings into especial contrast the Turkish and Greek high commands, with a result distinctly unfavorable to the latter. (Map and 8 plans.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

22195. BARNES, HARRY ELMER. The greatest fraud in all history. *Berliner Monatsh.* 10 (6) Jun. 1932: 515-535.—The Entente states involved the U. S. in expenditures which will run to around \$100,000,000,000 under totally false pretenses. They have escaped from more than half of their legitimate indebtedness on the ground of inability to pay. Both the original indebtedness and the subsequent cancellation have been put through under fraudulent conditions. Great Britain has escaped from the payment of \$150,000,000 in legitimate damages owed the U. S. under the international law of neutral rights. The Allies have collected billions from Germany under conditions that in no way square with fact or morality. (Article in English.)—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

22196. BERDAHL, CLARENCE A. Relations of the United States with the Council of the League of Nations. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (3) Jun. 1932: 497-526.—Correspondence was an early means of relationship, but later actual participation on many of the Council's committees and on the Council itself has characterized the connection. Such problems as the administration of the mandates, the suppression of opium traffic, and slavery in Liberia have brought this country into close connection with the League Council. The most important cooperation came in the recent Sino-Japanese difficulty in Manchuria. Yet in the Shanghai phase of the Far Eastern trouble the U. S. maintained a more or less aloof "cooperation" with the Council instead of an active "participation."—*Carl M. Frasure.*

22197. BESS, DEMAREE. China's new weapon against Japan. *Current Hist.* 36 (4) Jul. 1932: 395-399.—It is questionable whether Japan will be able to meet the new Chinese policy of "prolonged resistance" against the Japanese whom the Chinese could not possibly defeat in actual war.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

22198. BIEHL, MAX. Brasilien als japanisches Kolonisationsgebiet. [Brazil as a field for Japanese colonization.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 9 (5) May 1932: 280-286.—In 1913, 6,000 Japanese immigrated to Brazil. By 1920 there were about 28,000 Japanese in Brazil, owning 20,000 hectares of land almost all in the state of Sao Paulo. After 1924 a new period began with the organization in Japan to guide these emigrants, regulate their behavior, and prepare them for the new country. The government recommends naturalization in Brazil without loss of Japanese citizenship and officially invites them to become Catholics. Buddhist and Shinto priests are refused passports. In addition to the settlements in southern Brazil there is now a northern district. The number of Japanese immigrants rose from 3,700 (1924) to 27,000 (1929), then dropped back to 5,200 (1931). Of the 98,000 Japanese in Brazil in 1930, 92,000 lived in the state of Sao Paulo, 2,000 in the northern district. Rice growing is the chief occupation.—*Werner Neuse.*

22199. BISSON, T. A. Japan and Manchoukuo. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 8 (8) Jun. 22, 1932: 88-98.—The results of the Japanese military offensive in Manchuria have been to place all economic enterprises formerly under Chinese control in the hands of Japanese officials or under direct Japanese influence. The new political state, Manchoukuo, is also controlled by the Japanese government through official "advisers" appointed to important positions in the new administration. The economic relations of Japan and Manchoukuo are, however, as yet not clearly determined; it is doubtful whether permanent control can be exercised in the face of continued opposition from the predominant racial group, the Chinese. The costs of the military campaign,

coupled with trade losses in the area and throughout China as a result of the boycott, have proved severe tests of Japanese economic stability. Furthermore, the general refusal to recognize the political status of Manchoukuo by foreign powers may prove an international stumbling block to the consummation of Japanese policy.—*Phillips Bradley.*

22200. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. Getting out of Central America. *Nation* (N. Y.). 135 (3497) Jul. 13, 1932: 32-34.—The U. S. is slowly withdrawing from Central America. Whether this movement will continue will doubtless be determined by events in Nicaragua in the near future connected with her presidential elections. The U. S. cannot afford to quit Nicaragua with a political situation which would make revolution the probable result. Salvador is presenting a difficulty which makes American intervention there probable. Beset by revolutions, communist movements, and the necessity of defaulting on its foreign loans, Salvador does not present a peaceful appearance. The U. S. should revise the Central American treaty of 1923 to permit the application of the same recognition policy there that is applied in South America.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

22201. BUESST, TRISTAN. The naval base at Singapore. *Pacific Affairs.* 5 (4) Apr. 1932: 306-318.—A weighty body of opinion condemns the Singapore base. There is little doubt that it is regarded as a menace by many Japanese. It is not plain whether Britain was guiltless of infringing the spirit of the Washington treaties, or whether it is needed for protection of British trade, for which light cruisers and other light craft, not battleships, are necessary. The closely interlocked Dutch and British oil interests may also be factors in the Singapore situation. The project has also been assailed on strategic grounds, and the disadvantages of its site have received comment. Since any war into which Britain may be plunged is likely to be worldwide, she will be able only to half-defend it.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

22202. CHEVRILLON, ANDRE. L'idée de la France aux États-Unis. [The conception of France in the United States.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 102 (10) Jul. 1, 1932: 44-67.—The affection for France, which prevailed in the U. S. until the end of the World War, no longer exists, and has been replaced by a distinctly hostile feeling. Propaganda is largely responsible for this change. Examples are cited. The Americans have no appreciation of the French need for defense.—*Clayton Ellsworth.*

22203. CIECHANOWSKI, JAN. The Polish Corridor: revision or peace? *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (4) Jul. 1932: 558-571.—According to the former Polish ambassador to Washington, Poles formed a majority of the Danzig and Corridor population in 1919, and now constitute 90% of the population of the area. German exodus is proof of the genuine Polish character of the region. Trade and shipping figures show that Poland has used Danzig far in excess of the use made of the port under former German control. Gdynia has not ruined the port or trade of Danzig. Daily 24 trains run in both directions from Germany into East Prussia with "privileged" transit free from passport and customs formalities. Goods and troops are free to pass and repass. The Corridor is the key to the economic life of Poland.—*N. J. Padelford.*

22204. COUDERT, FREDERIC R. The United States and the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (6) Jun. 1932: 415-422.—Recapitulation of events since the formation of the court with regard to the U. S. adherence.—*E. Cole.*

22205. COUSSANGES, JACQUES de. Les pays baltes. [The Baltic countries.] *Res Publica.* 2 (3) Jun.

1932: 326-344.—The last eleven years of the history of the Baltic countries have been marked by many accords, conventions, and treaties, although these countries are far from the Baltic union which has been their dream since their liberation. Their feeling of mutual sympathy, which is the best guarantee of peace, should be welcomed by the rest of Europe, because by their very existence these states guarantee the neutrality of the Baltic and prevent any surrounding power from dominating them. The author analyzes the political situation in each Baltic country and describes their relations with Germany and France.—*R. E. Ellsworth.*

22206. DEGOUY, Japonais et Américains dans la Mer de Chine. [Japanese and Americans in the China Sea.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (452) Jul. 10, 1932: 20-36.—A comparison of Japanese and American strength in the Pacific.

22207. FLORINSKY, MICHAEL T. World revolution and Soviet foreign policy. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 47 (2) Jun. 1932: 204-233.—Disappointed in its expectation of an imminent world revolution, the Soviet government, after the eclipse of Trotzky and his friends, proceeded to build a socialistic state in a capitalistic environment. Even the main advocate of this policy, Stalin, had some misgivings regarding the success of this isolated attempt. The project necessitated a change in foreign policy. The Soviet government is now much less intent on fostering discontent abroad than on strengthening the position of the Soviet union through cooperation with capitalistic states. The Russian experiment, the leaders point out, has world-wide implications; its success will demonstrate to the world proletariat the superiority of socialistic economy and thus indirectly advance the cause of world revolution.—*H. Janzen.*

22208. GARAY; GONZÁLEZ PRADA; MATOS. El conflicto chino-japonés y la opinion iberoamericana. [The Chinese-Japanese conflict and Ibero-American opinion.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 20 (118-120) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 155-159.—At the meeting in Paris of the Council of the League of Nations relative to the Chinese-Japanese situation the representatives of Panama, Peru, and Guatemala laid down certain principles which they felt should be followed in international relations. The right of intervention is not absolute but ends when it violates the sovereignty of a foreign state. No state has the right to occupy the territory of another state for the purpose of executing certain treaties; no state has the right to impose by force upon another state a reconsideration of existing pacts between them; military coercion for the liquidation of debts is banned by the second peace conference.—*Jessie Bernard.*

22209. GJIVOJE, VEDRAN. Italové v Dalmaciji. [Italians in Dalmatia.] *Národnostní Obzor.* 2 (4) Jun. 1932: 281-286.—The Italian press has lately been advocating the annexation of Dalmatia to Italy. According to the official Italian statistics of 1927 there were 14,329 Italians in Yugoslavia, of whom 6,802 were in Dalmatia. The Austrian statistics of 1910 stated that 8,710 Italians lived in that country. Altogether the Italians in the Yugoslav seashore belt number 0.64% of the population. They are artisans, laborers, and merchants, living in large cities. The cultural, economic, and social development of the Italians is guaranteed by various treaties. The Italians are continuing to sell their property; during the last ten years they have sold 14,013,326 sq. metres to the Yugoslavs, and now own only 2% of all real estate property of Dalmatia.—*J. S. Kouček.*

22210. GREENE, JEROME D., and ALEXANDER, WALLACE M. Present problems of the Orient. *Internat. Conciliation.* (281) Jun. 1932: 269-311.—The U. S. government should not have taken a definite stand regarding arrangements contrary to the Pact of

Paris; it should have made a reservation only. It went too far in implying that the Nine-Power Treaty binds the signatories to unlimited patience with China's inability to make its authority effective. The existing peace machinery is ineffective when one of the parties to a conflict is unable to observe its obligations. Possible alternatives are: international intervention under the direction of the League, or intervention by the aggrieved state with notice and accountability to the League. The trade of the U. S. with the Orient is growing more rapidly than the trade with Europe. Commerce between Japan and the United States can prosper and grow only if the two countries liberalize their tariffs.—*H. Janzen.*

22211. HAYN, GERHARD. Das Holzproblem im deutsch-polnischen Zollkriege. [The problem of wood in the German-Polish customs war.] *Osteurop. Forsch.* (12) 1931: pp. 71.

22212. HOLCOMBE, ARTHUR N. The future of the Washington Conference treaties. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (3) Jun. 1932: 439-451.—Recent Japanese action in China is the result of different views held of the Washington treaties along with a growing Japanese feeling that a more positive policy must be pursued toward the Chinese. The Nine-Power Treaty was specifically violated by Japan in her failure to communicate with all the signatories before making a move against China. Stimson's efforts to invoke the Kellogg Pact were equally futile. Provisions of the League, also applicable in Japan's case, were allowed to rest in peace. The Conference treaties cannot be depended upon in the future to prevent aggressive action. This prevention must come from the Kellogg Pact and the League Covenant through U. S. cooperation with the League.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

22213. HSU, SHU-HSI. Manchurian backgrounds (II). *Pacific Affairs.* 5 (2) Feb. 1932: 131-150.—The Manchurian question may be viewed either as "annexation at work," or as an aggregate of individual questions awaiting solution. Adopting the second alternative, one is presented with the problems of Port Arthur and Talienswan, the South Manchurian Railway, inland Japanese subjects, and Japanese political actions. The elements of each of these problems is discussed. Japanese subjects found in the interior of Manchuria would not necessarily constitute a problem but for three complications: inland consular jurisdiction, since 1915 extended against Chinese protest; consular police along the South Manchurian Railway; and Korean allegiance, Japan maintaining the principle of indelible allegiance. Japanese political actions in Manchuria fall into three groups: the securing of a railway monopoly, the prevention of political changes, and the claim of a special position.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

22214. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The World Court protocols before the senate. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (3) Jul. 1932: 569-572.

22215. ISCHBOLDIN, BORIS. Der wirtschaftliche Neopanslawismus und seine Bedeutung für Deutschland. [The significance of economic neo-pan-Slavism for Germany.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (2) Apr. 1931: 574-590.

22216. IUZHNYĬ, A. ЮЖНЫЙ, А. Японский империализм и Китай [Japanese imperialism and China.] *Проблемы Китая. (Problemy Kitaia.)* 2 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 103-119.—Japanese intervention, which exemplifies the correctness of Stalin's prognostication of 1930, came at the time of a deepening crisis of capitalism in Japan. This crisis is also related to the general world crisis, which created in Japan conditions unfavorable to the growth of financial capital. Corresponding developments in China are an agrarian and anti-imperialist revolution and the growth and successes of the Red Army. The years of depression stimulated the

growth of American imperialist activity in China proper, as well as in Manchuria. These circumstances lead Japan to believe that the solution of the Manchurian problem was the only way out of her impasse.—*Lazare Teper*.

22217. JÜRGENS, ADOLF. Der Schriftenaustausch mit Russland und der Aufbau russischer Bibliotheken in Deutschland. [The exchange of books with Russia and the establishment of Russian libraries in Germany.] *Inter-Nationes*. 2 (1) Jan. 1932: 10-14.—Before the War special libraries for the study of Slavonic languages and history did not exist in Germany, but some attention was devoted to these fields by the universities of Breslau, Leipzig, and Vienna. After the War, however, the Emergency Association of German Science has systematically established such libraries in most universities of Central and Eastern Germany. Since 1924 a large scale exchange of scientific works with the Society for Cultural Relations of the Soviet Union with Foreign Countries (WOKS) in Moscow has opened. About the same time book trade was resumed through the Association and the Russian Central Book Chamber. A survey of the number of volumes allotted to the German universities and scientific institutions is annexed. Berlin, Munich, Breslau, Königsberg, Göttingen, Leipzig are now well supplied with all branches of Russian science and literature.—*Hans Frerk*.

22218. KAWAKAMI, K. K. Manchurian backgrounds (I). *Pacific Affairs*. 5 (2) Feb. 1932: 111-130.—The article traces the history of Manchuria as a pawn of international politics since the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. Yet, in spite of difficulties Manchuria has made phenomenal economic progress since the advent of Japanese enterprise, until its war lords engaged in reckless politico-military ventures. How to eliminate them and restore Manchuria should be the first problem to which Chinese statesmanship, in cooperation with Japanese, must address itself.—*Spencer L. Rogers*.

22219. KAWAKAMI, K. K. America teaches, Japan learns. *Atlantic Mo.* 149 (6) Jun. 1932: 649-657.—The U. S. stays out of the League not because of possible European entanglement but because of Latin-American entanglement. America refuses to recognize the new régime in Manchuria because she thinks it is a puppet of Tokyo, but she will not hesitate to claim the advantages which may accrue to that territory when war lords and banditry are eradicated and a sound currency and credit system is established.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

22220. KLIMA, STANISLAV. Potreba organizácie krajanskej práce. [The need of organization of our countrymen abroad.] *Krajan*. 1 (1) May 1, 1932: 8-9.—While some Czechoslovaks abroad have too many organizations, some are not organized at all, as, for example, the Catholic Slovaks in Transylvania and the Czechs in Rumanian Banat. In Yugoslavia 70,000 Slovaks are organized in 32 associations and 50,000 Czechs in 40 associations. In 1920 the 17 largest Czech organizations in the U. S. had 125,511 members; in 1930, 141,686 members; the 12 largest Slovak organizations had in those years 212,241 and 383,699 members respectively. The best Czechoslovak organizations abroad are: "Menšinová rada vo Viedni" in Austria; "Československý sváz in Belgrade"; "Národný dom T. G. Masaryka" in Sofia; and "Československá kolonie" in Paris. In Poland "Sváz ČS spolkov" was founded in Zdobunov in 1931.—*J. S. Rouček*.

22221. LIPPMANN, WALTER. A reckoning: twelve years of Republican rule. *Yale Rev.* 21 (4) Jun. 1932: 649-660.—The decision made during the Wilson administration to collect the war debts formed a basis upon which the Republicans, under the secretaryship of Hoover, adopted a number of important trade policies: refusal to participate in the making of a final set-

tlement of the war, adoption of a policy of virtual exclusion against European imports, aggressive expansion of exports of mass production, and encouragement of huge private lending in Europe—policies which form a composite of folly. The present crisis is not merely a low point in an ordinary business cycle. It is a structural dislocation brought on by contradictory and destructive governmental policies.—*W. Brooke Graves*.

22222. LOGAN, RAYFORD W. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, a problem in international relations. *J. Negro Hist.* 16 (4) Oct. 1931: 371-381.

22223. LOISEAU, CHARLES. La pénétration européenne en Asie intérieure et la compétition soviétique. [European penetration into Asia and Soviet competition.] *Affaires Étrangères*. 1 (4) Jun. 1931: 204-218.—Soviet Russia has found in the Orientals a people peculiarly susceptible to influence. In trade relations with Persia and others with whom they have made a treaty of commerce, the Russians appear to offer advantages, though their dealings are coupled with the principle of monopoly. If France and England would form some kind of an entente, substantial results could be produced towards preventing the march of Soviet Russia into Central Asia.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

22224. MARLIO, LOUIS. Panama. *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (453) Aug. 10, 1932: 193-222; (454) Sep. 10, 1932: 429-464.—Politics played by men influenced more by the love of publicity than human justice is the reason that the Panama Canal achievement is not a memorial to French genius instead of to American.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

22225. MAUPAS, JACQUES. La diplomatie du Reich et le droit des gens. L'évolution historique (1919-1930). [Reich diplomacy and the rights of peoples. Historical evolution (1919-1930).] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 55 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 83-110.—Germany's policy to conquer the world by force has not only been unsuccessful but a new policy of a desire for peace has been substituted. National minority rights have become a chief concern.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

22226. MILLERAND, ALEXANDRE. Au secours de la Pologne, août 1920. [To the help of Poland, August, 1920.] *Rev. de France*. 12 (16) Aug. 15, 1932: 577-593.—Poland was in danger of death, and not alone Poland, for the fate of Western civilization hung on the Vistula. In July, 1920, England and France agreed at the conference of Hythe to support Poland diplomatically and morally, but without sending troops; the chief form of support would be to distract Russia by recognizing General Wrangel. This was done but was not found effective, and the Bolsheviks came within sight of Warsaw. General Weygand (in 1932 the commander-in-chief of the French army) was appointed chief advisor to the Polish staff, but he always maintained that the credit for the victory should go entirely to the Polish generals. A serious rift seemed opening between England and France on the Polish question, but it was closed largely owing to the conciliatory tactics of Lord Derby, ambassador to Paris, and Millerand, then prime minister.—*Julian Park*.

22227. NENNI, PIETRO. Die internationale Politik des italienischen Faschismus. [The international policy of Italian fascism.] *Gesellschaft*. 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 13-18.—Since coming to power there are to be noted three distinct phases of Fascist foreign policy. The years 1923 and 1924 were characterized by Mussolini's shibboleth of the restoration of the entente. But his first meetings with Poincaré and Lord Curzon convinced him that this was not feasible. Then came the coup of Corfu, the settlement of which affair through the intervention of England left a better taste in Italy. From 1924 to 1927 Italy was too busy with internal affairs to have a well defined foreign policy. In the second and even into the third period there was considerable opposition be-

tween Fascist Italy and Republican France. This was especially the case towards the close of 1927 when France signed its alliance with Yugoslavia and Italy countered by its alliance with Albania. The whole foreign policy of the second and the contemporary phases of fascism are dominated by the avowed aim of disturbing Franco-German agreement. To achieve this aim Fascism employs the most contradictory means.—*E. Fischhoff.*

22228. D'ORMESSON, WLADIMIR. L'opinion française devant le problème du désarmement. [French opinion on disarmament.] *Res Publica.* 2 (1) Feb. 1932: 37-57.—France is agreed on the necessity of limiting armament competition since the Versailles Treaty imposes this limitation, and she is conscious of having made some real steps toward disarmament. She cannot further reduce the number of men serving, but can reduce the materials used. France fears the rise of Hitlerism and extreme nationalism in Germany. Technical difficulties, also, are great. Financial ruin will follow if these difficulties are not solved. There have never been more international guarantees or more distrust among nations. The root of the present trouble is the refusal of the U. S. to enter the League. A League of Nations army is desirable and logical but too idealistic now. The problem of limitation is essentially political and psychological.—*R. E. Ellsworth.*

22229. PATOČKA, LADISLAV. Stát a kolonizační politika. [State and colonization policy.] *Moderní Stát.* 5 (3) 1932: 66-73.—All emigration and colonization work in Czechoslovakia is centralized in the Emigration Institute of the Ministry of Work and Social Welfare, to which belongs the National Emigration Council of 24 members. The program is fragmentary and negative so far. Emigration attachés are placed in Berlin, Antwerp, Paris, Vienna, New York, Chicago, Montreal, Curitiba, and Gdyn. In 1926 a commission of emigration and colonization was formed at the Ministry of Social Welfare, which verified the belief that Czechoslovak emigration brought no positive results to Czechoslovakia. The positive step ahead was the creation of the *Československý Ústav Zahraniční* (Czechoslovak Foreign Institute), but there is no systematic emigration and colonization policy.—*J. S. Rouček.*

22230. RADEK, KARL. The war in the Far East: a Soviet view. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10 (4) Jul. 1932: 541-557.—Japan has utilized the present because of instability in China, economic paralysis in American investing power, and the as yet undeveloped production in Russia and Siberia. England and France have manipulated the machinery of the League of Nations to give Japan breathing space to consolidate her power, fearing any rebuff to Japan might imperil in the future their own imperialist designs in Asia. Japan has virtually closed Manchuria and north China because Russia and the U. S. are not willing and are not in a position to force her to do otherwise. The League Investigation Commission is giving Japan an excellent chance to acquaint the world with Chinese lawlessness in Manchuria, and to establish her own power irretrievably. Russia will not war on Japan, but she will watch every move carefully and defend her territory and interests. The author is editor of *Izvestia*.—*N. J. Padelford.*

22231. ROYAMA, MASAMICHI. Manshu Kenkoku-mondai-no Rironteki-kosatsu. [Theoretical reflection on the founding of Manchukuo.] *Kokka-gakkai Zasshi.* 46 (6) 1932: 73-80.—The Japanese government and people have opposed, in the name of justice, the movement of Nationalist China to reassert her rights, expressed especially as anti-Japanese activities. Manchuria is an area which has never assumed any clear form of state, and which is culturally entirely assimilated with China. Its agriculture does not form a self-sufficient economy, but requires a system of circulating

economy, dependent upon foreign markets. Industrial enterprises have both modern appearance and old feudal spirit. Culturally the region is under the influence of the Russians as land-men, who, following their traditional frontier policy, have kept on in developing the continent, the capitalistic civilization of the Japanese as sea-men, and the native civilization of the Chinese. Since the Japanese are participating in the establishment of Manchoukuo, they should, from the practical standpoint of their own accord accept responsibility, rather than place it upon the Chinese alone, who are known for traditional vagueness in locating responsibility.—*Takaki.*

22232. RUIZ ALBENIZ, RUIZ. La colonisation rurale au Maroc espagnol. [Rural colonization in Spanish Morocco.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger, 26-29 Mai 1930.* pt. 4. 1931: 357-422.—A study of colonization in Spanish Morocco. Spain is given credit not for protecting and developing natural resources but for actually creating them.—*Lois Olson.*

22233. SAVARY, H. R. Peut-on s'entendre avec l'Italie fasciste? Is an understanding possible with Fascist Italy? [*Rev. de France.* 12 (13) Jul. 1, 1932: 94-119.—The real reason for the misunderstanding between France and Italy, being traditional and psychological, can never change: the Italian bitterness is due in the last analysis to the advance of several centuries which history has given France.—*Julian Park.*

22234. SCHÜCK, WALTER. Enteuropäisierung Latein Amerikas. [The freeing of Latin America from European influence.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 9 (5) May 1932: 266-274.—The World War cut off all relations with Europe and gave the U. S. political, economic, and cultural pre-eminence in Latin America. The high tide of the silent film between 1920 and 1929 brought complete surrender to the "Yankee spirit." When the myth of prosperity was exploded in 1930, South America was caught in a maelstrom of revolutions. Europe, too, was disunited, weak, and aloof. Under these circumstances, when even a union of South American states seems futile in the face of economic disruption, South America again turns to Yankee influence. It is Europe's task to offer her supremacy in the sciences and thought as a substitute for present commercial preoccupations.—*Werner Neuse.*

22235. SCHWARZ, WOLFGANG. Deutschland und das Problem übernationaler Wehrmacht. [Germany and the problem of an international police force.] *Friedenswarte.* 32 (5) May 1932: 129-134.—Germany has never ceased to support the idea of an international police force and with the abandonment of all instruments of aggressive warfare, she has come to set an ever greater premium on such a force. It is no excuse to offer to the demands for such an instrument that it cannot be put into effect. As long as that attitude is assumed it means no progress.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

22236. SCOTT, F. R. The permanent bases of Canadian foreign policy. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10 (4) Jul. 1932: 617-631.—As a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Canada has slightly less control over her foreign affairs than she would have as an independent state. Her association with other members of the Commonwealth is but one aspect of her international relations. The various geographical, political, racial, and economic factors involved in her relations with other countries are the most important and most permanent influence in determining Canada's international position.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

22237. SCROGGS, WILLIAM O. American interests at Lausanne. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10 (4) Jul. 1932: 688-690.—*N. J. Padelford.*

22238. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. La politique étrangère des Etats Unis et l'expansion américaine. [U. S.

foreign policy and American expansion.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles*. 35 (3) Feb.-Mar.-Apr. 1930: 227-241.

22239. SIPP, CHESTER E. British foreign policy since the World War. *Univ. Iowa Studies in Soc. Sci.* 10 (1) May 15, 1932: pp. 157.—The author has consulted the more obvious printed sources, including Hansard, the Parliamentary Papers, and the London Times, as well as the more available secondary works. The result is an outline sketch, which college classes on the "World War and After" will find most useful. It is based largely upon the British sources.—W. T. Morgan.

22240. SKRZYŃSKI, ALEKSANDER. Liga Narodów świetle historii. [The League of Nations in the light of history.] *Droga*. (1) 1931: 24-38.—The late Polish minister of foreign affairs gives a direct survey of the relation of Poland to international politics, based on the covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Versailles, the General Act of Geneva, and the Locarno treaties. Count Skrzyński's standpoint is supported by a very acute sense of moral value, which is in world politics the constant progress of spirit. The history of Poland in the 17th century would have followed a very different route if Poland had occupied in the Treaty of Westphalia, 1648, the same position it occupied at Locarno.—Marian Tyrowicz.

22241. SMOGORZEWSKI, CASIMIR. Polonais et Allemands dans la Poméranie vistulienne. [Poles and Germans in Vistula Pomerania.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 55 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 185-203.—The predominance of Poles in Pomerania should not be interpreted as a menace to Germans or to anyone. The expansion into that territory is not imperialistic, but an endeavor to unite all of the countries of the Outer Sea in direct economic relations and to build a strong and prosperous state capable of resisting outside attacks of every sort.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

22242. SOLMI, ARRIGO. I mandati internazionali e l'Italia. [Italy and the international mandates.] *Nuova Antologia*. (1445) Jun. 1, 1932: 372-383.—One of the greatest errors of the Peace Conference was in not giving Italy a colonial mandate. She needs, deserves, and is fitted to have one. The question has never been definitely settled and can therefore be reopened. On May 4, 1932, Grandi made a speech in which he asserted Italy's right to a mandate.—W. R. Quynn.

22243. SOŁTAN, JAN. Zagadnienie Gdańskie w świetle ewolucji polityki niemieckiej. [The Danzig problem in the light of German policy.] *Przegląd Pol.* 16 (6) Jun. 1932: 200-207.—The danger in Danzig lies in the activity of German nationalists. Gdynia, if anything, is a competitor of the German ports Stettin and Königsberg, and in no way affects Danzig.—O. Eisenberg.

22244. STALEY, E. Italy's financial stake in Albania. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 8 (7) Jun. 8, 1932: 80-86.—Italian investments in Albania have been based on political rather than economic considerations, as is indicated by the terms of the loan agreement of 1931 providing for annual payments up to \$2,000,000 a year for 10 years by Italy to Albania, with no interest charges or specifications as to repayment. Italy's objective is the control of the entrance to the Adriatic; in the absence of an international loan under the auspices of the League of Nations some relationship such as the present one between a weak Albania and a strong Italy was inevitable, since the economic security for these loans is at best doubtful.—Phillips Bradley.

22245. TENNANT, JOHN SELDEN. The judicial process of treaty interpretation in the United States Supreme Court. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (7) May 1932: 1016-1039.—A survey of the leading cases discloses the fact that a liberal construction of treaties has been the general rule with significant deference from the doctrine of *uberrima fides*. In certain cases it should be noted,

however, that national considerations and state interests have been deemed of greater importance. To the present time, the judicial process has permitted the court to reach legal results that harmonize with delicate matters of national policy.—Gertrude Lapidus.

22246. TERENCEV, N. ТЕРЕНТЬЕВ, Н. Японский империализм в Манчжурии. [Japanese imperialism in Manchuria.] Проблемы Китая (*Problemy Kitaia*.) 2 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 30-74.—Japanese expansion, as a result of certain peculiarities of Japanese capitalism in its monopolistic stage of development, can be characterized by its concentrated character, and by the fact that its penetration is financial and military-political rather than economic. The problem of Japan in China is to create a Japanese colony. Nowhere outside of Japan does Japanese capital have such great interests as in Manchuria. It is characteristic of Japanese penetration into Manchuria that private Japanese capital which is unrelated to the semi-governmental Japanese monopolistic undertakings is far from flourishing.—Lazare Teper.

22247. TOBENKIN, ELIAS. The Soviets prepare for war. *Current Hist.* 36 (3) Jun. 1932: 270-275.—H. Janzen.

22248. TSURUMI, YUSUKE. Japanese policy and opinion. *Yale Rev.* 21 (4) Jun. 1932: 754-770.—Population has gradually become the problem for Japan. There are four conceivable solutions: (1) migration to foreign countries, (2) acquisition of new territories, (3) expansion of industries, (4) a drastic change in the distribution of wealth. The general elections of 1930 and 1932 almost wiped out the small liberal groups and socialistic labor parties. The defeat of the reformers drove many discontented elements into a new fascist channel. Japan may be forced eventually to make a re-orientation in her foreign policy by seeking new friends among the nations in order to create a new balance of power in the Western Pacific.—Paul H. Clyde.

22249. UNSIGNED. Průběh Sjezdu zahraničních Čechů a Slováků. [The Congress of foreign Czechs and Slovaks.] *Krajan*. 1 (5) Sep. 1, 1932: 71-73.—The congress was attended (July, 1932) by 254 representatives of foreign organizations, 300 guests, and 176 representatives of 76 domestic organizations, and double the number of guests. The government was represented by the premier, speakers of both houses, all ministries and land governments. Emigrants to 16 countries were represented.—J. S. Rouček.

22250. WEBER, AUGUST. Zusammenarbeit besser als Reparationen. [Cooperation better than reparations.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 228 (3) Jun. 1932: 203-211.—Certain principles pursued by French policy, e.g., inviolability of treaties, reparation, gold hoarding, demonstrate that they are inconsistent with the basic principles of the economic system and will lead to its ruin by furthering socialism and even bolshevism. Cooperation alone will be able to heal the wounds caused by the greatest catastrophe the world ever saw.—Hans Frerk.

22251. ZORKII, A. ЗОРКИЙ, А. Фашистская Польша-Аванпост Интервенции. [Fascist Poland, avant-poste of intervention.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (*Mirovoie Khoziaistvo i Mirovaia Politika*.) (6) Jun. 1931: 80-96.—The reasons for Poland's anti-soviet activities are: the successes of the USSR which are most clearly brought out by the proximity and poverty of Poland; the support it receives from the Entente for its imperialistic schemes in return for anti-soviet activities; the rule of monopolistic, feudal capital in Poland; the need for bolstering up Polish nationalism to deflect energy from revolutionary action. But this policy of Poland does not prevent the working masses from being sympathetic to the USSR.—Eleanor Wheeler.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

22252. CARO, LEOPOLD. Porozumienie polsko-ruskie. [The Polish-Ukrainian understanding.] *Droga*. (2) 1930: 148-155; (3) 241-250.—The author discusses the historical, political, and economic considerations in the concept of a Polish-Ukrainian alliance.—*Marian Tyrowicz*.

22253. DEAN, V. M. The Soviet Union and Japan in the Far East. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 8 (12) Aug. 17, 1932: 136-146.—Japanese support of White Russian campaigns in Siberia during the years immediately following the war created much ill feeling, which was partly allayed, however, by various diplomatic and commercial agreements in the period 1925-28. But several matters remained in suspense—the final settlement of respective fishery rights, the status of Outer Mongolia, and mutual fears on each side as to support of anti-government forces in the other country. The fisheries question is still deadlocked; Outer Mongolia appears to be dominated by Soviet authorities. Recent events in Manchuria have sharpened the fears of both parties on the third unsettled point. Japanese military advances have carried Japanese influence in the territory of the Chinese Eastern Railway beyond the line considered legitimate by Russia; the creation of an independent Manchoukuo has been viewed with alarm in Moscow; and the treatment of Russian employees of the railway has been the subject of active protests. The Japanese claim to have found evidences of overt communist activities against the Japanese forces in the area. There has been a tone of increasing firmness in the Russian diplomatic correspondence and press, and the massing of a considerable body of troops on the Manchurian border may be one of the principal causes of a more conciliatory attitude on the part of the Japanese government in recent months, during which the strain has become noticeably less acute.—*Phillips Bradley*.

22254. ELISSALDE, L. Union douanière austro-germanique. [The Austro-German customs union.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 14-32.—A summary of the provisions of the proposed union and the immediate reactions in other European countries, especially France and Great Britain.

22255. JAWORSKI, JAN. Gospodarcze podłoże konfliktu chińsko-Japońskiego. [The economic basis of the Sino-Japanese conflict.] *Przegląd Pol.* 16 (4-5) Apr.-May 1932: 164-175.—*O. Eisenberg*.

22256. KUHN, ARTHUR K. Greco-Bulgarian inter-governmental debts and the Hoover moratorium. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (3) Jul. 1932: 572-574.

22257. NOVÁK, JOSEF. Polsko-československé dorozumění. [Polish-Czechoslovak understanding.] *Čechoslovák.* 12 (3) Mar. 15, 1932: 80-82.—The Polish circles in Těšín desire a conference to deal with the situation of the Polish minority in Czechoslovakia. However, there are not many reasons for it. Comparing the situation to the Czechoslovak minority in Poland: in 1928-29 the Poles had 7 grammar schools, 77 primary schools, 4 upper primary, 12 trade professional schools, and a Polish branch in the state teachers' institute in Slezská Ostrava. In Polish Volin there are only 10 public schools with the Czechoslovak language. The supporting Polish organization in Těšín received, in 1930-31, 376,000 Kč. from the state, while the Poles granted in Poland for Volin only 7,625 Kč. According to census of 1921 there were 75,853 Poles in Czechoslovakia, and foreigners of Polish nationality 34,285. The Czechs in Volin, according to 1921 census, number of 26,387, while the experts estimate them at 40,000. The Poles in Czechoslovakia have 3 political parties, 2 deputies in parliament, 1 member in Moravian-Silesian land

parliament, and 11 periodicals; the Czechs in Volin have no political organization, 1 deputy in parliament, and 2 periodicals. The economic situation of Polish Czechs is critical.—*J. S. Rouček*.

22258. OSUSKY, STEFAN. La genèse de la Petite Entente. [The genesis of the Little Entente.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 46 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 131-142.—Prompted by common concern about the Hungarian question at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919-20 the Czech, Osusky, the Yugoslav, Trumbitch, and the Rumanian, Prince Ghika, sponsored preliminary moves for the establishment of the Little Entente.—*F. S. Rodkey*.

22259. PAYRE, GABRIEL. Une controverse dano-norvégienne au sujet du Groenland. [A Danish-Norwegian controversy on the subject of Greenland.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 39 (450) May 10, 1932: 306-309.

22260. PREUSS, LAWRENCE. The dispute between Denmark and Norway over the sovereignty of East Greenland. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (3) Jul. 1932: 469-487.—Danish and Norwegian sources are extensively used in tracing from earliest times the arguments, movements, disagreements, and agreements of the two countries concerning this arctic region. The legal aspects of the case, now submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice, far outweigh the material interests involved. The court has been given the opportunity of examining, and, in fact, defining the law which shall be applied to the acquisition of sovereignty over polar regions. The court's decision in this case may prove of great significance in reconciling conflicting claims in the arctic and antarctic.—*Norman J. Padelford*.

22261. ROGERS, LINDSAY. La France et la diplomatie nouvelle. [France and the new diplomacy.] *Esprit Internat.* 6 (22) Apr. 1932: 231-248.—The new diplomacy of conference and conversations has been made possible by improved communications, and necessary by the exigencies of post-war international relations. France, enjoying hegemony in Europe, has felt that this diplomacy was directed against her interests. Realization of the necessity of international compromise, comparable to that within parliaments, would induce France to maintain her leadership by more effective participation in the construction of peace. The old diplomacy remains necessary for the preparation of conferences; yet in these preparations the public must be included to a greater extent than in the past. The French could perform a great service in working out a manual for the guidance of diplomats under the new dispensation.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

22262. SCHROEDER, HERBERT. U.d. S.S.R. und U. S. A. [USSR and U. S.] *Osteuropa.* 7 (9) Jun. 1932: 509-521; (10) Jul. 1932: 591-599.—Similar in territorial expansion, these countries differ entirely in historical and social background. They are at opposite poles in economic theory. Officially they are at an impasse on Tsarist debts, American losses by nationalization decrees, and the spread of communistic propaganda. Yet private industry in the U. S. is contributing heavily, if profitably, to the upbuilding of the socialist state, with goods and skilled man power. The vastness of the projects appeal to the American engineer. The fear of the spread of communism to the U. S. is discounted. On the one hand Japan is drawing the U. S. and USSR together; on the other, the two loom as the ultimate opponents in the struggle between capitalism and socialism.—*Samuel Kalish*.

22263. SIOTTO-PINTOR, MANFREDI. Die Erledigung der Römischen Frage durch die Lateranverträge und das neue Kirchenrecht in Italien. [The settlement of the Roman question by the Lateran treaties and the new church law of Italy.] *Jahrb. d. Öffentl. Rechts d. Gegenwart.* 18 1930: 233-260.—It was therefore mainly on the initiative of the Fascists that negotiations with

the Vatican were resumed. Vatican City is not a state in spite of the fact that this term is used in the treaties. It is intended to be nothing but an instrument put at the disposal of the pope to facilitate the spiritual activities of the Catholic church. The second treaty has put in the place of the old system of separation of church and state a carefully elaborated system of co-ordination and cooperation. This will prove decidedly more advantageous for both the church and the state. Both these powers now assist each other in their respective administrations. The courts of the one recognize the courts of the other. The holders of ecclesiastical offices are appointed by the church, but the state is informed of the appointment and has the right of a veto. Religious instruction in the schools is called the basis of the curriculum. It may not be given by a person who has not the special permission of the church. The bishops are obliged to respect the king and the government and to restrain from any connection whatsoever with any organization directed against the state or hostile to the constitutional government. The dignitaries of the church are free from most taxes. The state does not interfere with the administration of their real estate and other property. The state recognizes the church marriage as a legal marriage and acknowledges the right of the ecclesiastical courts to decide on all questions concerning the validity of such marriages. The Catholic, apostolic and Roman religion is the only religion of the state.—*Walter Becker*.

22264. STEWART, GEORGE. The dragon's teeth in Macedonia. *Moslem World*. 22 (3) Jul. 1932: 256-263.—Today, for the first time in 20 centuries, Southern Macedonia and Eastern Greece are Hellenic by an overwhelming preponderance of Greek blood. This has been accomplished between 1912 and 1925 by 17 distinct population movements; and by now the major cause of friction between Greece and Turkey, at least in so far as Macedonia is concerned, has been done away with. Greece has been greatly benefited by the influx of this homogeneous element, vast reclamation projects have been started, and the graduates from the Near East Relief orphanages are proving enormous assets. The future of the country at last looks bright according to the degree of self-restraint which Balkan statesmen will employ.—*H. W. Hering*.

22265. TIMM, CHARLES A. Some international problems arising from water division on the United States-Mexican boundary. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 13 (1) Jun. 1932: 1-15.—Some negotiations have already been carried on; for example, in 1906 the U. S. and Mexico entered into a treaty in which future navigation rights of both nations were secured and the U. S. agreed to deliver to Mexican users 60,000 acre-feet of water annually. In 1922 seven states of the Colorado river basin entered into an agreement regarding the use of the water of that stream. Congress appointed a commission in 1927 to study the three rivers involved and make recommendations. In 1928 the Boulder dam project was announced. The commission, which consists of three Americans and three Mexicans, has not yet been able to agree on any major program. The U. S. claims exclusive jurisdiction over the Colorado river, but is willing to protect existing Mexican development there, while Mexico claims the right of navigation as well as extensive water rights, and opposes the Boulder dam project. As to the Rio Grande, the U. S. claims all water reaching Fort Quitman, wants reservoirs established, and wants the theory of navigability abandoned. Mexico wants an equal share of water and power. The Mexican side of the river is not likely to develop soon because of the lack of a market. Mexico may accept money compensation, or the assumption by the U. S. of relatively greater cost of international flood control and storage works, or both, as compensation for the loss of some of her claims.—*J. A. Rickard*.

22266. TRÉMAUD, HENRI. Les zones franches de la Haute-Savoie et du pays de Gex. [The free zones of Upper Savoy and Gex.] *Rev. Générale de Droit International. Pub.* 37 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 476-510.

22267. UNSIGNED. The United States and Nicaragua—a survey of the relations from 1909 to 1932. *U. S. Dept. State, Latin Amer. Ser.* #6. 1932: pp. 134.

22268. VERRIJN STUART, G. M. Economische toenadering tusschen Nederland en België. [Economic rapprochement between Holland and Belgium.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten*. 17 (861) Jun. 1932: 508-509.—Concerning the convention on the mutual lowering of import duties.—*Cecile Rothe*.

22269. VERTUN, HANS. Kion rakontas diplomata interpretisto. [The tale of a diplomatic interpreter.] *Esperanto*. 28 (3) Mar. 1932: 55-56.—Paul Schmidt, who has interpreted between three languages in Germany's diplomatic conferences for the last decade, describes his methods: in listening to a speech he writes down key words in long-hand, which each suggest a whole sentence for the speech as translated. But Signora Agresti could translate the longest speech from memory. Private conferences between leaders are much harder to interpret than public speeches, for words are intensively chosen then and note-writing would be *gauche*. More than lingual ability, the interpreter needs comprehension of diplomacy and of every part of the proceedings. Each national staff works at high and increasing tension day after day, and feels strongly united.—*S. C. Gilfillan*.

22270. WILLIAMS, W. L. Great Britain and the Irish Free State. *Foreign Policy Reports*. 8 (9) Jul. 6, 1932: 100-106.—A summary of the official documents and other materials dealing with the disputes over the oath of allegiance and the land annuities, outlined through June, 1932.—*Phillips Bradley*.

22271. WOOLSEY, L. H. The shooting of two Mexican students. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 25 (3) Jul. 1931: 514-516.

WORLD POLITICS

22272. K., B. Frå andre land—Vegen til nedvappingskonferansen. [From other countries—the way to the disarmament conference.] *Syn og Segn*. 38 (2) 1932: 93-96.—Since 1913 the average increase in expenditures for military purposes in the leading nations has been 57%. Pensions are not included in this figure. The U. S. and Japan lead the world with an increase of 135 and 143% respectively. Germany shows a decrease of 50% since 1913. The increase in the military establishment and the general world depression may lead to a general effective decrease in armaments in the coming conferences.—*Theodore Huggenvik*.

22273. S., B. C., Б. Итоги "разоружительной комиссии" в свете противоречий Империализма. [The preparatory commission for the Disarmament Conference and imperialistic contradictions.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика (Mirovoe Khoziaistvo i Mirovaia Politika)*. (1) Jan. 1931: 17-20.—There was nothing new in the latest meeting of the preparatory commission for the disarmament conference except a sharpening of the imperialistic contradictions. One saw the conflict between English and American interests and between French and Italian interests as well as the rivalry between England and America in bidding for French favor. French discipline of its minor allies was also evident, for instance when it forced the Polish delegates to voice France's anti-Soviet policies.—*Eleanor Wheeler*.

22274. BAILEY, S. H. The political aspect of discrimination in international economic relations. *Economica*. (36) May 1932: 160-179.—See Entry: 4 13969.

22275. BECKERATH, HERBERT v. Politik und

Weltkrise. [Politics and world crisis.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56 (3) 1932: 1-22.

22276. BRUNSCHVIG, LEON. Le problème philosophique des relations internationales. [The philosophical problem of international relations.] *Esprit Internat.* 6 (21) Jan. 1932: 39-55.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

22277. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. Are sanctions necessary for a successful international organization? *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 93-99.—If we are to build up an international organization which will give security to its members, we should be willing to put force back of international law.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

22278. CURTIUS, JULIUS. Die Grundzüge der deutschen Abrüstungspolitik. [The outlines of the German policy of disarmament.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (12) Mar. 1932: 754-762.—German disarmament is a preparatory first step towards general disarmament, and the preamble to part 5 of the Versailles Treaty makes the second step obligatory along the same principles which regulated German disarmament. Most members of the disarmament conference seem to believe that the magic spell of security, arbitration, disarmament must be broken up and that security can be achieved only by disarmament.—*Werner Neuse.*

22279. DICKINSON, LORD. Disarm or re-arm. *Nineteenth Cent.* 111 (660) Feb. 1932: 129-139.—Disarmament by the powers is an obligation to Germany and an international necessity.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

22280. DOUGLASS, PAUL F., and BÖMER, KARL. The press as a factor in international relations. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 241-272.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

22281. DULLES, JOHN FOSTER. Should economic sanctions be applied in international disputes? *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 103-108.—The affirmative of the argument.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

22282. GARNETT, MAXWELL. The world crisis and the disarmament conference. *Contemp. Rev.* 141 (794) Feb. 1932: 144-154.—We now live in a world society in which interdependence is constantly becoming greater. Attempts at "national economies" are holding back progress and fail to produce the stability which can only come from joint action. A world government, such as the League, is needed. Among its first problems is that of reducing armaments which are everywhere, except in Germany, nearly 60% higher in cost than before the war.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

22283. GRABOWSKY, ADOLF. Deutschlands zentrale Stellung in der Abrüstungsfrage. [Germany's central position in the question of disarmament.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (12) Mar. 1932: 802-810.—The West, represented by France, is in no hurry to speed up disarmament; the East cannot get it fast enough. On the basis of the Treaty of Versailles, which works in Germany's favor in this case, Germany will ask only for equal rights in the question of armaments. Between East and West there must be a fight for a decrease of armaments and for sincerity in the whole problem. The German task at the conference lies embedded in the fact that England and the U. S., both afraid of a Bolshevik flooding of Central Europe, are prone to allow Germany to play the neutralizing role in Central Europe between East and West.—*Werner Neuse.*

22284. GREENE, JEROME D. Economic sanctions as instruments of national policy. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 100-102.—Economic sanctions are measures of force of a distinctly hostile character and, as such, are open to the same objections as war. Public opinion and governmental policy should work toward reliance solely upon measures of negotiation, conference, conciliation, arbitration, or judicial determination for the settlement of international disputes.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

22285. HUTTON, D. GRAHAM. Lausanne—and after. *Nineteenth Cent.* 112 (666) Aug. 1932: 139-151.—Although Lausanne is the natural conclusion of the Young Plan, which looked to adjusting Germany's payments to American demands, it was badly managed in so far as the "gentleman's agreement" was hailed by France as a revival of the Entente Cordiale and criticized in America as being a secret alignment of Europe against her. But it must be judged from its effect on the future, depending on disarmament, Ottawa, Franco-German good will, the League's efficacy, and the results of the economic conference in October.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

22286. LAPINSKIĖ, P. ЛАПИНСКИЙ, П. Борьба за Мировую Гегемонию [The struggle for world hegemony.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* [Mirovoe Khoziaistvo i Mirovaia Politika.] (6) Jun. 1931: 12-21.—The struggle for imperialistic power is inherent in monopolistic capitalism. It was seen in the last world war that this struggle can be resolved only in world conflict. That is seen in the nature of the League of Nations, in pacifist pacts, in discussions of the freedom of the seas and neutrality. The principal struggle is between England and the U. S.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

22287. LIBBY, FREDERICK J. The case against recent proposals for use of the economic boycott. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 109-113.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

22288. MONTLUC, L. de. La question du désarmement. [The disarmament question.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 9 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 268-281.

22289. OERTZEN, K. L. von. Qualitative Abrüstung. [Qualitative disarmament.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10 (6) Jun. 1932: 570-579.—The plan of the preparatory commission for disarmament was wholly inadequate—especially in the matter of such arms as have the quality of offensive weapons. The Anglo-Saxon countries, supported by Germany, at the Geneva Conference demanded a clear definition of such weapons and a destruction of them. The French group are opposed. Little headway is being made. The principle should be recognized that any weapon the abolition of which would make offense more difficult and defense easier is offensive. If war is to be avoided it is imperative also to destroy offensive armaments and not turn them over to the League of Nations, as suggested by France.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

22290. POLITIS, NICOLAS. La future conférence du désarmement. [The future disarmament conference.] *Esprit Internat.* 6 (21) Jan. 1932: 3-20.—Technical in appearance, the disarmament conference will be eminently political. Despite the progress of arbitration agreements, and other measures looking toward "security," many states doubt the advisability of reducing their arms. The Kellogg-Briand Pact has gone far to increase security by bringing the United States into the peace system; but a definite statement of American obligation under the pact, and participation in the projected commission for the supervision of disarmament, would contribute vitally to the success of the conference.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

22291. SCHMIDT, LOUIS BERNARD. The enduring bases of international relations. *Soc. Sci.* 5 (3) May-Jun-Jul. 1930: 296-309.

22292. SHAW, ROGER. The legacy of Versailles. *Current Hist.* 36 (3) Jun. 1932: 287-290.—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

22293. SIEBURG, FRIEDRICH. Briand. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (4) Jul. 1932: 572-589.—Briand died too late. Had he died a few years ago his absence would have impressed international life. His contribution was made; his nation had honorably retired him. His power in France was that of a politician, a cajoler. In Europe his power was that of an international or-

ganizer. The two were incompatible. His great contribution was the infusion of hope, confidence, and trust into international relations following the war. Locarno and Briand are synonymous.—*N. J. Padelford.*

22294. SIMON, GÜNTHER, and SIMON, WERNER. *Esenco kaj estonto de la Esperanto movado—integrada analizo.* [Essence and future of the Esperanto movement—an integration analysis.] *Esperanto*. 28(1) Jan. 1932: 15-17.—Following the "integration" philosophy of Rudolph Smend's *Constitution and Constitutional Law*, the authors analyze the best fields for the international language. Esperantists have been stressing the needs in international commerce; but an examination of German statistics of foreign commerce and its personnel indicates only 1-5% of the population having constant commercial relations with others abroad. Statistics of international postal traffic again show that foreign correspondence is not only very small, but almost confined to countries of identical language, and to people from the same country dwelling apart, as notably in the case of Czechoslovakia. Esperantists should concentrate upon their specialist groups, for the use of the language in particular international, intellectual fields, where the desire to use the language would be satisfied and built up unlimitedly by acts of reaching thus other purposes held dear, such as radio, sciences, pacifism, international literature, tourism, or geographical enjoyment.—*S. C. Gilfillan.*

22295. STEED, WICKHAM. *The international outlook.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 112(666) Aug. 1932: 137-146.—The conduct of Japan in acting in disregard of the League of Nations and of her international undertakings is a menace to peace as great as in 1914. Great Britain has not kept her leadership as she might and she and France failed to rally behind Secretary Stimson's stand against Japanese aggression. The consequence is that no nation can be serious about disarmament until joint action is assured.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

22296. STURZO, LUIGI. *La psychologie du désarmement.* [The psychology of disarmament.] *Res Publica*. 2(1) Feb. 1932: 3-24.—Current language has substituted the word disarmament instead of the phrase limitation or reduction of armaments. The idea that only limitation is possible is well diffused in the ruling

classes and the organs of public opinion. No nation would refuse adhesion to article 8 of the pact if it were sure that a low level of armaments would not impair its safety. One difficulty is that of determining a definite level. The technical details are many and difficult. The treatment of conquered nations should be changed to meet the times. For France the problem of security is as important as is that of equality for Germany. Security is not a static thing, but a balance of each nation's peculiar idea of the term. The definition of an aggressor state is impossible until armaments are reduced and some kind of international control set up. It would be best to set up a definition of the term and allow the League to apply this to cases.—*R. E. Ellsworth.*

22297. TWISS, W. L. D. *Disarmament: with special reference to Asia.* *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19(3) Jul. 1932: 447-458.—The present armaments of the various Asiatic powers, coupled with the political situation existing between them, particularly Russia and Japan, make it appear that they will be unwilling to undertake any sort of arms reduction in the near future.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

22298. UNSIGNED. *Some educational aspects of international relations.* *Internat. Quart. Adult Educ.* 1(1) Jun. 1932: 16-25.

22299. VIATOR. *Probleme der deutschen Aussenpolitik.* [Problems of German foreign policy.] *Arbeit*. 9(3) Mar. 1932: 137-142.—Franco-German relations lie at the center of the European conflict. Germany at the moment has nothing to offer. Her influence can be exerted only through her political program. France cannot only draw up a program but can also work for its fulfillment among the Great Powers. But she is becoming isolated. England and the U. S. have freed themselves from her financially, and the attempts at Washington to arrive at an Anglo-American understanding over the Sino-Japanese conflict were significant. Italy is not inclined to accept the French proposal for a federation of Danube states; England wavers; and even the Danube states are unenthusiastic, for neither the Czech nor the Austrian agriculturists are willing to make the sacrifice of offering a market for Hungarian, Rumanian, or Yugoslav grain.—*M. E. Liddall.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

22300. CAMPANINI, R. Interpretazione sociologica della vita psichica. [Sociological interpretations of mental experience.] *Riv. di Sociol.* 5 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 243-271.

22301. ELIASBERG, WLADIMIR. Die Psychologie der Nationalökonomien und Soziologen. [Psychology of economists and sociologists.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 39 (1-3) 1931: 32-55.—Economists have their own peculiar conceptions of the nature, objects and methods of psychology, a fact which has occasioned many misunderstandings. The views of Max Weber, Lujo Brentano, Böhm-Bawerk, etc. are quoted as examples. The author then proceeds to give an account of the theory of motivations and its possibilities as a future form of social psychology.—*H. Fehlinger.*

22302. OPPENHEIMER, FRANZ. Tendencies in recent German sociology. *Sociol. Rev.* 24 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-13; (2) Apr.-Jul. 1932: 125-137.—German sociology can be completely understood only in the light of its history, for the effects of the reformation and the enlightenment, as well as of the development of capitalism, produced results quite different from those in western Europe. Perhaps the most important was the survival in Germany of certain remnants of the feudal system, which engendered an army of bureaucrats and professional men who were not members of the so-called "liberal" callings, but supporters and devotees of the state. It is to this fact, among others, that the peculiar power of romanticism in Germany was due. The new science of sociology took its rise in a certain dialectic process: the enlightenment was the thesis, the intellectual counter-revolution exemplified by romanticism the antithesis, and sociology the attempt at a synthesis. In this way western European and central European thought was blended: Stein's thought, for example, was a product of this cross-fertilization of cultures, as was also that of Marx. In spite of crudity it must be said that Marx's reversal of Hegelian doctrine has been a useful heuristic principle: consciousness does not determine being, but being determines consciousness. This was the first approach to our modern doctrine of socio-psychological determinism. As a result of the conflicting currents to which German sociology has been exposed, it has perhaps been more careful than other schools in laying its philosophical foundations, and particularly has been wary of taking over too quickly and completely the methods of natural science, which even now dominate much of western sociology. Dilthey, Rickert, and Husserl have probed deeply into this problem. In spite of or because of its profundity, however, the work of these logicians has a dark side; a veritable deluge of logical and methodological investigations destitute of empirical bases has resulted. Nevertheless the German tendency to think things through to their ultimate implications has been fruitful, as the work of Simmel, Weber, Sombart, and Troeltsch shows.—*Howard Becker.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS AND REFLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

22303. WILLIAMS, L. A. The person-consciousness of a selected group of high school pupils. *Univ. California Publ. in Educ.* 6 (2) 1931: 85-138.

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

22304. ARRINGTON, RUTH E. Interrelations in the behavior of young children. *Child Development Monog.* #8. 1932: pp. xviii+156.—A significant methodological finding for the sociologist was: percentage agreement, based upon number of five-second intervals in which observers recorded alike, was a more exact measure of reliability of observers than the correlation of total time or frequency of activities per five-minute period, as recorded by the two observers. Social activity, functionally defined in terms of verbal and physical contacts initiated with children or adults, was infrequent at the two-year level, occurring on an average in no more than one-twelfth of the time intervals in which activities were observed. The frequency of social contacts was about twice as great at the three-year level. The verbal type of contact predominated over the physical at both ages, but more markedly at the higher age level, physical contacts constituting only about one-fifth of the social activity of the three-year-olds.—*F. Stuart Chapin.*

22305. CHALLMAN, ROBERT C. Factors influencing friendships among preschool children. *Child Development.* 3 (2) Jun. 1932: 146-158.

22306. FRANCESCHI, GUSTAVO J. La familia en el abandono y la delincuencia infantil. [The role of the family in neglected and delinquent children.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 19 (112-114) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 461-470.—*Jessie Bernard.*

22307. GUILFORD, RUTH B., and WORCESTER, D. A. A comparative study of the only and non-only child. *J. Genet. Psychol.* 38 (1-4) Dec. 1930: 411-426.—*Lina Kahn.*

22308. HARTWELL, SAMUEL W. Study of twenty-five children presenting the withdrawal type of personality. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2 (2) Apr. 1932: 143-151.

22309. JUARROS, CÉSAR. Normas prácticas para el diagnóstico de la anormalidad infantil. [Practical norms for the diagnosis of abnormality in children.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 19 (111) May-Jun. 1932: 283-301.—In addition to diagnosing mental defects it is important to determine the specific functional zones affected by this deficiency. (Description of various tests; bibliography.)—*Jessie Bernard.*

22310. MARESCALCHI, ARTURO. Inchiesta su le aspirazioni dei bambini. [A study of the wishes of children.] *Nuova Antologia.* 279 (1427) Sep. 1, 1931: 28-47.—Studies were made of the wishes of 500 children in three Italian communities—Baricella, Castelmaggiore, and Bologna—at intervals of 35 years. The problem of what they would do if they were rich was put to them, without any explanation or suggestion, by their teachers and they wrote down their answers. The girls, especially in the earlier period, evidenced more socialized desires than the boys. The wishes varied according to localities, but some things were common to all. Baricella was a poor, backward, unhealthy agricultural region in 1896. Practically all of the girls stated that they would give money to the poor, and especially food, clothing, and wood. Only 75% of the boys thought of giving to the poor, and then poor soldiers loomed large in their minds. In Castelmaggiore, inhabited mainly by fairly prosperous working men, there was less thought of giving to the poor and of enjoying good food and clothes and more desire for horses and carriages, trips and good houses, even palaces. In Bologna this trend was even more exaggerated, although some spoke of founding institutions for poor children, the aged, and the disabled. At the later period, Baricella had become a prosperous agricultural region and wishes had changed

from food and charity to much the same desires as those of the children of Castelmaggiore and Bologna. The dominant wishes now are for automobiles, airplanes, radios, travel, palaces, and residence in cities (for the country children) and by the seaside (for city children). Frequently the parents and brothers and sisters are mentioned in wishes, and often some mention is made of a special need of some member of the family.—*L. L. Bernard.*

22311. RECA, TELMA. Estudio social del niño delincuente. [Social study of the juvenile delinquent.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 19(11) May-Jun. 1932: 309-316.—Emphasis upon the environmental factors in juvenile delinquency is increasing especially in the study of abandonment and neglect cases. The heredity, and even the acquired personality, are relatively constant factors, but the environment takes on a different character with each new movement in it. In the United States this emphasis is especially strong, the social investigations being carried on by social workers, probation officers, etc., and the results placed at the disposition of the court, usually before the case is called. Social investigation is made especially with reference to three important phases of the child's environment: (1) the family, (2) the school, (3) neighborhood associations, friendships, places of work, child groups and gangs. The gang life of the child is especially important in juvenile delinquency. (Details of items of investigations under these three categories.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

22312. LEWERENZ, ALFRED S. Attitude differences of contrasting social groups. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(6) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 553-557.—This is a brief summary of an attitude study made of four groups in Los Angeles: juvenile prisoners from 16 to 17 years of age; adult prisoners who were trustees at the city jail; policemen; and "superior adults" mostly from the educational and professional classes. The materials used in testing were 10 items relating to ethical character. The test was one for determining the degree of gullibility. Using the superior adults as the basis for comparison, policemen were four times as gullible, adult prisoners five times, and juvenile prisoners seven times as susceptible to these forms of suggestion as the control group.—*O. D. Duncan.*

THE FAMILY

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

22313. HOPKINS, PRYNS. The psychology of the family. *Sociol. Rev.* 24(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 174-181.

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

22314. BRIFFAULT, ROBERT. Will monogamy die out? *Birth Control Rev.* 16(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 207-208, 223.—In a radically rationalized society, whether we adopt monogamy or promiscuity is a matter of taste not morals. Monogamy has never existed as a general practice, and the assumption that any one uniform type of sexual behavior is equally applicable to all men and women is untenable. It appears highly improbable that in a radically rationalized society sexual reactions and behavior will acquire a uniformity which has never existed in the most coercive societies. With the disappearance of coercive moral and economic values promiscuous behavior will become easier. But so, on the other hand, will relatively monogamous association.—*Norman E. Himes.*

22315. CAHEN, ALFRED. Probability of divorce. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177A) Mar. 1932: 42-46.

22316. FOSTER, NELLIE. Legal status of Filipino intermarriages. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(5) May-Jun. 1932: 441-454.

22317. FRANK, LAWRENCE K. Social change and the family. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 94-102.—It is generally conceded that changes in material culture have affected the family but how these changes are reflected in the conduct of individual members of the family is not always clear. Foremost in the transformation is the fact that individual effort is directed toward securing a money income under conditions where employment is hazardous, and in which individual initiative counts for little. Not only have there been radical changes in the conditions of securing a living, but the uses to which the income is put have changed as well. Property ownership, status in the community, children, have lost their places as family goals, thus marking the passing of a way of life. As these goals pass, the reassurance and response which may be found in marriage relations become all the more important. More affection and fuller sex realization are required by both men and women to compensate for the loss of other family functions. The patterns of mating, however, have not yet changed to the needs of this transformed world, confused not only by the changed functions of family life, but also by the emancipation of women. This grouping of the younger generation for new guides to conduct in marriage lies back of the more apparent changes in material culture.—*Ernest R. Mower.*

22318. ZUNSER, CHARLES. Family desertion: some international aspects of the problem. *Soc. Service Rev.* 6(2) Jun. 1932: 235-255.

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

22319. MORINI-COMBY, JEAN. Essai sur les conséquences économiques des migrations. [The economic consequences of migrations.] *Rev. d'Econ.* 46(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 74-108. (Bibliography 102-108.)

22320. POSZWA, L. Emigracja polska rolna we Francji. [Migration of Polish labor to France.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (192) 1931: 51-70, 213-226.—*A. Wala-wender.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

22321. ŚWIERZEWSKA, WANDA. Osadnictwo niemieckie po wojnie. [German colonization after the war.] *Rolnictwo.* 3(2) May 1932: 40-59.

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

22322. BOEKMAN, E. Over klassenvorming. [The formation of social classes.] *Socialist. Gids.* 17(6) Jun. 1932: 422-435.

22323. GLEASON, GEORGE. Social distance in Russia. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 17(1) Sep.-Oct. 1932: 37-43.

22324. V—II. Б—ИИ. К аграрным отношениям в Курдистане [Agrarian conditions in Kurdistan.] Аграрные Проблемы (*Agrarian Problems.*) (1-2) 1932: 115-131.—The peculiarity of Kurd feudalism consists in that the ruling class is at the same time the representative of the ecclesiastic, military-bureaucratic

and patriarchal power. Class antagonism among the Kurds is veiled by the national character of the agrarian movement directed against the ruling nation, which hinders further class shifting and permits the feudalistic reaction to remain at the head of this mass movement of the people.—*Eugen Kagarov.*

22325. WALTHER, ANDREAS. Social classes in modern Germany. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 17(1) Sep.-Oct. 1932: 3-15.

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

22326. GONZALEZ, JOVITA. America invades the border towns. *Southw. Rev.* 15(4) Summer 1930: 469-477.—The migration of Americans in considerable numbers to the Texas border towns following the Rio Grande Valley development has disturbed the equilibrium existing under Mexican dominance. The American attitude of superiority and discrimination have supplanted good will with ill feeling and Mexicanization of an American minority to Americanization of a Mexican majority.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

22327. BABYNIN, B. БАБЫНИН, Б. Перспективы естественного движения населения в РСФСР на ближайшие годы [Prospects of changes in the population of USSR for the coming years.] *Статистическое Обозрение.* (*Statisticheskoe Obozrenie.*) 6 1930: 121-126.—On the basis of data on fertility in connection with age, prospective birth figures are given as follows: for 1931, 4.57-4.61; for 1932, 4.55-4.58; for 1933, 4.53-4.59.—*B. Vishnevskii.*

22328. BALAS, KARL v. Das neue Bevölkerungsproblem. [The new population problem.] *Veröffentl. d. Ungarischen Stat. Gesellschaft.* #7. 1932: pp. 71.—In respect to population increase, the immediate interest of the individual is in conflict with the interest of the race and the nation. Parents desire either one or two child families or no children at all, whereas, an average of three children is necessary for any increase in population. The ideal condition would be that of a controlled population, with the increase necessary for economic and military security without danger of overpopulation. This condition can only be brought about by some social sanction which will counteract the interest of the individual in the small family system. The nature of this sanction is a problem which future generations must face.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

22329. CANNAN, EDWIN. The changed outlook in regard to population, 1831-1931. *Sci. Mo.* 34(2) Feb. 1932: 147-156.

22330. HERSCH, LIEBMANN. L'évolution du taux général de la mortalité en Suisse depuis le début du 20^e siècle et les perspectives de l'accroissement naturel de la population suisse. [The evolution of the general death rate in Switzerland since the beginning of the 20th century and the prospects for the natural increase of the Swiss population.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 68(2) 1932: 255-263.

22331. HINSDALE, W. B. Distribution of the aboriginal population of Michigan. *Occasional Contrib. Mus. Anthropol., Univ. Michigan.* (2) 1932: pp. 35.

22332. HO, FRANKLIN L. Population movement to the northeastern provinces in China. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 15(3) Oct. 1931: 346-401.—Statistics concerning the population movement to the provinces which comprise Manchuria were not systematically compiled until 1923. In that year the Japanese controlled South Manchuria Railway Company began the

publication of annual statistics which are the chief basis for this study. These statistics show that during the period of eight years from 1923-30, five million immigrants entered Manchuria. This region constitutes practically the only outlet for the surplus population of the intramural northern provinces of China. Driven out of these provinces by civil wars and famine they have in most cases neither sufficient money nor adequate implements for farming. Since few are in a position to acquire land in freehold, most of them become tenant farmers or farm laborers. They face many obstacles such as inadequate protection from roving bandits, high interest rates, poor facilities for marketing their products, and an inflated, diversified currency.—*William F. Hummel.*

22333. HOOVER, J. W. Navajo nomadism. *Geog. Rev.* 21(3) Jul. 1931: 429-445.—The sheep raising economic basis of Navajo life necessitates considerable movement but this is no longer pure nomadism. Increasing population and fuller utilization of the land has compelled particular groups to confine their wanderings to particular grazing lands. The movements are largely seasonal and may be classified as moves between summer and winter pastures, seasonal moves controlled by temperature conditions, temporary moves for summer farming, winter moves to convenient fuel, moves after showers for pasture in the drier parts, moves in search of water, autumn moves for piñon nuts and peaches, and moves for social reasons. The Navajo are prospering, the average annual income for families engaged in stock raising amounting to about \$300.00 in 1929 while blanket weaving families averaged a yearly income of \$400.00 each.—*Forrest Clements.*

22334. LEBLANC, THOMAS J. Sidelights on the population problem in Japan. *Human Biol.* 4(3) Sep. 1932: 408-420.—Most discussions of the population problem deal with it in terms of pressure on the food supply. This, however, is only one aspect of a very complex situation. Today it is not only food but other natural resources that play a crucial role. This is illustrated in the case of Japan. Here the increase in urbanization, of the national debt, of railroad mileage, of the use of iron and steel, of coal and oil or hydro-electric power, of tenantry disputes, of strained relations between land owner and worker, of housing problems, and of emigration are all significant indices of population pressure. The policy of Japan in Manchuria and China is the inevitable result of certain trends in her national life which have been there for many years. (Tables, charts.)—*Jessie Bernard.*

22335. MORTARA, GIORGIO. Natalità e urbanesimo in Italia, I. [Birth rate and urbanism in Italy.] *Nuova Antologia.* 64(1374) Jun. 16, 1929: 485-496.—The annual number of births of living children in Italy increased in the 19th century until it reached 1,152,906 in 1887. Thereafter it declined gradually until it was 1,042,090 in 1903. There was a gradual decline to 1,040,000 in 1928, the lowest it has been in normal (non-war) years since 1887. But the decline in other European countries is even greater. The deaths in Italy reached a maximum of 869,992 in 1880, decreasing to 635,788 in 1912, rising to 1,240,425 in 1918, but decreasing to 611,362 in 1927. In 1887 the excess of births over deaths was 323,914, and in 1928 it was about 426,000. In Poland this excess was 427,366, in Germany 404,699, in Spain 216,167, in Great Britain 200,405, in France 65,042 in 1927. In 1927 Italian fecundity was 30% inferior to the level of 1866-75. The fecundity of legitimate births was 26% lower and that of illegitimate births was 50% lower in the same period of comparison. Illegitimacy has diminished in Italy until it comprises less than 5% of the births. This decline may be due to greater precautionary measures rather than to increased sexual morality. Italy has a legitimate fecundity rate of 214 per 1,000 marriages in the fertility period

as compared with the French rate of 139, the English of 133 and the German of 128. In 1926, the Italian birth rate was 27.2, the death rate 16.9, leaving an excess of birth over death rate of 10.3. The birth rate in various Italian provinces varies between the low British and the high Japanese rate. The death rate varies between the low British and the high Russian. The gain in births over deaths varies between the low French and the high Polish and Japanese rates. (Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

22336. MORTARA, GIORGIO. *Natalità e urbanesimo in Italia. II.* [Birth rate and urbanism in Italy.] *Nuova Antologia.* 64 (1375) Jul. 1929: 102-115.—Italian experience, statistically obtained, confirms that of other countries, viz., that when voluntary limitation of population has once set in it increases both in the numbers and in the territory it affects, also that it spreads from upper to lower classes and from city to country. Beginning in an attempt to avoid excessive offspring it reduces the children to two, then to one, and finally to none. We have not yet gone as far in these directions as have Germany, Great Britain, and France (statistics). The chief voluntary decline is in the cities, although the figures for Piedmont and Liguria are deceptively large because of the excessive emigration from these regions. The concentration of cultural opportunities, of economic well-being and of ambition in the cities increases the amount of voluntary limitation there, largely through delay of marriages. Cities of 100,000 or more population in 1926 showed an average birth rate of 21.15, a death rate of 15.78, and an excess of births over deaths of 4.37. Corresponding rates for cities of 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants were 25.43, 17.24, and 8.19; for other communities, 28.84, 16.72, and 12.12. Between 1871-72 and 1926, the largest decline in the birth rate of great cities in Italy was that of 59% for Turin and the smallest was that of 10% for Rome. But the highest birth rate in 1926, of 25.3% for Messina, was less than the lowest in 1871-72, that of Rome, which was 27.7%. Yet no great Italian city had in 1926 reached such low birth rates as had Berlin (11.0), Vienna (12.2), and Paris (16.1). Although all the great cities of Italy show a steady decline in fertility, only three show an excess of deaths over births: Turin (2.6), Bologna (1.5), and Florence (0.8). The greatest excess of births over deaths is in Rome (9.7), Palermo (8.6), Catania (7.5) and Naples (7.4). (Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

22337. MUHAMED'AROV, F. G. МУХАМЕДЪ-АРОВ, ЖГ. Опыт изучения плодородности женщины-татарки и переживаемости ее ребенка [An attempt to study the fecundity of the Tartar woman and the survival of her children.] Труды общества изучения Татарстана (*Trudy Obshchestva Izucheniia Tatarstana.*) (2) 1930: 41-58.—In the dependent group the women give birth on the average to 9.23 children, the middle class, 9.39. Indicators of fecundity of women and of the survival of children show a diminution in 1916-23 in connection with war and famine. The years 1924-28 show a rise in connection with the economic and cultural improvement during this period.—*B. Vishnevskii.*

22338. SCHEBESTA, R. P. Les pygmées sont-ils menacés d'extinction? [Are the pygmies in danger of extinction?] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 12 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 213-228.—There are approximately 20,000 pygmies occupying an area of about 150,000 square km. in the region of Lake Albert and the Congo River. Their ancestral mode of life is nomadic, and they live usually in groups of about 60 people. When they migrate the entire family group proceeds as a unit. When they are settled, they form a small village from which they wander, never farther than they will be able to go and return in the same day, in search of game and vegetable food. Their greatest danger of extinction is from surrounding Negroes and foreign invaders. Their Negro

neighbors do not kill them, but rather enslave them. Since they have no knowledge of the uses of iron, they have no weapons for either offensive or defensive fighting. The high fecundity of their women makes them attractive as concubines for their Negro patrons. However, the Negro always regards the pygmy as a mere animal in human form, and the Negro is esteemed as a beast of prey by the pygmy. Despite the fact that the women give birth to as many as seven or ten, sometimes even a greater number of children, there are seldom more than two or three surviving children per family. But this in itself is a rigid natural selection from which only the stronger escape. They are a hardy people, and there is no danger of their extinction except from causes which are exterior. The dangers of extinction are mostly in amalgamation and from diseases brought them by colonials and Negroes. In other words, their greatest dangers are in contacts with civilization and economic suppression.—*O. D. Duncan.*

22339. SELITSKIĬ, S. A. СЕЛИЦКИЙ, С. А. Материнская смертность; конституциональные социальные и бытовые факторы [Maternal death rate: constitutional, social and living factors, prophylaxis.] *Журнал Акушерства и Женских болезней (Zhurnal Akushorstva i Zhenskikh Boleznii.)* (3) 1930: 285-304.—During the last 50 years the factors influencing the maternal death rate were: incomplete development of the female organs revealed only at the beginning of pregnancy, general chronic infections and local inflammatory processes in the sexual areas, former operations, intervals between periods of pregnancy, and the social milieu (working and living conditions).—*B. Vishnevskii.*

22340. SZULC, STEFAN. O przyroście ludności w Polsce w okresie od r. 1921 do 1931. [The increase in the Polish population in the period 1921-31.] *Kwartalnik Stat.* 9 (1) 1932: 31-40.—According to the provisional results of the 1931 census, the Polish population is 32,120,020. This number is greater by 520,000 than the assumed number of the population based on annual estimates. The difference is due to the fact (1) that the census of 1921 was less exact than the present one; (2) that the births which occurred in the former Russian part of Poland are not yet being completely registered; (3) the data of emigrants returning into the country are inaccurate. The results of the present census show, among other characteristic phenomena, a considerable increase in the population living in the eastern parts of the country owing to the return of the war refugees, and an insignificant increase, sometimes even a decrease in the western population, mostly caused by the departure of Germans.—*O. Eisenberg.*

22341. UNSIGNED. The birthrate and the depression. *Metrop. Life Insur. Co., Stat. Bull.* 13 (8) Aug. 1932: 1-5.—The birth rate in the United States registration area declined in 1931 to a new low of 17.8, and in all probability the rate for 1932 will be still lower. The decrease is much more pronounced in the industrial than in the agricultural population, but it is general throughout almost the entire registration area. Only Georgia showed any increase at all. With the birth rate as at present, the fecundity of the American population is barely adequate to maintain our numbers at a fixed level. Temporarily, we still have an excess of births over deaths, but only because of past conditions, which have given us a relative excess of women in the childbearing age.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

22342. BAUMGARTEN, FRANZISKA. Niños prodigios. [Child prodigies.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 19 (111) May-Jun. 1932: 369-375.—Contrary to the old superstition, child prodigies do not die young. The studies of psychologists like Charles Richet,

Alfred Binet, and most recently of Baumgarten, show that they possess a sense of responsibility beyond their years, that they are obedient, and usually happy. Their general level of intelligence is high, thus disproving the old idea that they are one-sided in their development. Their physical condition is also good.—*Jessie Bernard.*

22343. OSBORN, HENRY FAIRFIELD. Birth selection versus birth control. *Science* (N. Y.). 76 (1965) Aug. 26, 1932: 173-179.—The only long-time permanent irreversible remedy for many of the maladjustments and disequilibria from which modern society suffers is to be found in an improvement of the human stock through prolonged and intelligent birth selection aided by equally intelligently and prudently guided contraception. Even in regions of rapid population growth, there is no longer a deficiency of sustenance. Osborn considers overpopulation and under-employment "twin-sisters," and maintains that even the United States is overpopulated at the present time. L. I. Dublin's opposing view is presented: East and the eugenists who have followed him started off on the wrong foot. While China and India may be overpopulated—the test is a low standard of living—this is certainly not true of the U. S. Such destitution as exists here is a consequence of the partial breakdown of our systems of distribution and consumption. Birth control is not needed to forestall overpopulation, and it has no eugenic standing. Birth control propagandists claim to be the benefactors of womankind; but they forget that the primary role of woman is to share in assisting man in the struggle for existence. Four children per family are necessary to maintain intact desirable stocks. But few contraceptionists ever stress the importance of this. Contraception is not only operating dysgenically at present, but promises, in the future, as in the past, to prevent more eugenic births than dysgenic births.—*Norman E. Himes.*

22344. PEARL, RAYMOND. Contraception and fertility in 2,000 women. *Human Biol.* 4 (3) Sep. 1932: 363-407.—With the cooperation of internes in a large number of urban hospitals it is hoped that the reproductive records of 15,000 women will be secured from women undergoing parturition, including data on the use of contraceptive devices, in order to determine the actual, as distinguished from the theoretical, effect of contraception on fertility. The present data deal with the first 2,000 cases, of which 69.5% are whites and 30.5% are Negroes. These cases came largely from the lower economic and social levels. Contraception had been practiced by 35.8% of the white women and 15.4% of the Negro women. The methods used indicate that among the whites who reported having used contraceptive measures the men assumed responsibility in 48.7% of the cases, the women in 49.3%, and both jointly in 2.0%. Among the Negroes the men assumed the responsibility in 33.1% of the cases, the women in 64%, and both jointly in 2.9%. Although the average number of pregnancies per woman among those who had practiced contraception was greater than among those who had not, the rate of pregnancy in terms of exposure to risk of pregnancy was, among white women, 14.57 points lower among those who had used contraceptive devices than among those who had not. Among Negro women, the pregnancy rate was higher among those using contraceptive devices than among those not using them. There is some evidence, as yet unproved, that women who use contraceptive devices are more fertile than those who do not.—*Jessie Bernard.*

22345. SPILLER, G. Francis Galton on hereditary genius. *Sociol. Rev.* 24 (1) Jan. 1932: 47-56; (2) Apr.-Jul. 1932: 155-164.—Darwin's success in the zoological field led Galton to attempt to utilize his theory for purposes of human betterment. He published a great deal but in all his works remains on a strictly biological

level of thought, wholly ignoring culture; his analogy between man and the other animals therefore breaks down at a crucial point. Moreover, when we apply immanent methods of criticism to his work we find that his lists of geniuses, etc., are very faulty; in very few cases can it be shown that genius is really inherited. No conceivable rule could be deduced from his lists regarding the encouragement of high natural ability and of special aptitudes by positive eugenics.—*Howard Becker.*

EUGENICS

22346. BEHR-PINNOW, von. Eugenik und Strafrecht. [Eugenics and penal law.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellschafts-Biol.* 26 (1) Jan. 7, 1932: 36-56.

22347. PODOLEŃSKI, ST. Eugenika i ruch eugeniczny. [The origin and development of eugenics.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (193) 1932: 319-331.—In 1917 the eugenic movement entered Poland. The author discusses the attitude of the Catholic Church toward eugenics.—*A. Walawender.*

22348. UNSIGNED. Differential fertility and family allowances. *Nature* (London). 130 (3277) Aug. 20, 1932: 253-254.—The "middle class," constituting 10-15% of the total population of Great Britain, replaces itself only one-half in each generation. Infertility has an economic value, and social promotion is favored by a low reproductive rate. A relatively high amount of sterility in this class is therefore believed to be largely a cause rather than an effect of social ascent. R. A. Fisher has suggested that the catchword "equal pay for equal work" be replaced by "equal standard of living for equal work." The bachelor or childless husband who gets \$1,000 for a given job is actually being paid much more for it than is the father of four children who gets the same amount of money for the same job. He therefore proposes that a basic salary be established, and that it be increased for wife and each child by an amount roughly representing the actual extra cost of wife or children. This would not be a subsidy for children, but simply an equalization of the real wage instead of the face value of the pay check, so that society would no longer penalize people for having children.—*Paul Popenoe.*

HUMAN ECOLOGY AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

22349. MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL. The concepts of balance and organization in social ecology. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (6) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 503-516.—The task of social ecology is threefold: (1) to trace the adaptations of human beings and human institutions to natural environmental factors; (2) to investigate the spatial and food relations in which human beings are organized in a natural area in terms of the *ensemble* of natural forces; and (3) to measure the balances and mutual pressures of human (along with other living and non-living) communities in the region and discover whether these prove favorable or unfavorable for man's dominance or permanence. Social ecology recognizes four fundamental ecological processes: distribution, invasion, succession, mutual accommodation in the ecological complex. It is, therefore, a comprehensive science of the balance of the human species in a natural area studying the physical and biotic factors which affect the pressure and distribution of diverse species of plant and animal (including human) associations.—*O. D. Duncan.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

22350. SULLENGER, T. EARL. A study in intra-urban mobility. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 17 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1932: 16-24.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

22351. BRUNNER, EDMUND DeS. Rural problems in Japan. *Soc. Forces*. 11(1) Oct. 1932: 70-75.

22352. COUTIN, PIERRE. Transformation de l'économie et de la vie dans une commune rurale de la Limagne (Saulzet), depuis 1914. [Change since 1914 in economic and community life in a rural community of the Limagne (Saulzet).] *Comité d. Trav. Hist. et Sci., Bull. de la Sect. d. Sci. Econ. et Soc.* 1931 (pub. 1932): 155-172.

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND
SOCIAL CONTROLSOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS,
CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

22353. HERTZ, ALEKSANDER. Mistyka rewolucyjna. [The spirit of revolution.] *Droga*. (1) 1930: 123-134.—Trotsky's idea of a "permanent revolution" maintained its influence in Europe even after the cessation of local movements in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Greece, and elsewhere. Dictatorship fostered the spirit. The author surveys the literature devoted to problems of revolution (von Wiese, Hartmann, Ralea).—*Marian Tyrowicz*.

22354. VERBRUGGE, R. La vie chinoise en Mongolie. [Chinese life in Mongolia.] *Anthropos*. 26(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 783-841; 27(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 95-121.—The articles form a scientific description of the tenacious movement of Chinese peasant farmers eastward, northward and westward from the Great Wall of China into the Mongolian steppes and their founding of innumerable farmsteads on those grassy plains. The disturbing effects of the revolution at the home base upon the colonists in Mongolia is portrayed. The prolonged revolution in China, begun in 1911 and continued uninterruptedly to the present day, has affected the frontier life of Chinese colonists in the following ways: (1) It has introduced a new currency and circulating medium to the frontier with all that implies; (2) it has vastly accelerated the rapidity of communications; (3) it had begun fundamentally to alter the nature of building construction, thus pointing to an enhancement of the standard of living among the colonists; (4) it raised, and still raises, intricate problems in the transfer of land; (5) it has introduced innumerable new material culture traits into the country; (6) alimentation of both man and beast has been enhanced in many ways; (7) the heating and lighting of dwellings has been radically altered; (8) clothing has been enriched and amplified; (9) farm animals have been bred from improved breeds; (10) wages and salaries have risen with the enhanced cost of living; (11) agriculture is described and compared with Euro-American methods; and (12) the author gives a résumé of progress and decline over a generation.—*E. D. Harvey*.

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

22355. ERNST, MORRIS L. Sex wins in America. *Nation* (N. Y.). 135(3501) Aug. 10, 1932: 122-124.—For the first hundred years, the United States was not afraid of sex. The frankest of books were freely distributed and read. Advertisements of methods for birth control were run by the entire press up to 1870. About that time a wave of suppression swept the country. It was unconstitutional and ineffective, serving merely to advertise the censored books. It was also highly chaotic and confusing. About 1915 the courts began more liberal interpretations. Now practically anything will be allowed to circulate except tracts and picture cards which are being handled by parties with an air of guilt.

(Several important court cases are given.)—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

22356. GIST, NOEL P. Racial attitudes in the press. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 17(1) Sep.-Oct. 1932: 25-36.

22357. JENNESS, ARTHUR. Social influences in the change of opinion. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 27(1) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 29-34.

22358. LUMLEY, FREDERICK E. The essential aspects of propaganda. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(6) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 517-526.—Propaganda requires a fertilizing soil which is supplied by gullible publics. The propagandist is one who advances his self-interest by artifice either in the form of concealment or disguise. Suppression, distortion, fabrication and diversion are favorite techniques employed. The content of propaganda is found to consist of fallacious doctrines advanced as verified truths.—*Carroll D. Clark*.

22359. NADLER, JOSEF. Literatur, Rasse, Volk. [Literature, race, and nationality.] *Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 4 pt. 1 (14) Feb. 1932: 67-74.—Literature is an organic whole, inductively interpreted from its racial groups. Form and content reveal the essential characteristics of language, style, and thought. The several racial groups show what is typical as national. The individual poet functions within his group, and these within national literature; each bears the imprint of the age (*Zeitstil*). Groups are evaluable according to population characteristics, not according to linguistic; each has a varying sense of life's rhythm and a given *Weltanschauung*. Modern racial groups still show an urge for expressing their individual traits.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

22360. OGATA, TAKETORA. Public opinion and the press. *Contemp. Japan*. 1(1) Jun. 1932: 68-73.

LEADERSHIP

22361. SMITH, MAPHEUS. The genius as leader and person. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(6) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 527-539.—The studies of genius by means of measurements of traits and comparisons among individuals have suffered from lack of advanced sociological theories. The results have been explanations that are more simple and less valuable than would result from a study of the total situation and of the social psychology of the genius. The classic studies of genius have in reality been studies of leaders. The importance of the study of leadership for genius finds support in every field of creative endeavor. The leader, as the focal point of activity in the group, personifies the group, varying in type as the kinds of groups differ and as the organization of society changes. Studies of leadership contribute to the studies of genius, because the genius in the historical sense is a leader in the realm of ideas. According to the conceptions of personality of psychologists, psychoanalysts and sociologists, the genius is a person as well as a leader. Of particular interest are the role and status of the genius. The methodological problem of the study of introspections does not prevent a view of the importance of the genius' conception of himself and of others, and the conceptions of others of themselves in relation to the genius.—*Mapheus Smith*.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

22362. ANDERSON, G. A. The Braille Literature Association. *Chinese Recorder*. 63(8) Aug. 1932: 493-497.—China has not less than 600,000 blind. The present Union Braille system was originated in 1914 under the auspices of the Mandarin Braille Committee, with G. H. Bondfield as chairman. A group of language experts combined two previous Braille systems. In 1928 this committee was merged in the Braille Literature Association, whose purpose is to promote activities for the blind in China. Little has been done for the blind by the

Chinese themselves until very recently. At present there are 40 schools for the blind, with over 1,000 pupils. The Association provides apparatus, embossed textbooks and literature at less than cost price. Its most important productions are the primers by which the blind may be taught to read without the teacher having to learn the system himself. It is supported by voluntary contributions and its work is carried on by unpaid voluntary service.—*Homer H. Dubs.*

22363. BAÜMER, GERTRUD. *Krisis des Frauenstudiums.* [The crisis in the higher education of women.] *Frau.* 39(6) Mar. 1932: 322-327; (10) Jul. 1932: 611-619.—As long as the aim of higher education is only preparation for a profession, the alternative in women's lives of profession or marriage may make the costs of such education futile. Women might be trained in only those occupations which would be of value in the management of a household, but these occupations are incapable of absorbing any appreciable number. More careful selection might bar all but those who are really capable of benefiting by academic training. Quota systems have been suggested, but to apply the present distribution as a basis would favor those occupations into which women are just entering at the expense of those that have been open to them longer. Further measures might await the automatic limitation due to the decreased birth rate during the war years, and to increased poverty, which probably limits women more often than men. More accurate information is needed concerning the progress of women through the secondary schools and universities, and also the proportion of graduates who remain in professional work.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

22364. COOPER, WILLIAM JOHN. The National Education Association. The future of radio in education. *School. & Soc.* 36(916) Jul. 16, 1932: 65-68.

22365. DUDYCHA, GEORGE J. The beliefs of college students concerning the athlete and the scholar. *School & Soc.* 36(917) Jul. 23, 1932: 123-128.—A list of 25 propositions, each favorable to the athlete, were drawn up and arranged so that various degrees of approval or disapproval could be indicated. The propositions were to the effect that the athlete was more worthy of support than the scholar, that he was a better sport, that he had more college spirit, that he had a better chance of success in life, etc. They were submitted to 755 freshmen and 296 seniors from a number of middle-western colleges and universities. The overwhelming majority were against the truth of the propositions. The answers of the freshmen and the seniors were almost identically the same.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

22366. HOKE, TRAVIS. Radio goes educational. *Harpers Mag.* 165(988) Sep. 1932: 467-474.—Growing dissatisfaction with broadcasting indicates either that programs are shopworn or that advertisers are overreaching themselves. In response to new demands, broadcasters and educators are promoting a growing number of programs of cultural pretensions. Of 600 stations in this country, 83 are operated by schools, churches, municipalities, and charitable organizations. On the average, six minutes out of every hour on the air are devoted to education. The radio educator has battered down sales resistance by dramatizing, tabloidizing, and sugar-coating his programs, but much of what he presents remains shoddy, superficial, and worthless. There is no proof that radio is more suited for education than are phonograph records, nor any evidence that the public yet demands real education or vital culture by air.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

22367. IRIBARNE, JULIO, and ZWANCK, ALBERTO. Nuestra escuela de servicio social. [Our school of social service.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 20(118-120) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 97-103.—In Argentina the Museo Social Argentino founded the first social work school in the country three years ago. It was an

outgrowth of the school for visiting nurses in the medical college founded by Julio Iribarne in 1924. The social service curriculum of the school today includes: social hygiene, political economy, demography and statistics, elements of human biology, technique of social service, elements of social legislation, and social pathology. There were 19 students the first year, 11 being regular students and 8 auditors. Thirteen of the students were women. In the second year there were 24 regular students and 11 auditors. It is hoped that this school will help inaugurate a future of more equity, understanding, and justice in Argentina.—*Jessie Bernard.*

22368. McNEELY, JOHN H. Faculty inbreeding in land-grant colleges and universities. *U. S. Office Educ., Pamph.* #31. Apr. 1932: pp. 25.—It is generally recognized that employing large numbers of its own graduates is detrimental to an institution, but there are few data on the subject. The present data are from a study of 49 land-grant colleges and universities, including reports concerning 6,754 faculty members for the year 1927-28. Of these, 21.6% had received all their undergraduate training at the institutions in which they were teaching and 8.1% had received a part; 18.1% had received all their graduate training there and 18.9% had received a part. In individual institutions, the percentage ran as high as 50.7% for undergraduate work, 42.2% for graduate work. Of the entire group, 11.7% received all training, graduate and undergraduate, in the schools in which they are employed. Percentages are also shown for different ranks and for different subjects taught.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

22369. THOMPSON, CHARLES H., et al. A critical survey of the Negro elementary school. *J. Negro Educ.* 1(2) Jul. 1932: 1-341.—This volume concerns itself with the immediate problem of the Negro elementary school. Historically the education of the Negro is a national responsibility and not that of the southern states which are least able to support it. Inequalities shown in previous state administration of school funds would necessitate federal administration. In general administration and control the Negro schools conform to the principles of educational administration of the several states. The disparity between the physical housing of white and Negro schools is increasing. The Negro teacher generally has less training than the white teacher, but in the rural schools has more experience. The failure of compulsory attendance and child labor laws to be enforced makes for retardation and illiteracy. The curriculum of the Negro school is that set up by state boards of education supplemented by philanthropic boards. There is little provision made for the handicapped child in the South generally and less for the Negro handicapped child.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

22370. UNSIGNED. Educational broadcasting. *Nature (London).* 128(3238) Nov. 21, 1931: 877.

22371. UNSIGNED. Illiteracy in the United States. *School & Soc.* 36(917) Jul. 23, 1932: 107-108.—On April 1, 1930, there were in the United States 4,283,753 persons, ten years of age or over, who were unable to read. This was 4.3% of the population. The percentage of illiteracy in 1920 was 6.0. The percentage of illiteracy for the group from 10 to 14 years of age was 1.2 and in each succeeding group it grew higher until it reached 9.7% in the group over 65. Illiteracy is greater in rural than urban regions and greater among native white of native parentage than among native white of foreign or mixed parentage.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

22372. WELLS, CARL D. The motion picture versus the church. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (6) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 540-546.—Church and movie are alike in being community institutions appealing for voluntary support and attracting audiences largely of the non-participating spectator type. But the former is a primary, the latter a secondary group institution; and where the former appeals to the wish for security with a technique that may be called traditional, the latter appeals to the craving for new experience by means of techniques of novelty.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

22373. PIHLBLAD, TERENCE. The Kansas Swedes. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 13 (1) Jun. 1932: 34-47.—The Kansas Swedes were a part of the emigration from Sweden in the '60's and '70's. Several Swedish communities have been founded in the state, the central one around Lindsborg in McPherson County. The study attempts to show how the adjustment of the Swedish immigrant has been conditioned by his old world background. The process of assimilation is traced in the material culture, marriage and the family, religion, language, and recreation and leisure time activities. The cultural heritage of Sweden is rapidly disappearing, intermarriage with non-Swedish people is rapidly erasing the boundaries between the American and Swedish community, the Swedish language has all but disappeared. In spite of this the community shows a certain uniqueness which seems likely to persist for some time to come.—*Terence Pihlblad.*

22374. SARVIS, GUY WALTER. Western culture and social change in China. *Soc. Forces.* 11 (1) Oct. 1932: 86-96.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

22375. DROBA, D. D. Churches and war attitudes. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (6) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 547-552.—In the psychological laboratory at the University of Chicago an attempt has been made to measure attitudes toward war by comparing students of different religious denominations as to the degree of such attitudes. In all, 300 judgments were obtained on 130 brief statements which were classified into eleven piles. Of ten religious denominations represented, Lutherans and Roman Catholics appeared to be the most militaristic. Christian Scientists and Methodists seemed to be the most favorable to peace. Militarism was found to be associated with conservatism, and pacifism with liberalism. The greater the range of conservatives and liberals there is in a church, the greater will be its enmity to war war.—*O. D. Duncan.*

22376. MINER, JOHN R. The churches and social well being. *Human Biol.* 4 (3) Sep. 1932: 421-428.—Interstate correlations between church membership on the one hand and per capita wealth, illiteracy, death rates, infant mortality rates, illegitimacy, and diseases attributable to sexual immorality on the other hand, indicate that the church makes no contribution to social well-being as measured by these indices. States with large proportions of church members are on the average no healthier, no wealthier, and no more literate than states in which the churches are weak, and show no lower illegitimate birth rates or venereal death rates. States with large proportions of Methodists and Baptists are relatively poor and illiterate. (Maps.)—*Jessie Bernard.*

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

22377. M., P. Attempts to combat the habitual criminal. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (4) Feb. 1932: 565-572.

22378. RECA, TELMA. Concepto actual de la delincuencia infantil. [The present notion of juvenile delinquency.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 19 (110) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 152-161.—Three things must be considered in studying juvenile delinquency: the nature of the crime, the specific act, and the nature of the delinquent child, all of which interest the jurist, the physician, the educator, the sociologist, and the psychiatrist respectively. In Argentina, there are two chronological periods in juvenile delinquency. Children under 14 are not punishable, but they may be subjected to a reeducative regimen until they are 18, or even 21 years of age, either in institutions or otherwise. Children of 14-18 years may be placed in correctional establishments or on probation. Those guilty of very grave offenses, such as homicide, at this age may go the regular course of the courts. True crimes are infrequent among children, their offenses consisting, in order of frequency, of running away from home, vagabondage, thefts, lesions and wounds, attempts against the lives of persons.—*L. L. Bernard.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

22379. KOTSOWSKY, D. Le problème de la vieillesse en sociologie. [The problem of social decline in sociology.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 40 (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 265-274.—There is a tendency on the part of sociologists and historians to liken society to the human organism in its life, decay, and death. Such parallels can be drawn, however, only with reservations. Biological and physico-chemical principles can be applied to sociology only inexactly and artificially. Society may, however, continue to exist, though the vital intercourse between its classes and castes has ceased, as is the case with China and India. (Bibliography.)—*Lina Kahn.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

22380. HANKINS, F. H. Poverty and birth control. *Birth Control. Rev.* 16 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 197-199.—Attempts to improve the lot of the masses through trade unions or by social revolution are mere efforts to lift the working classes by their boot-straps. No policy promises so rapid an improvement in the lot of unskilled labor as the general adoption by them of the policy of conscious limitation of offspring. The struggle for existence is a social reality, not a mere outworn social theory. The extreme environmentalistic interpretation of the etiology of poverty is, by itself, inadequate. Contraception is an indispensable accessory relief measure and the operation of birth control clinics should be closely integrated with our public health and public relief agencies. There should be the closest cooperation between social work agencies and such clinics. Such efforts would constitute an attack upon poverty at one of its primary sources.—*Norman E. Himes.*

22381. McMILLEN, A. WAYNE. An army of boys on the loose. *Survey Graphic.* 68 (11) Sep. 1, 1932: 389-393.—There are no reliable statistics of the boys who are roving the country but the number is large. Phoenix, Arizona, fed and lodged 10,000 transients in four months last winter. The Salvation Army in El Paso cared for 45,150 in six months. Los Angeles registered 39,000 last year. Yuma fed 30,000 in four months. The

agents for the Southern Pacific Railway removed from their trains and yards 416,915 men and boys in eight months. It is estimated that at least 10% of these and probably many more are under age. The railroads are helpless. It would take an army of men to police all the trains. Besides it would be an impossible burden to dump a hundred or more hungry men every day in a small town. The almost universal plan is to feed them, give them one night's lodging and pass them on.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

22382. BRENNECKE, HANS. Ein casuistischer Beitrag zur Psychologie des Mörders. [A casuistic contribution to the psychology of the murderer.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (7) Jul. 1932: 402-415.—A description of a defendant charged with murder during the commission of a robbery. The act in question was committed in 1921. Circumstantial evidence pointed to the guilt of the defendant. Nevertheless he was acquitted. His entire behavior during this trial was in sharp contrast to his subsequent action. In 1924 he married. He confided his trial experience to his wife who responded that despite the outcome suspicion might still be entertained as to his guilt. Instead of the unruffled, composed and deliberate demeanor displayed throughout the trial the "defendant" gradually broke down to the point of confessing his guilt and asking for a re-trial ten years after his acquittal. The author describes in great detail the entire case including the intervening ten year period and cannot satisfactorily explain what created this fundamental change. Several theories are offered but the author concludes that from a psychiatric point of view his attempts are suppositions. The defendant was convicted at the second trial.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

22383. GESTON, PHILIP. The neurotic criminal. *J. Nervous & Mental Disease.* 75 (5) May 1932: 498-503.

22384. GREEFF, ETIENNE de. L'homme chez le criminel. [The man in the criminal.] *Rev. de Droit. Penal et de Criminol.* 12 (5) May 1932: 465-507.—We have not stressed the dynamic aspects of behavior sufficiently. The dynamic impulses are in continual conflict with the environment and the individual's personality is determined by his methods of adjustment to a hostile environment. The Kretschmer classification of physical types as determiners of personality types is an exaggeration.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

22385. HANSEN, HARALD. Wechselnde Strafur-sachen. [Changing causes of punishment.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 492-495.—The writer criticizes the comments of Ostermeyer, who (See Entry 4: 22391) describes changes in the types of crime during the past hundred years as they appeared in the prison records of Hameln (Prussia). During 1880-1930 the more serious offender was not sent to that institution. Again, both the content of the penal code as well as the criminal procedure had changed considerably. For example, in 1912 fines were permitted for the first time, as a substitute for imprisonment for certain kinds of crime. In 1882, 25% of all sentences were fines, while in 1928 approximately 70% of all crime in Germany was punishable by fine. Again, the data taken from the files of the prison are contradicted by the official statistics of the Reich.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

22386. HENTIG, HANS von. Der kriminelle Aspekt von Stadt und Land. [The criminal aspect of city and country.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (7) Jul. 1932: 435-436.—Comparative data are presented for the years 1923-27 of the criminal statistics in the Netherlands. What Hansen found true of Austria holds good for the Netherlands,

viz., that the crime rate in the larger cities is considerably less than that of the smaller towns (although the cities lead in several crimes, e.g., burglary and fraud). (Statistics.)—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

22387. HENTIG, HANS von. Deutsche Kriminalstatistik für das Jahr 1928. [German criminal statistics for the year 1928.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 490-492.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

22388. HOVEN, ANNA ELISABETH. Zur Psychologie der Brandstifterin. [The psychology of the incendiary.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 456-468.—The author attempts to classify the motives underlying incendiarism committed by women. Her data are taken from 148 reported cases and several cases reported by the psychiatric clinic of her own university. The motives are classified into three groups: (1) one in which the causes are easily ascertainable, self-evident; (2) one in which a psychosis is present and the motive must be "analyzed out"; and (3) one in which the cause must be sought in "discharge-reactions," emotional explosion. The author recognizes the superficiality of the third group and attempts a sub-classification. The data are summarized in three tables, one for each group. (Cases.)—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

22389. LISZT, ELSA von. Die Kriminalität der Jugendlichen in Berlin in den Jahren 1928, 1929 und 1930. [Youthful offenders in Berlin during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 52 (2-3) 1932: 250-271.—This is a detailed study of juvenile delinquency in Berlin. In 1930, 35.6% of the juvenile group between the ages of 14 and 16 and 32.6% of the group between the ages of 18 and 21 came from "broken homes." During the years 1928-30 over 50% of the younger group and over 68% of the older group of delinquents were unemployed. Many of the delinquents came to Berlin from the surrounding towns and villages hoping to find work. Most of them had had no previous criminal record. The chief offense of the female delinquents was shoplifting. The boys stole bicycles, motorcycles, and in gangs of three or four, automobiles. In 20% of the cases of the younger group a fine was imposed. In over 50% of the cases a warning was the only "punishment." Next to fines and warning, placing the delinquent in charge of some responsible person was the most often used method of treating the delinquent. The present juvenile legislation is commended but its application is criticized.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

22390. MEAD, LAURA L. Survey of truancy from September, 1930, to June, 1931. A study of 31 truants from the Portland Public Schools. *Commonwealth Rev.* 14 (3) Jul. 1932: 121-148.—This survey of truancy in the Portland, Oregon, public schools follows one made for the year 1929-30, but is more detailed and deals with fewer cases than the previous study. It is the fourth in a series of studies made in a crime survey by the School of Applied Social Science of the University of Oregon. There is no one cause for truancy or for any other manifestations of juvenile delinquency. Such conditions as broken homes, retardation in school, and lower economic status were found more often among the truants than among the control group. But the differences were too small to justify general conclusions. It is in every case an individual problem to find out where points of friction exist and seek to treat on that basis.—*O. D. Duncan.*

22391. OSTERMEYER, KARL. Strafur-sachen im Wechsel eines Jahrhunderts. [Changes in the causes of crime during one hundred years.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 470-473.—The author, chief instructor in the prison of Hameln (Prussia), analyzes the kinds of crime for which the inmates had been convicted during the period 1830-

1930. The three chief classes of crime were burglary, larceny and violations against morality (*Sittlichkeits-vergehen*). The following figures show the changing percentages of these types of crime as compared to the total number of crimes committed in the year.

	Burglary	Larceny	Offending public decency
1830	70	3.9	2
1880	49.5	12.7	7.2
1930	38	27.5	8.2

(See also Entry 4: 22385.)—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

22392. RIEDL, M. Über Beziehungen von geistig-körperlicher Konstitution zur Kriminalität und anderen Defekten. [Concerning the relations between mental and physical constitution, crime, and other defects.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 473-484.—The author presents the results of an inquiry into 800 cases which passed through the German Institute for Psychiatry and the Bavarian Crimino-biological Laboratory in Munich. The number included 200 offenders convicted of assault, 300 sentenced for larceny and 300 burglars. The Kretschmer classification was utilized in making and interpreting these data. Eleven tables summarize the findings.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

22393. ROJAS, NERIO. La anormalidad psíquica en la delincuencia de menores. [Mental abnormality in juvenile delinquents.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino*. 19 (112-114) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 426-441.—Both social and individual pathological factors enter into the causation of juvenile delinquency. Pathological types are either pseudo-abnormal or actually abnormal. The latter consist of the insane and of the mentally diseased but not insane, such as the psychopaths. Pathological factors enter into from 25.5% to 75% of the cases of juvenile delinquency, according to various studies in Europe and America. Crimes against property outnumber those against persons in the case of juvenile offenders, and the lower the mental type of the offender the more largely do property crimes predominate.—*Jessie Bernard*.

22394. WATTS, REGINALD. Trend of crime in Canada. *Queen's Quart.* 39 (3) Aug. 1932: 402-412.—If we take the gross number of convictions for indictable offences in 1881 as 100, the number had risen to 527 in 1928. The rise had been regular until 1914 when the number was 447. But it then dropped for several years until it stood at 309 in 1917. After 1918 it rose again. Reduced to per capita figures the increase is much less than it appears, the per capita figure for 1928 being 236. The decrease in crime during the war was not due to a decrease in immigration, to liquor laws nor consumption nor to the absence of the soldiers. It must be attributed to the stimulation of the war. This stimulation did not affect the younger criminals as much as it did the older ones. Since 1901 crime has increased approximately as the square of the population. This would seem to be a phenomenon of density of population.—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

22395. KOR. Nový vzestup pohlavních nemocí? [An increase in venereal disease?] *Stat. Obzor*. 13 (5-6) Aug. 1932: 364-365.—In Feb. 1931 the third official census of venereal disease in Czechoslovakia was taken. There is a marked increase in syphilis, particularly in Bohemia and Slovakia, and especially in females where the increase since 1926 is 110%; for males it was 53%. In Feb. 1931 there were 3,366 men and 1,049 women with venereal disease. The rate increase was from 291 to 359 per 100,000. (Statistics.)—*J. S. Rouček*.

22396. SHIFRIN, A. R. ШИФРИН, А. Р. К вопросу о распространении социальных болезней в Сибирском Крае. [Problem of the spread of venereal disease in Siberia.] *Сибирский Медицинский Жур-*

нал. (*Sibirskii Meditsinskii Zhurnal.*) (7-8) 1930: 27-38.—The spread of venereal disease in Siberia is due chiefly to the low grade of the population's sanitary knowledge, to certain living conditions (common bed, common utensils, witchcraft, religious ceremonies, etc.), to sexual relations (relatively high conversion into prostitution and frequent change of sexual relations), to the dwelling conditions (density of population). Syphilis shows a diminution in 10 districts and non-uniform variations in five; the diminution in cities is larger (70%) than in villages (36%).—*B. Vishnevskii*.

22397. "U, G." Wirtschaftskrise und Gesundheit der Kinder. [Economic crisis and the health of children.] *Deutsche Metallarbeiter*. 33 (13) Mar. 26, 1932: 206-207.—A special report of the Prussian Welfare Ministry considers the health of the children in the public schools, and finds that the percentage of undernourished children did not change appreciably from 1929 to 1930; in both years it amounted to between 12 and 13%. But in all districts an increase of diseases attributable to malnutrition, including tuberculosis, is noted among school children, beginning with the fall of 1931. The report also notes that the unemployed are moving into smaller and less hygienic quarters, and states that 40% of the school children do not have the exclusive use of a bed.—*Horace B. Davis*.

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

22398. DUPRAT, G.-L. La psycho-pathologie sociale. [Social psychopathology.] *Riv. di Sociol.* 5 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 285-342.

22399. ÖIE, ANDERS. Nokre sinnssyke kongar. [A few of the insane kings.] *Syn og Segn*. 38 (3) 1932: 134-140; (5) 1932: 202-213.—The articles embrace a study of Sigurd Jorsalfar of Norway; Christian VII of Denmark-Norway; Caligula and Nero of Rome; Ivan the Terrible; Ludwig IV of Bavaria.—*Theodore Huggenvik*.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

22400. GUILD, JUNE PURCELL. Does social work need a code? *Soc. Forces*. 11 (1) Oct. 1932: 56-60.

22401. JONES, ELEANOR DWIGHT. A new era in social service. *Birth Control Rev.* 16 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 209.—Social workers are beginning to realize that the effect of bad heredity may be minimized by a judicious use of the available contraceptive services of the community. Welfare agencies are surprised that the socially unfit are able effectively to follow such advice.—*Norman E. Himes*.

22402. LA TORRE, MICHELE. Assistenza e previdenza nello stato Fascista. [Social aid and welfare work in the Fascist state.] *Lo Stato*. Jun. 1932: 429-444.—*M. Comba*.

22403. REYNOLDS, BERTHA CAPEN. An experiment in short-contact interviewing. *Smith College Studies Soc. Work*. 3 (1) Sep. 1932: 1-107.—Social case work decisions based on a single interview have been looked upon with disfavor. The entrance of psychiatric methodology and the pressure on social agencies led to an experiment by the associate director of the Smith College of Social Work at the Children's Aid Society of New York City to see what results could be obtained by such a method. The Bureau of Child Guidance of New York cooperated. The test was made both with unmarried mothers seeking to get a home for their chil-

dren, and with prospective foster parents who were applying to the Society for one or more children for foster care. One hundred such applicants were seen over a five month period, 33 being unmarried mothers who wished a home for a child and the rest prospective foster parents. Recent experience had shown that it is necessary to use competent social case workers in first contacts with clients as important decisions are made on that occasion. An interview falls into three parts, the spontaneous story, that which is brought out by questioning by the worker, and that which is developed by questionings by the client. In such interviews the impressions of the case worker are important as they affect the direction which may be given to the interview as well as the material later recorded. It was also found desirable to append critical notes made by the interviewer, raising questions regarding the reasons for the impression or decisions. Such interviews did not seem to block the road for good contacts with the case worker who took over the situation later, provided the interviewer had been careful to have the client retain full responsibility for his own problem. It also demonstrated teaching possibilities in the education of students in schools of social work.—*F. J. Bruno.*

22404. SCHWARTZ, LOUIS A. Social-situation pictures in the psychiatric interview. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2 (2) Apr. 1932: 124-133.

22405. SELLING, LOWELL S. The autobiography as a psychiatric technique. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2 (2) Apr. 1932: 162-171.

22406. STAUFFER, MARJORIE. Some aspects of treatment by psychiatrist and psychiatric social worker. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2 (2) Apr. 1932: 152-161.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

22407. CLARK, MARY AUGUSTA. Recording and reporting for child guidance clinics. *Commonwealth Fund, Div. Publ.* 1930: pp. 151.—The rapid spread of child guidance clinics, independently of any central control authority and without precedent to guide them in their organization structure, resulted in a wide variety of forms created to record data assembled on cases, diagnoses made from time to time, and the story of progress or deterioration of the persons under the care of the clinics. The Commonwealth Fund, therefore, which had accepted the promotion of mental hygiene organizations as one of its major activities, set the author to work to assemble the practice of the best clinics in the make-up and keeping of records, and then to submit a set of model forms. The result of this study was the submission of 24 forms, with descriptions of why they were needed, and how they could be used. It was inevitable that such a commentary would include incidentally statements and even occasionally judgments on the organization of the clinic, its personnel, its accommodations and its work. No one clinic studied uses all the forms, and they are not recommended for all clinics. Abbreviated and consolidated forms are suggested for the smaller clinics. But each form recommended has been tested out in some clinic and its value demonstrated by experience.—*F. J. Bruno.*

22408. PODOLENSKI, ST. Opieka społeczna nad dzieckiem i młodzieżą w Polsce. [The protection of children and youth in Poland.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (191) 1931: 301-322.—The protection of youth and children in Poland after the war has been undertaken by the state and by many private institutions. Among the important matters dealt with are: protection of mothers and children, summer camps for poor children, educational institutions, hygienic and medical measures, and the technical training of the personnel working with the children.—*A. Walawender.*

22409. STRAUSS, LILLIAN LASER. Is it trained worker vs. board member? *Survey.* 67 (6) Dec. 15, 1931: 301-303.

22410. THADDEN, HELENE von. Wohlfahrts-pflege auf dem Lande. [Social welfare in the rural districts.] *Frau.* 39 (7) Apr. 1932: 430-432.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

22411. FABBRI, SILENO. L'assistenza per la maternità e l'infanzia in Italia. [Assistance for maternity and infancy in Italy.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 8 (2) 1932: 44-52.

22412. RICHARD, GASTON. La prophylaxie de l'alcoolisme d'après la documentation du bureau internationale de Lausanne. [Prophylaxis of alcoholism according to the records of the International Bureau of Lausanne.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 40 (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 277-302.—The data concerning prohibition and other measures against alcoholism in various countries and the different results obtained, which are available at the International Bureau of Lausanne, are of value to the sociologist in the study of legislative restriction as a social experiment. They point to the different problems which arise from the conflicting interests in drinking on the part of the economist, the hygienist, the moralist, and the government. However, no matter from what point of view alcoholism and its consequences may be considered, the conclusion is that some restriction is justified in spite of what may be said about infringing upon personal liberty. The best of all restrictive measures seems to be the liquor monopoly. (Tables.)—*Lina Kahn.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

22413. ARENAZA, CARLOS de. La readaptación social del menor delincuente. [The social readjustment of the delinquent child.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 19 (112-114) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 471-491.—The restoration of a delinquent to society should not be sudden, as is frequently the case when he is released from a correctional institution where a strict regimen has quite unfitted him for self guidance. Supervised parole and conditional release are methods sometimes used to bridge this period of crisis. Another institution used with success in England, Belgium, and Spain is the auxiliary's home. The boy or girl is placed in a supervised home and allowed semi-liberty while he makes his first adjustment to the outside world. This method combines control and apprenticeship and produces excellent results due to the personal attention each boy receives.—*Jessie Bernard.*

22414. GRÜTER-MOJON, W. Betriebskosten schweizerischer Irrenanstalten. [Cost of operation of Swiss mental hospitals 1921 to 1930.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 68 (2) 1932: 238-254.

22415. PAZ ANCHORENA, JOSÉ M. Las instituciones oficiales y privadas en la prevención y protección a la infancia desvalida y delincuente. [Public and private institutions in the prevention and protection of dependent and delinquent children.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 19 (112-114) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 448-460.—In Argentina chaos exists with reference to such institutions, three different governmental departments having charge of them. Our observation school has failed for lack of resources and also for lack of a proper location. It has degenerated into just another asylum. Our official institutions exaggerate technique and instruction. In some cases they are merely colleges which do harm by unduly raising the standard of living of the child beyond what he can reasonably expect when he gets out. We need specialized institutions for the care of unmarried mothers and also a public clinic for women.—*Jessie Bernard.*

22416. TREADWAY, W. L. Medical and psychiatric services in federal penal and correctional institutions. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 12 (1) Jul. 1932: 67-72.

MENTAL HYGIENE

22417. DENISTON, AUDREY D. Psychiatric social work as factor in mental hygiene clinic. *Delaware State Med. J.* 4 Feb. 1932: 48-50.

22418. SHAW, W. S. JAGOE. The alienist department of India. *J. Mental Sci.* 78 (321) Apr. 1932: 331-341.—The chief obstruction to progress in psychiatry in India is the absence of a definitely expressed public opinion and the preference for the Gandhi system which is based on primitive ideas of physiology. The insistence upon specialists, however, has brought about improvement in the hospitalization of the insane.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

22419. BOTTO, ALEJANDRO, and IRIBARNE, JULIO. Memorial del Museo Social Argentino sobre las escuelas nocturnas para adultos. [Report of the Museo Social Argentino on night schools for adults.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 20 (118-120) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 134-142.—Night schools covering primary instruction were founded in Argentina in 1884. Special industrial courses were authorized in 1914 and begun in 1922. Since 1924 the special courses have increased more than twice as rapidly as the primary courses, thus proving the real need for such courses. The large proportion of foreigners in the primary courses, on the other hand, shows that the need is great for them also. Night school costs less per student than any other branch of educational work. (Tables, charts.)—*Jessie Bernard.*

22420. TURNER, CLAIR E. Health—where can it be taught? *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22 (9) Sep. 1932: 927-932.—The discussion is based upon ten years of experimental health-education methods in Malden, Mass.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

22421. VAUGHN, HENRY F. Medical participation in public health work. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22 (9) Sep. 1932: 933-939.—During the years 1928-31, the health department of Detroit has inaugurated a program for the participation of the medical practitioner in preventive medicine. Preparation by medical conferences for the newer methods of communicable disease prevention and control produced a response from one-third of the enrollment of the medical societies. The health department had also to pursue a program of popular health instruction through radio, newspapers, bill-board and street-car placards, group talks, distribution of educational material, and individual education through home visitation. The latter means was especially employed in stimulating parental interest in diphtheria immunization. In Detroit, in response to a joint appeal by the medical societies and the health department, 1,100 physicians have agreed to set aside definite hours for the immunization of children against diphtheria at the standard fee of \$4.00 for each complete immunization. If the parent is unable to pay, the health department reimburses the physician at the rate of \$2.50 for each immunization. The advantages of the program are (1) elimination of free clinics and the payment to physicians of a reasonable fee for their services, (2) reduction in needless illness, (3) reduction in cost of medical care through the prevention of illness, (4) assurance of good medical care in connection with preventive services, (5) distribution of medical costs, (6) stimulation of parental interest and responsibility in disease prevention, (7) reduction in morbidity and death rates, (8) conservation of public health funds for other advantageous uses.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

22422. WILBUR, RAY LYMAN. The economics of public health and medical care. *Milbank Memorial*

Fund. Quart. Bull. 10 (3) Jul. 1932: 169-190.—All the people do not obtain all the care which they really need, either quantitatively or qualitatively. Medical charges fall with great unevenness on different families during any given year and on the same family during the course of several years. One of the most significant aspects of the practice of medicine in this country is the financial precariousness and insecurity of the major practitioners concerned. With the improvement in the quality of medical service and the multiplication of these services that has come in recent years, there has been a considerable increase in the costs of medical care; with automobiles and other commodities the quality has been improved and the costs have been lowered through volume of production. From the social point of view, our methods of providing and paying for medical service are wasteful and uneconomic. The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care has been working to analyze these problems, to define their magnitude, and to find suggestions for improvement. A final report is expected to be ready sometime during the fall of 1932.—*O. D. Duncan.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

22423. SAFONOV, V. K. САФОНОВ, В. К. К вопросу о борьбе с проституцией. [The problem of prostitution.] *Социальное здравоохранение (Sotsialnoe Zdravookhranenie.)* (10-12) 1930: 27-29.—Work of the Committee for combating prostitution in the Moscow-Narva district (Leningrad). Observations were made in public places and in rooms, and have produced results in the way of finding centres of prostitution and discovering women who became prostitutes because of economic conditions.—*B. Vishnevskii.*

22424. SCHUPPE, FRANZ. Staat und Prostitution. [The state and prostitution.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (7) Jul. 1932: 395-402.—The attitude of the present German Republic is reflected in the legislation of February 18, 1927. In a brief historical survey the author describes how various states, in times past, have vacillated in the attempts to abolish prostitution altogether or to regulate it. Most of the European countries until the World War period had attempted to regulate prostitution. Germany is breaking with this traditional point of view. The legislators were convinced that regulation failed to limit the growth of the number of prostitutes and had little success in limiting the spread of venereal disease. Therefore, the new law concerning the fight against venereal disease (which defines the attitude of the state toward prostitution) attempts to abolish all public solicitation as well as the maintenance of brothels. Whatever the attitude of the state and the character of the law it is essential that the "psychology of prostitution" be understood. The causes of prostitution, the author declares, must be investigated. The belief of some students (Tarnowsky, e.g.) that the prostitute is a biological type is not tenable. Instead of combating prostitution the state should attempt to restrict it by (1) establishing homes for the young girls who may thus be removed from the influences of the older prostitutes in the unhealthful environments; (2) discovering, so far as possible, the peculiar causes of the delinquency in each case, economic or mental, and removing them; (3) sterilizing the feeble-minded and epileptics who often contribute to the number of prostitutes.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

22425. SNOW, WILLIAM F., and CLARKE, WALTER. Medical aspects of social hygiene in San Francisco. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18 (5) May 1932: 245-276.

HOUSING

22426. PRATT, JOSEPH H. (chairman), and FEIKER, FREDERICK M. (chairman). Housing and

the community—home repair and remodeling. *President's Conf. Home Building & Home Ownership, Publ. #8. 1932: pp. 291.*—Relation of housing to health, delinquency, industrial efficiency, safety, citizenship, recreation, and education; home improvement, reconditioning, remodeling, and modernizing.

22427. VAN RENSSLAER, MARTHA (chair-

man); SPARKS, RUTH LYLES (chairman); CHASE, PEARL (chairman). *Homemaking, home furnishing and information services. President's Conf. Home Building & Home Ownership, Publ. #10. 1932: pp. 238.*—Housing and family life; furniture budgets, design and decorative service bureaus; home information centers for urban and rural communities.

RESEARCH METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

22428. DANTIN CERECEDA, JUAN. *Geografía humana. [Human geography.] Bol. de la Soc. Geog. Nacional (Madrid). 72 (1) 1932: 25-45.*—In the first section, the author gives an account of the present situation of the problem of rural settlement. In the second, the author describes the rural settlement of the region La Mancha, Spain. The International Commission for the Study of Types of Rural Settlement was founded at the International Congress of Geography at Cairo and started its work at the Congress in Cambridge, England in 1928. According to Demangeon the investigation of the types of rural settlement should be developed in three stages; (1) a cartographic study, (2) a study of statistical documents, and (3) an explanation of facts, reconstructing the history of the settlement. According to Quelle the people of Spain can be divided into five types: (1) Mediterranean, (2) continental, (3) Atlantic, (4) Pyrenean, and (5) the type of old Castile and Leon provinces. The most outstanding characteristic of the people of La Mancha, is the fact that they congregate in large and widely separated rural centers (Alcazar, 16,117 inhabitants, Campo de Criptana, 12,745). (2 maps.)—*Eli Johns.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

22429. STERNBERG, LEO J. *Die Ethnologie der Gegenwart. Neueste Fortschritte, wissenschaftliche Strömungen und Methoden. [Ethnology of today. The latest advances, scientific currents and methods.] Ethnol. Studien. 1 (4) 1931: 215-258.*—Inquiry into the laws of cultural development caused the discard of the theoretical importance of diffusion. The culture historical school degenerates into exaggerations when it omits any consideration of time and space. The possibility of parallel origin of cultural traits remains. The new psychological school of Boas and Thurnwald is on the right track. Based on a thorough psychological training this school pursues field studies and evaluates them. As Malinowski ascertains that in matrilineal families the essential taboo, namely the taboo between son and mother, is nowhere found, the psychoanalytic school loses its ground in ethnology. Through precise weighing of the pros and cons this school can merely claim importance as a method of self control, in other words, as a method of device.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN ECONOMICS

22430. HECHT, WENDELIN. *Grundsätzliche Bemerkungen zu den Methoden der deutschen Wirtschaftsenquete. [Fundamental remarks on the methods of the German economic survey.] Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol. 67 (1) May 1932: 100-109.*

22431. LIEBERMANN, M. M. ЛИБЕРМАН, М. М. К вопросу о методологических принципах организации исследований профессионального утомления [Problems of methodological principles in organizing investigations on professional fatigue.] Русский физиологический журнал (*Russkii Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal.*) 4-5) 1930: 465-475.—Occupational fatigue is as a rule being investigated during working hours, discounting the influence of the one or the other charge. Methodologically it would be more correct to establish in such cases compulsory control investigations on non-working days.—*B. Vishnevskii.*

22432. VINCI, FELICE. *Sui metodi di studio della dinamica economica. [The methods of study of economic dynamics.] Riv. Ital. di Stat., Econ. e Fin. 4 (2) Jun. 1932: 238-247.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

22433. OLIPHANT, HERMAN. *Facts, opinions, and value-judgments. Texas Law Rev. 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 127-139.*—A discussion of the despair so common of applying scientific methods to the study of legal and other social problems; the barriers to such application most frequently alleged; and whether they are real or imaginary, partial or complete.—*L. Burchfield.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

22434. DUPRAT, G.-L. *Informations concernant l'Institut International de Sociologie et le Congrès International de 1933, avec une introduction à l'étude de la prévision sociologique. [Notes on the International Institute of Sociology and the International Congress of 1933, with an introduction to the study of sociological prevision.] Rev. Internat. de Sociol. 40 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 161-182.*—One of the two main topics for discussion at the International Congress in 1933 is sociological prevision. This is distinguished from both prophecy and prediction. It is based on abstract types—on the most probable—and not on concrete facts or events. It is conditional. Given certain antecedent conditions, it indicates what must follow. It excludes both fatalism and predestination. Even the exact sciences now recognize the statistical nature of their laws which are based on the calculus of probability. The application of the probability calculus becomes increasingly hazardous as the elements considered become more heterogeneous and the conditions of their repetition more unstable. All that sociology can do is establish tendencies. Nevertheless each group has a peculiar character of its own which dominates its development. This is the basis of sociological prevision. We must learn to envisage the solidarity of the diverse social functions in time and space. We must learn to analyze each social function without at the same time losing sight of the close connection of each with the whole (as economists are too prone to

do). Prevision of socio-pathological conditions is easier than of normal conditions. Sociological prevision stands between pure empiricism and dogmatism. It is confident of the repetition of causal sequences, but recognizes its own ignorance as to new combinations of partially unpredictable factors. It does not try to reveal the distant future. (Constitution of the International Federation of Sociological Societies, program of the 1933 Congress.)—*Jessie Bernard*.

22435. FROMM, ERICH. Über Methode und Aufgabe einer analytischen Sozialpsychologie. [The methods and scope of an analytical social psychology.] *Z. f. Sozialforsch.* 1 (1-2) 1932: 28-54.

22436. HOFFMANN, H. F. Arbeitsmethode und Bedeutung der kriminalbiologischen Untersuchungsstellen für die Ermittlung des Sachverhaltes. [Methods of approach and the significance of the criminobiological investigations for the ascertainment of the facts.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (7) Jul. 1932: 385-395.—The author, associated with the clinic of nervous diseases at the University of Tübingen, warns against the too formal use of statistical tests whether they be mental, biological or psychiatric in character. He recognizes the value of tracing the biological antecedents of the offender, of attempting to classify bodily types (Kretschmer), of using mental tests and graphological charts and psychiatric technique. But he maintains that every personality is composed of complex forms of dynamic elements. How these traits come to operate as they do is the important problem both for analysis and prognosis. The traditional juxtaposition of heredity and environment must be done away with. The content of crimino-biology includes a knowledge of all environmental factors as well—the happenings of childhood, youth, work, sexual life, inter-

ests, social habits, etc. If enough cases are studied in all these details, a general picture might be gathered which will be useful for prognosis and therapy.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

22437. TULLIO, B. di. El presente y el porvenir de la antropología criminal. [The present and future of criminal anthropology.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 19 (110) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 129-134.—Together with psychology, criminal anthropology should work toward the prevention of all those degenerative factors in the individual and in the masses which work for the production of criminality. These factors include not only abnormal heredity, but also bio-chemical alterations of the generative cells (blastotaxia), toxic conditions which affect the embryo and fetus due to both external and internal conditions, postnatal toxic influences (alcohol, industrial poisons, etc.), and bad moral and social environment.—*L. L. Bernard*.

22438. UNSIGNED. Arbeitsmethode und Bedeutung der Kriminalbiologischen Untersuchungsstellen für die Strafrechtspflege. [Methods of approach and the significance of the crimino-biological investigations for penal treatment.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (7) Jul. 1932: 415-416.—This thesis was discussed on March 18, 1932 at a meeting of the medico-legal society held at Leipzig. The work of various countries along such lines was described. Belgium, under the leadership of Vervaeck, emphasizes the psychiatric approach; Bavaria, the hereditary-biological point of view; Austria, under the direction of von Lenz a more eclectic, i.e., psychological, social, biological, and legal, approach. The significance of such inquiries for proper penal administration should not conceal its importance for the police and prosecuting agencies as well.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

22439. DRIVER, H. E., and KROEBER, A. L. Quantitative expression of cultural relationships. *Univ. California, Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 31 (4) 1932: 211-256.—The authors list the traits and absences of traits, in respective cultures, or tribes, and treat these units statistically in order to determine the amount of cultural relationship. Four measures of relationship are used. The study includes Polynesia, Plains Indian sun dance, southern northwest coast (U.S.), and northeast

Peru. The advantages of the quantitative method of dealing with traits are discussed and illustrated. (5 figures.)—*W. D. Wallis*.

STATISTICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

22440. BEYLE, HERMAN C. A scale for the measurement of attitude toward candidates for elective governmental office. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (3) Jun. 1932: 527-544.—Provision of an instrument for use in studies of election campaigns.—*Herman C. Beyle*.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

COLLECTION OF DATA

22441. HARLAN, G. L. Interpretation of the 1930 census of livestock on farms. *J. Farm. Econ.* 141 (3) Jul. 1932: 453-469.—The date of enumeration of the 1930 census, April 1, is about the poorest that could be chosen for a livestock enumeration and was particularly unfortunate since an April enumeration is not comparable with an enumeration made in January as were those of the censuses of 1920 and 1925. The annual estimates of the Department of Agriculture are made as of January 1, so it seemed desirable to adjust the 1930 census figures to a January 1 equivalent. The considerations applying and the devices used are explained in detail.—*S. W. Mendum*.

22442. JULIN, ARMAND. Sur la méthode représentative en statistique. [The representative method in statistics.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 3 (3) May 1932: 259-274.—The purpose of the representative method is to obtain a series of samples with the characteristics

distributed in the same way as in the group or universe from which the sample is taken. The fundamental condition is that accidental errors are equally distributed. Great difficulty attaches to this method, especially if the number of characteristics of the phenomenon is large. The representative method is characterized by the mathematical treatment of the data. Depending upon the specific case under investigation, the method may be applied by ascertaining, by means of samples, the attributes of units forming a whole, or by ascertaining the variability. By the former is meant those qualities which attach to the whole or to the universe, but which the individual units may or may not possess. By variability is meant the frequency of the event or the quality which all units possess, but to a different degree: e.g., the problem of ascertaining, by means of samples, the distribution of different incomes. The procedure to be followed may be either by taking random samples, or by the "purposive method." In the latter case groups of samples are taken, each unit of these groups is taken

into consideration when making the analysis. The former—random sampling—results in fixing an unweighted average, the latter in a weighted average. Random sampling requires: (1) numerous samples; (2) the characteristics of one unit must be independent of, or not condition the characteristics of other units (a price index should not be based on prices of raw material and of finished products); (3) each unit must have an equal chance of being selected.—C. D. Bremer.

22443. KAMEDA, T. Application of the method of sampling to the first Japanese population census. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 121-132.—Because of the delays in tabulating the results of the first population census of Japan, taken Oct. 1, 1920, incident to the earthquake of 1923, a preliminary tabulation of 11,216 census schedules, chosen as a 1-in-1,000 sample of all households enumerated, was made, and the results multiplied by 1,000 to give an approximate result of the population census. After eliminating special groups, such as persons present in the Imperial Palaces, the Embassies and legations, the army and navy and the prisons, the remaining schedules were arranged in order and numbered from 1 to 11,216,443; in each enumeration district each household has its own number; districts in each prefecture were arranged in order, and prefectures were arranged in the ordinary official order. For the sample, schedules with numbers ending in 500 were taken. The results derived by the sampling procedure are compared in detail with the results as later tabulated for the entire group of schedules.—R. M. Woodbury.

22444. McFALL, ROBERT J. Census of distribution. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (179) Sep. 1932: 302-306. (U. S.)

22445. STORCH, HELMUT. Meldepflicht für Fehlgeburten? Ein Beitrag zur Systematik der Fehlgeburtenstatistik. [Compulsory registration of miscarriages? A contribution to the systematization of statistics of miscarriages.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 22 (2) 1932: 191-211.

22446. UNSIGNED. Statistics of migration. Definitions, methods, classifications. *Internat. Labour Office, Studies & Rep., Ser. N. (Statistics) #18.* 1932: pp. iv + 152.—At its 40th session the governing body of the International Labour Office requested the director to call a conference for the purpose of studying: (1) the tables of migration statistics published by the Office, in order to point out improvements that might be introduced by way of modification, addition, or simplification; (2) the possibility of rendering the information supplied to the Office by the various governments more easily comparable. This report was drawn up in preparation for the forthcoming conference. It first describes the present practice in different countries with regard to the definition of the term "migrant," then reviews the methods of compilation of statistics of migration and the classification of migrants and of information relating to them. Recommendations are formulated with a view to uniformity of procedure under each of these headings.—*Internat. Labour Rev.*

CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

22447. SCHEPIS, GIOVANNI. Per una statistica delle industrie italiane. [Statistics of Italian industry.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat., Econ. e Finan.* 4 (2) Jun. 1932: 282-314.

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

22448. HORST, PAUL. Comparable scores from skewed distributions. *J. Exper. Psychol.* 15 (4) Aug. 1932: 465-468.—A method is given for converting skewed distributions into distributions which are approximately normal with a mean of zero and standard

deviation of unity. The procedure involves a transformation by means of a simple power function of the second degree. To give a fairly close approximation to the normal curve the original distribution should be neither unusually flat nor unusually peaked about the mode. About eight or ten classes are adequate. A distribution plot is made to make sure that the scores present a comparatively smoothly graduated distribution. The percentage of cases included in the first $n/2$ of the class intervals is determined, where n is the total number of class intervals. From a table of the normal probability integral the sigma value of this percentage is found. Directions are given for construction of a transmutation table for converting individual raw scores into standard normal scores. For most of the work done with test scores in psychology and education the procedure outlined gives a sufficiently accurate and very simple transmutation.—Walter C. Eells.

22449. LANGE, OSKAR. Die Preisdispersion als Mittel zur statistischen Messung wirtschaftlicher Gleichgewichtsstörungen. [Price dispersion as a means for statistical measurement of disturbances of economic equilibrium.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellsch. f. Konjunkturforsch.* (4) 1932: pp. 56.—The "scissors" phenomenon of the discrepancy between agricultural and industrial prices is a primitive means for the study of the disturbances of economic equilibrium. The best measure of dispersion for price changes is the logarithmic mean deviation, but on account of the work required, the arithmetic mean deviation is commonly used. Alternatives are the logarithmic average dispersion, or the "mean percentage divergence" of Bowley. The size of the dispersion of price changes is a measure of the intensity of the dynamic processes in the economic system, a measure of the departure from static equilibrium. The ratio of the dispersion of actual price changes to the dispersion of the corresponding trend value relatives is a measure of disturbance from economic equilibrium. (Formulae.)—R. M. Woodbury.

22450. LORENZ, PAUL. Zur Summenmethode. [The method of summation.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 24 (3) Apr.-May 1932: 69-72.

22451. MAVERICK, LEWIS A. Graphic presentation of standard deviation. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (179) Sep. 1932: 287-297.

CORRELATION

22452. GRIFFIN, HAROLD D. On the coefficient of part correlation. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (179) Sep. 1932: 298-301.—Includes a nomographic chart for the determination of the coefficient of part correlation, given the multiple correlation coefficient, R , and the partial regression coefficient β .—R. M. Woodbury.

22453. HORST, PAUL. A general method for evaluating multiple regression constants. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (179) Sep. 1932: 270-278.—A method involving a little more than 50% more labor than is required for the solution of regression coefficients alone, gives the data from which all partial coefficients of correlation involving all the variables, all the multiple coefficients of correlation, all the regression coefficients, and the standard error of all the regression coefficients may be derived.—R. M. Woodbury.

22454. HUNTINGTON, EDWARD V. An improved equal-frequency map of the normal correlation surface, using circles instead of ellipses. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (179) Sep. 1932: 251-255.

22455. WARREN, STANLEY W. Multiple correlation analysis as applied to farm-management research. *Cornell Univ. New York Agric. Exper. Station (Ithaca) Mem.* #141. May 1932: pp. 37.—Independent variables that have a causal relationship to one another should not be included in the same multiple correlation problem, whether it be linear, curvilinear, or joint. When the

effect on income (the important dependent factor used in such farm management research work) due to changing one independent variable depends on the magnitude of another, multiple linear or curvilinear correlation will not state the relationship correctly. The relationship can be correctly stated by joint correlation or by double and multiple sorts. The double and multiple sorts must usually be a basis for joint correlation analysis, to indicate what formula should be used. When more than two independent variables that have a joint relationship with income are considered at the same time, joint correlation may still be used to state the relationship. However, such correlations are very complicated. If there are sufficient records, three or more variables having a joint relationship with income can be studied at the same time by the use of sorts and sub-sorts, which are not so complicated. When the effect on income due to changing one variable does not depend on the magnitude of another, and there is no causal relationship between the independent variables, multiple linear or curvilinear correlation will correctly state the relationship. Since few combinations of important variables can be found which fall into this last group, it must be concluded that multiple linear or curvilinear correlation analysis must be used with care. The conclusions here reached undoubtedly apply to other business-management research also.—*Oris V. Wells.*

22456. WILKS, S. S. On the sampling distribution of the multiple correlation coefficient. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3(3) Aug. 1932: 196-203.—The distribution of the multiple correlation coefficient in samples from a normal population with a non-zero multiple correlation coefficient has been found by R. A. Fisher by geometric methods. In his derivation he used the facts that the population value ρ of the multiple correlation coefficient is invariant under linear transformations of the independent variates, and that the distribution of the multiple correlation coefficient is independent of all population parameters except ρ . In this paper it is shown that the distribution of the multiple correlation coefficient can be derived directly from Wishart's generalized product moment distribution without making use of geometrical notions and the property of the invariance of ρ under linear transformations of the independent variates. Furthermore, it is derived without making use of the fact that the distribution is independent of all population parameters except ρ .—*Paul R. Rider.*

PROBABILITY

22457. GUMBEL, E. J. La distribuzione dei decessi secondo la legge di Gauss. [The distribution of deaths according to the Gaussian law.] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3(3) Jul. 1932: 311-342.—The author extends to all ages the theory of the Gaussian distribution of deaths, elaborated by Lexis for certain ages; he calculates the constants according to a systematic method and shows how the biometrical functions, both in the particular case of Lexis and in the general case, may be calculated by means of the period of time lived and of the quotient of moments in a single operation for any table.—*P. Smolensky.*

22458. HAGSTROEM, K. G. Alcune formule appartenenti alla statistica rappresentativa. [Some formulae belonging to representative statistics.] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3(2) Apr. 1932: 147-159.—The author considers the N elements $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \dots x_N$ of a primitive collectivity from which n elements are chosen at haphazard; these n elements constitute a representative collectivity. A fundamental problem of representative statistics is how far the property of the primitive collectivity is transferred to the representative collectivity. The author also considers the casual variable $\Delta = (Sx_i^2)/n - [(Sx_i)/n]^2$ and studies its dis-

persion as regards its average value and the value $\sigma^2 = (\Sigma x_i^2)/N$.—*P. Smolensky.*

22459. HOSTINSKY, M. B. Méthodes générales du calcul des probabilités. [General methods of the calculus of probabilities.] *Mem. d. Sci. Math. Acad. d. Sci. de Paris.* (52) 1931: pp. 66.

22460. HOSTINSKY, M. B. Sulla teoria degli errori. [The theory of errors.] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3(2) Apr. 1932: 140-146.—The classic law of errors may be compared with the law of diffusion when there are no exterior forces; the most complex cases of the theory of diffusion suggest some more general laws of errors.—*P. Smolensky.*

22461. KHINTCHINE, A. Sulle successioni stazionarie di eventi. [On the stationary successions of events.] *Gior. d. Ist. d. Attuari.* 3(3) Jul. 1932: 267-276.—The author considers the successions of events for which the probabilistic connection between any two events depends only on their reciprocal distance in the succession. For such succession (stationary succession) a criterion of stability of frequencies and a property of coefficients of correlation of events which belong to the succession are presented.—*P. Smolensky.*

22462. KOLMOGOROFF, A. Über die analytischen Methoden in der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. [Analytical methods in the calculus of probability.] *Mathemat. Ann.* 104(3) Mar. 1931: 415-458.

22463. WILKS, S. S. Moments and distributions of estimates of population parameters from fragmentary samples. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3(3) Aug. 1932: 163-195.—Samples are considered from a bivariate normal population of x and y in which all of the members are not observed with respect to both x and y . Such a sample is broken into three parts, ω_{xy} , ω_x , and ω_y , where ω_{xy} is the set of s members observed with respect to both x and y , ω_x the set of m members observed with respect to x only, and ω_y the remaining items observed with respect to y only. Maximum likelihood estimates are found for the following sets of conditions: (I) For given values of σ_x , σ_y , and r , optimum estimates are found for the means, a and b . (II) For given values of a , b , and r , optimum estimates are found for σ_x and σ_y . (III) For given values of a and b , approximations are found for the optimum estimates of σ_x , σ_y , and r . Other sets of estimates considered are: (1) Means a and b estimated independently from the x 's and the y 's respectively, of the sample ω . (2) Maximum likelihood estimates of σ_x from ω_{xy} and ω_x , and σ_y from ω_{xy} and ω_y , each estimated independently of the other. The estimate of $r\sigma_x\sigma_y$ is taken as the covariance from ω_{xy} . The characteristic function of these estimates is found. (3) Estimates of σ_x and σ_y taken as the square root of the weighted averages of the variances from ω_{xy} and ω_x , and from ω_{xy} and ω_y respectively, with the estimate of r taken as the ratio of the covariance of ω_{xy} to the product of these estimates of the standard deviations. (4) Estimates of σ_x and σ_y the same as in (3), with r estimated entirely from ω_{xy} . The exact forms of the sampling distributions of the systems in (3) and (4) are found, as well as the asymptotic normal forms approached by these exact distributions as the size of the sample ω increases, subject to the condition that the ratios m/s and n/s are constant. The limiting value of the variance of the estimate of r in (4) is found to be less than that of r in (3). The amount of information available in a sample relative to any set of population parameters is defined as the reciprocal of the determinant of the matrix of these limiting values, for large samples, of the variances and covariances of the maximum likelihood estimates of these parameters. It is shown that this determinant is smaller than that obtained from the asymptotic normal form approached by any other set of estimates of the same set of parameters. The amount of information relative to the parameters utilized by any

other set of estimates is the reciprocal of the determinant of the matrix of the limiting values of the variances and covariances of this set of estimates. The measure of the efficiency of any set of estimates is taken as the ratio of the amount of information yielded by this set to the amount yielded by the maximum likelihood estimates. The efficiency thus defined is found for each of the sets of estimates (1), (3), and (4). It is found that the set (4) is more efficient than the set (3).—Paul R. Rider.

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

22464. GREENLEAF, HERRICK E. H. Curve approximation by means of functions analogous to the Hermite polynomials. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3 (3) Aug. 1932: 204-255.—In this paper the author: (1) develops formulae for fitting curves of the second to the sixth degree by the method of least squares where the $n+1$ frequencies of the data have the terms of the expansion of $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})^n$ as weighting factors; (2) develops by Gram's method a set of functions analogous to the Hermite polynomials, by means of which curves of the second to the eighth degree can be fitted to data under the same conditions as in (1); (3) studies the properties of these functions, finding a generating function, a recurrence formula, a second order difference equation and giving other methods for deriving them; (4) applies the functions in fitting a curve to given data; and (5) furnishes tables to facilitate rapid calculation of the coefficients of the required equation.—Paul R. Rider.

22465. HENDRICKS, WALTER A. Relative residuals considered as weighted simple residuals in the application of the method of least squares. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3 (3) Aug. 1932: 157-162.—In a previous paper the writer discussed the fitting of a curve, by the method of least squares, to data in which the magnitude of the errors of measurement was affected by the size of the dependent variable. For the special case in which the percentage errors of measurement were distributed normally, it was shown that the most probable values of the dependent variable could be calculated by minimizing the sum of squares of relative residuals, i.e. residuals of the type $V - Y/f(X)$, with respect to V , V being the arithmetic mean of the ratios of the observed values of the dependent variable to the corresponding calculated values. However, in the present paper he shows that it is possible to use a different method of analysis, based on the theory of weighting, to arrive at the same result. The development given here is perhaps the better from the purely mathematical point of view since it involves nothing more than the systematic weighting of the observation equations. It can be applied to any problem in curve fitting if the standard error of each observed value of the dependent variable is known or can be deduced from a priori considerations. However, if the standard errors are proportional to the values of the dependent variable, it may be desirable to retain the concept of a relative individual, a concept which can probably be understood and appreciated by many investigators to whom a system of weighting would seem somewhat artificial and arbitrary. In either event the necessary computations are identical.—Paul R. Rider.

22466. TRAVAGLINI, VOLRICO. Ricerche e note critiche sugli errori dei parametri della logistica e sugli errori della logistica stessa adattata alla popolazione Italiana. [Researches and critical notes on errors in parameters of the logistic curves and in particular on errors in the logistic applied to the Italian population.] *Ann. d. Univ. di Camerino, Sezione Giurid.* 5 1931: 307-378.

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

22467. ANDERSON, OSKAR. Zur Problematik der empirisch-statistischen Konjunkturforschung. [Problems of empirical-statistical research in business cycles.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellsch. f. Konjunkturforsch.* (1) 1929: pp. 39.—Contains a critique of the Harvard methods of business cycle research.—R. M. Woodbury.

22468. LORENZ, PAUL. Das Trendproblem in der Konjunkturforschung. [The trend problem in business cycle research.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 2 (7) Jul. 1, 1932: 245-262.

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

22469. GIACCARDI, F. Previsioni Demografiche. [Population forecasts.] *Gior. di Matemat. Finanz.* 2 Mar. 1932.—The author explains a particular function giving an analytic representation of the total Italian population from 1882 to 1932. On the basis of extrapolation of the resulting curve, the author forecasts the future development of the Italian population until 1942.—P. Smolensky.

22470. PETER, HANS. Grenzen der Statistik in der Konjunkturforschung. [Limits of statistics in business cycle research.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellsch. f. Konjunkturforsch.* (5) 1930: pp. 73.—The problem of prognosis can be solved, if at all, only by a satisfactory theory. The limits of statistics for prognosis are definite.—R. M. Woodbury.

RATES AND RATIOS

22471. BURKHARDT, F. Zum Problem der Standardisierung der Geburtenziffer. [The problem of standardizing the birth rate.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 24 (4) Jun. 1932: 97-106.

INDEX NUMBERS

22472. LEONG, Y. S. A comparative study of the indexes of production. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (179) Sep. 1932: 256-269.—Detailed comparisons of Leong's index of production with the other production indices.—R. M. Woodbury.

22473. PISER, LEROY M. A method of calculating weekly seasonal indexes. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (179) Sep. 1932: 307-309.

22474. SAGOROFF, SLAWTSCHO. Die Mittelwertberechnung bei der statistischen Erfassung der allgemeinen Bewegung der Warenpreise. [The average in the statistical treatment of general movements of prices of goods.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 36 (1) Jul. 1932: 188-193.—(Critical comments on Paul Hermberg's concept of the structure of a general price index, with a reply by Hermberg.)

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

22475. DUNN, HALBERT L. Adaptation of new geometric code to multiple punching in mechanical tabulation. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (179) Sep. 1932: 279-286.—By the use of a single column of 12 positions on the standard punch card, any number up to 4095 can be represented by the device of assigning to each position its value in a geometric series of from 2^0 to 2^{11} and punching as many positions as are required to give the exact sum for which the column is to stand. Any number up to 4095 can be found by addition of these quantities and can be found in only one way. This device greatly increases the scope of the numbers which can be represented on a punch card. The use of the geometric code facilitates the summation of totals and calculation of averages.—R. M. Woodbury.

22476. ZAULA, F. Note sull'applicazione delle macchine statistiche al calcolo delle riserve matematiche nelle assicurazioni. [The application of statistical machines to the calculation of mathematical reserves in life insurance.] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3 (2) Apr. 1932: 197-202.—The author explains why statistical machines, so much in use in Anglo-Saxon countries, have not had an equal application elsewhere. The different methods of calculation of life reserves are discussed in connection with their adaptability to the use of the above mentioned machines. The author maintains that the method described by Zillmer in 1887 is to be preferred and indicates the procedure for the application of that system.—P. Smolensky.

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

22477. ESTES, E. F. An analysis of the general summation formula. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 21 (1) Jun. 1932: 47-55.—The paper presents symbolically the detailed mathematical processes involved in the general form of summation formula which can be expressed as an interpolation. The formulae of Woolhouse, Whittaker and Robinson, and Henderson are shown as examples of the general expression.—Walter G. Bowerman.

22478. GIACCARDI, F. Di alcuni valori approssimati del tasso di una rendita certa. [Approximate values of the rate of interest in an annuity-certain.] *Gior. di Matemat. Finanz.* 2 Mar. 1932.—Constructed an approximate value of the rate of interest of an annuity-certain, the author explains a procedure to determine a new value with a closer approximation to the rate of interest sought for.—P. Smolensky.

22479. INSOLERA, F. Sulla supermortalità dei rischi subnormali. [Excess mortality of subnormal risks.] *Gior. di Matemat. Finanz.* 2 Mar. 1932.—The author examines certain formulae which have been proposed for the study of the mortality μ_x of subnormal risks and verifies the expression

$$\mu_x = \mu_x + h$$

if μ_x represents the subnormal risk's mortality, with antiduration o , and h is a positive constant.—P. Smolensky.

22480. INSOLERA, F. I nuovi fondamenti scientifici delle tavole di mortalità di assicurati e prime applicazioni biometriche e attuariali. [New scientific foundations of mortality tables of insured persons, and first biometrical and actuarial applications.] *Gior. di Matemat. Finanz.* 2 Dec. 1931.—On the basis of results obtained in a previous study of the diminution of mortality of an insured group from that of the general population due to medical selection, the author studies in this memoir the differences in mortality between normal and substandard subgroups which compose a group $l_{[x-t]+t}$ of insured of age x and antiduration t , when the antiduration increases from the value $t=0$, to which corresponds the group l_x of normals, to the value $t=5$, when according to experience the effects of selection may be neglected ($l_{[x-5]+5} = l_x$). The author then proceeds to a similar valuation for select and aggregate groups. Aggregate tables as an indication of mortality among insured persons are subject to time changes and therefore unsafe to use, whereas select tables furnish a much more stable indication of mortality among the insured. Practical difficulties of material order against the use of select tables as basis for calculating biometrical and actuarial functions and hence premiums and reserves, may be eliminated when select tables are constructed on the following basis:

$$\mu_{[x-t]+t} = Z_t \mu_x$$

Z_t being a rational function of second degree in t and μ_x the mortality of insured with antiduration $t=5$, that

is, the general mortality of the population to which the insured belong.

$$\frac{\mu_x - \mu_{x_0}}{(x - x_0)^k} - \beta$$

with k and β constant.—P. Smolensky.

22481. JACOB, M. Sul concetto di somma sotto rischio. [The concept of sum subject to risk.] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3 (3) Jul. 1932: 305-310.—The author examines the division of the sum subject to risk studied recently by Cultrera and gives it a technical-financial interpretation, indicating the necessary and sufficient conditions for such division. He extends the results obtained to the case of a life annuity to variable terms.—P. Smolensky.

22482. JACOB, M. Sugli integrali di Stieltjes e sulla loro applicazione nella matematica attuariale. [On Stieltjes' integrals and their application to actuarial mathematics.] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3 (2) Apr. 1932: 160-181.—The author explains the concept of the Stieltjes' integral to combine all sorts of insurances, both in the discrete and the continuous and under the same form, and discusses the difficulties which still exist in attaining this object. There is an organic connection between the known concept in the elementary cases and those derived from the complex, represented by means of Stieltjes' integrals; for instance, corresponding to the integral equations for the mathematical reserve, indicated by Berger, Loewy and Breuer in the continuous method, there are similar equations in the discrete. The author generalizes the known division of the premium into the risk premium and the saving premium and finds a general integral equation which includes, as particular cases, the above mentioned equations.—P. Smolensky.

22483. KOEPLER, H. Zur Berechnung des Risikos der fernerer Dauer von kontinuierlich berechneten Versicherungen mit zwei verschiedenen Möglichkeiten des Ausscheidens. [The calculation on the basis of the calculus risk for the future duration of insurance with two different elimination possibilities.] *Gior. di Matemat. Finanz.* 2 Jul. 1932.—On the basis of the fundamental Laplace-Poisson's criterion, the author establishes a method of calculation of risk for any form of insurance terminable with either of two events.—P. Smolensky.

22484. MAZZONI, P. Sul metodo dei quozienti per estrapolare le rendite vitalizie. [On the method of the quotients for the extrapolation of life annuities.] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3 (2) Apr. 1932: 182-186.—The author shows that the method of quotients, proposed by Frucht and Vellat, for extrapolating the value of a life annuity for a certain rate of interest, when the values of the life annuity for three equidistant rates of interest are known, gives better results than parabolic extrapolation.—P. Smolensky.

22485. MENGE, W. O. Forces of decrement in a multiple decrement table. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 21 (1) Jun. 1932: 41-46.—(Symbolic treatment.)—Walter G. Bowerman.

22486. SAITO, H. Sur la table de mortalité des Japonais No. 4. [Japanese life table No. 4.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 133-142.—(Discussion of methods used.)

22487. SHANNON, SIMON. Fundamentals in the development of Woolhouse's formulae of approximate integration. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 33 (87) May 1932: 92-115.—An investigation of principles and relations in the formulae of this one subject and author.—Walter G. Bowerman.

22488. MOLENSKY, P. Tavola Europea di mortalità. [European table of mortality.] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3 (3) Jul. 1932: 281-304.—The author explains the difficulty of constructing mortality tables

of insured persons, where, in Italy as in many other countries, these tables are completely lacking. The author has constructed table EM (European Males), again combining observations on male insured persons used in the construction of the more recent tables of mortality in Europe: the German, English, Scandinavian, Austro-Hungarian and French tables. The table is mechanically adjusted. In addition to the fundamental values, commutation values calculated on the basis of table EM and at the interest rates of 3.5%, 4%, and 4.5% are given. A table of comparison for such premiums calculated at the interest rate of 4% and for

the complete expectation of life are included. Finally according to a proceeding indicated by Tauber, a Gompertz-Makeham law is given for the table.—*P. Smolensky.*

INTERPOLATION

22489. GIACCARDI, F. Su un metodo di perequazione meccanica. [A method of mechanical smoothing.] *Gior. di Matemat. Finanz.* 2 Jun. 1932.—The author proposes a mechanical smoothing with 9 data.—*P. Smolensky.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL

22490. FLORES, AUGUSTO. The use of institutional analysis in the teaching of social subjects. *Philippine Soc. Sci. Rev.* 4(2) Apr. 1932: 122-125.—The demands of modern pedagogy and democracy to introduce into the school curriculum the subject matter of business and industry, home and community, can be met in the teaching of such subjects as history, geography, civics, mathematics, languages, and spelling, by supplementing the material of textbooks by the analysis of institutions of the community. Thus in Bulacan, during the last three years the teachers of the different school subjects have, in their instruction, made profitable use of the analysis of local factories and plants of ice making, fish culture, tanning, and others.—*Lina Kahn.*

22491. LUGARD, LORD. The five year research plan in Africa. *Discovery.* 13(151) Jul. 1932: 212-214.—Six years ago the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures was inaugurated for the purpose of research in the various countries of Africa in the problems of sociology, linguistics and anthropology. The administrator, missionary, settler, and business man have the benefit of the results. Representatives from 30 societies engaged in such work in Europe, America, and Africa are included in its governing body and contribute to its funds. In addition to advice and information given to inquirers, it has published a practical orthography for the writing of African languages and assists in solving linguistic problems. The Rockefeller Foundation is so well pleased with its work that it has made a generous grant for the purpose of an investigation of the nature and effect of the forces of disintegration upon African society. This requires a thorough study of African tribal laws, traditions, beliefs, and social customs as they were before the advent of the foreigner. Only men or women who are trained in scientific methods and of temperaments that can adapt themselves to all sorts of unusual conditions would have any chance of success in such an undertaking. Many of the most fruitful fields of inquiry will lie in the domain of women if they can gain the confidence of their own sex. The author gives a long list of the problems for research such as, for example, the question of the effect on village arts and crafts of the influx of cheap foreign goods and patterns.—*Robert Bennett Bean.*

22492. MOULTON, HAROLD G. The social sciences. *Sci. Mo. (N. Y.)* 35(3) Sep. 1932: 209-214.—The fundamental concern of the social sciences is the devising of agencies and institutions which will bring continuous economic and social improvement.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

22493. COHEN, L. Meer aandacht voor Nederland. [Greater geographic consideration of the Nether-

lands.] *Tidjschr. v. h. Onderwijs in de Aardrijkskunde.* 10(3) Mar. 1932: 49-55; (4) Apr. 1932: 80-85; (5) May 1932: 97-105.—Knowledge of local environment is conducive to the handling of geographically analogous situations and creates a better knowledge of the Netherlands. Cohen carries this theory to the point of introducing other information only as an incidental matter. He pleads for field work in geography as training in observation and as a practical way of utilizing vacations profitably from a geographic standpoint.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt.*

22494. DONGOROZI, ION. Programa analitică a geografiei. [Geography program in Rumanian secondary schools.] *Lucrările Inst. de Geog. al Univ. d. Cluj.* 4 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 343-350.—(French summary.)

22495. ERRERA, CARLO. Sull'insegnamento della geografia nelle scuole medie. [The teaching of geography in the public schools.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 3 1930: 262-265.—(Italy.)

22496. FRÉJAVILLE, GUSTAVE. Géographie et cinéma: Le monde sur l'écran. [Geography and the cinema: the world on the screen.] *Terre Air Mer.* 57(6) Jun. 1932: 486-490.

22497. KANT, EDG. Linnaliste elatisstandardite astendus. [Classification of urban standards of living.] *Tartu Ülikooli, Majandusgeograafia Seminari Üllitised.* (1) 1931: pp. 63.—Economic geography is commonly divided into (1) environmental factors, (2) geography of production, (3) commercial geography, and (4) geography of transportation. This classification omits consumption geography, which is the most adequate basis for determining the degree of civilization of a country and far superior to Olbrecht's method which classifies civilization according to the index of urbanization. (French summary.)—*Lois Olson.*

22498. KRAUSE, KURT. Die Ausbildung der Geographielehrer. [Progress of geography teaching.] *Geog. Z.* 37(4) 1931: 231-242.—(A study of the progress of geography teaching and the geography curriculum in Germany since 1921.)

22499. PLEWE, ERNST. Untersuchung über den Begriff der "vergleichenden" Erdkunde und seine Anwendung in der neuen Geographie. [Investigation concerning the concept of comparative geography and its application in modern geography.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin, Ergänzungsh.* 4 1932: pp. 83.

22500. RENATO TONIOLO, ANTONIO. Por l'insegnamento della geografia politica nelle scuole medie superiori. [The teaching of political geography in the secondary schools.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 3 1930: 266-269.

22501. SPETHMANN, HANS. Länderkundliches Schema und Kausalität. [A system of comparative regional geography and causality.] *Geog. Anz.* 33(7) 1932: 193-197.—(A defense of the theories expressed by the author in his works, *Dynamische Länderkunde* and *Das länderkundliche Schema*, against the criticism of Hettner.)

22502. THÈRRING, GUSZTÁV. Népszámolásaink a földrajzkutatók szolgálataban. [Our census as an aid to geographical research.] *Földrajzi Közlemények*. 59 (4-5) 1931: 49-55.—(German summary.)

22503. WAGNER, JULIUS. Zahl und graphische Darstellung in Erdkundeunterricht. [Statistics and graphical representation in the teaching of geography.] *Geog. Bausteine*. 19 1931: pp. 68.—(An illustrated analysis of graphic methods of presenting geographical data.)

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

22504. APEGHIAN, A. Azcakërouthiounë Hayotz mëtch. [Ethnography among the Armenians.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 9 (11) Sep. 1931: 109-119; (12) Oct. 1931: 122-133; 10 (1) Nov. 1931: 129-140; (2) Dec. 1931: 136-148; (5) Mar. 1932: 87-99.—Among the Armenians ethnography is closely related to the history of culture, for the former supplies materials for the latter. On the other hand it is closely allied with sociology and anthropology. Late in the 18th and early in the 19th centuries ethnography came to life, but only among the more enlightened peoples, and the Armenians did not show any interest in it until later in the '80's when Grimm's *Tales* was issued in the Armenian language. In the works of the writers of the 10th century some valuable materials are found pertaining to Armenian ethnography. In the Caucasus region the Russians have carried on extensive researches in this field and all their works paved the way for the study of ethnography among the Armenians. Information on earliest conditions of Armenia is obtained only through the works of foreigners. Marquart and Lehman-Haupt have done excellent work in this field. The works of Herodotus, Xenophon and Strabo have some valuable references on Armenian ethnography.—A. O. Sarkissian.

22505. GILMORE, MELVIN R. The ethnobotanical laboratory at the University of Michigan. *Occasional Contrib. Mus. Anthropol., Univ. Michigan*. (1) Jun. 7, 1932: pp. 36.

22506. KAGAROV, E. G. КАГАРОВ, Е. Г. Фридрих Знгельс и новейшая этнография [Friedrich Engels and the new ethnography.] *Известия Академии Наук. (Izvestiia Akad. Nauk.)* (1) 1931: 81-92.—Engels, by writing of promiscuity and group relations in early society, shocked bourgeois ethnologists who did not like to believe there once was a period of no private property, no individual families, no government and no religion. He used a careful method and his results have contained few faults in his tracing of a pre-class society. He pointed out the connection between matriarchates and a communistic mode of life, while male ascendancy came at a time when private property was introduced. This idea has been supported by such new ethnologists as Herb. Meyer and Eb. Bruck. This early communism applied to all means of production necessarily used in common, not to personal implements.—Eleanor Wheeler.

22507. KOPPERS, WILHELM. Das Schicksal der Ethnologie unter dem Sowjet-Regime. [The future of ethnology under the Soviet régime.] *Anthropos*. 27 (3-4) May-Aug. 1932: 501-523.—By means of his own first-hand translations of resolutions carried at the conference of Moscow and Leningrad ethnologists (Apr. 5-11, 1929, at Leningrad), the author outlines the present status of ethnological research among the numerous racial stocks and over the vast distances of the former Russian Empire. Briefly, all research in Russia must now conform to the Marx-Lenin-materialistic-socialistic presuppositions so much in vogue in Russian political life at the present time. Present trends in ethnology (a word no longer permissible under the Soviets) virtually depart from that most fruitful tradition as established

by Pallas, Castren, Radloff, Potanin, Potanina, and others. The social scientists of the Congress depart widely from the work of Sternberg, whom they otherwise revere, and also from that of their greatest living anthropologist, Shirokogoff. A comparison of all the resolutions passed by the Conference of April, 1929, with the genuine historico-cultural researches of Sternberg, Bogoras, Shirokogoff, and others, will, in and of itself, show how much the resolutions are worth in a scientific sense.—E. D. Harvey.

22508. RADCLIFFE-BROWN, A. R. The present position of anthropological studies. *Brit. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep.* 99 1931: 141-171.

22509. SCHOEMAN, P. J. Volkekundige Navorsing onder die Swazis. [Ethnological researches among the Swazis.] *Ann. v. d. Univ. v. Stellenbosch*. 9 (3) Apr. 1931: pp. 23.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

22510. ASCOLI, GEORGES. Méthodes pratiques de l'histoire littéraire. [Practical methods of literary history.] *Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 4 pt. 1 (14) Feb. 1932: 123-125.—Form and content cannot be dissociated in a literary work. Literary appreciation includes study of biographical data as well as that of the work itself, its effect upon the individual and upon society. Its values must be taught *viva voce*.—J. F. L. Raschen.

22511. BYKOVSKIĬ, S. N. БЫКОВСКИЙ, С. Н. О предмете истории материальной культуры. [The object of history of material culture.] *Сообщения Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры (Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Materialnoi Kultury.)* (1-2) 1932: 3-6.—Archaeology cannot be called a science nor even an auxiliary discipline of history. The author replaces archaeology partly by the history of "material" culture. Vertically historical science is divided into history of religions, history of art, history of material culture, etc. Horizontally it is divided in accordance with the peculiarities of historical epochs (social-economic formations). Beyond this a classification of regional and provincial character is admitted.—G. Vasilevich.

22512. CYSARZ, HERBERT. Dichtung, Geschichte, Dichtungsgeschichte. [Literature, history, history of literature.] *Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 4 pt. 1 (14) Feb. 1932: 115-122.—The study of a literary product is not exhausted by a chronological *ante* and *post*, statistically. Such products are vital and immortal in that they have recurrent creative force. Their maximum creative values must be found, for each particular work, in factors of race, milieu, profession, occupational habits, sex relations, politics, religion, alcohol, nicotine, phthisis, lues, finance etc. It is important to deduce from these the essential characteristics epistemologically. As a product of mind, literature is *Werden*, evolving, unfolding. As an active history, literary historical study is at no time completed, it is always at the beginning of things.—J. F. L. Raschen.

22513. ECKHARDT, ALEXANDRE. Méthodes et problèmes de la littérature comparée dans l'Europe centrale. [Methods and problems of comparative literature in Central Europe.] *Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 4 pt. 1 (14) Feb. 1932: 89-96.—German Romanticism inspired a similar literature among the Danubian nations. National epics and mythologies—some were forged—and popular poetry were collected. The politico-national character is predominant, the philosophical, absent. Hungarian and Slovak literatures, in particular, show marked national and literary characteristics as well as essential racial differences.—J. F. L. Raschen.

22514. FOLKIERSKI, WLADYSŁAW. Littérature comparée ou histoire littéraire nationale? [Comparative literature or national literary history?] *Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 4 pt. 1 (14) Feb. 1932: 126-132.—The two disciplines complement each other. National literatures can only gain by comparative studies. Some emigrations have been responsible for the transplanting of national characteristics beyond its own borders.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

22515. HANKISS, JEAN. La littérature, fonction vitale. [Literature, a vital function.] *Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 4 pt. 1 (14) Feb. 1932: 75-81.—We owe to literature a composite picture of life, of men and actions.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

22516. HŁASKO-PAWLICOWA, A. Prawda dziejowa a czynniki emocjonalne w nauczaniu historii. [Historical verity and emotional factors in the teaching of history.] *Muzeum (Lemberg).* 47 (3) 1932: 151-156, 192.—Utilitarian and emotional aims can be taken into consideration in the teaching of history. However, they should be subordinated to higher aims: namely, knowledge. (French summary.)—*Eli Johns.*

22517. TIEGHEM, PAUL van. La littérature générale. [General literature.] *Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 4 pt. 1. (14) Feb. 1932: 132-136.—Research in general literature is concerned with a group of analogous literary data, preferably contemporaneous. It purposes to ascertain the origins, date of publication of works, the sentiment they express, and the style employed; all these with reference to cause and effect, and to other contributing factors.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

22518. TIEGHEM, PAUL van. Rapport sur la commission internationale d'histoire littéraire moderne. [Report of the international commission of modern literary history.] *Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 4 pt. 1. (14) Feb. 1932: 137-140.—An account of the inception and organization of the historians of literature as an international group. Since 1928 they are allied with the International Congress of Historical Sciences.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

22519. WEICHT, CARL L. The local historian and the newspaper. *Minnesota Hist.* 13 (1) Mar. 1932: 45-54.—A journalist discusses the significance of newspapers as sources of historical data; the value of historical articles to the newspaper; and the relationship of local historians and newspapers in achieving common objectives, especially in promoting understanding of the heritage of the past as a stimulus to the building of a better society.—*T. C. Blegen.*

22520. YANKOV, T. Novite vuzgledi vŭrkhu istoriyata. Esteticheski moment i tzennost. [New points of view in history. Aesthetic moment and value.] *Bŭlgarska Misŭl.* 7 (4-5) Apr.-May 1932: 301-310.—As a reaction to the discussions in defining the subject of history, Heinrich Rikert states that the method of history is to study the individual reality. In order to discover what is important in the variable reality a historian should use aesthetics. Thus the aesthetic moment in history is discovered, by which the importance of historical facts follows. That is important which possesses a general interest. The importance of a personality in history is in proportion to its deeds in the development of humanity. Nations can be classified according to Reiners in three classes: intellectual, active by will, and nontypical.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

22521. BRISTOL, ROGER P. Dynamic economics teaching. *School & Soc.* 36 (916) Jul. 16, 1932: 84-86.—A plea for an approach to the subject, not through the usual channels of the theoretical analysis first, proceeding later to the specific problems, but starting with the problems which the student sees about him, such as un-

employment, free trade *v.* protection, etc.—*M. Keller.*

22522. FISSON, A. ФИССОН, А. Работа научно-исследовательских институтов НКТ СССР. [The work of the Research Institutes of the NKT. (People's Commissariats of Labor) in the USSR.] *Вопросы Труда. (Voprosy Truda.)* (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 120-125.—There are six research institutes in labor problems in the Soviet Union. These are all under the direct auspices of the NKT (The People's Commissariats of Labor). The Institutes are vitally concerned with all labor problems, engage in thorough studies of the latter, and aim to ameliorate the social, economic, physical and psychological status of the working classes, by means of scientific research.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

22523. HUEBNER, S. S., and McCAHAN, DAVID. Insurance instruction in American universities and colleges. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 163-178.

22524. MAL'SHEV, МАЛЬШЕВ. Школа Ф.З.У. [The factory foundry school.] *Вопросы Труда. (Voprosy Truda.)* (2) Feb. 1931: 29-35.—The FZU (the factory foundry school) is to furnish the basic supply of qualified and skilled workers to the national industries. At present the demand for qualified workers, which is estimated at 1,500,000, has been satisfied very inadequately by the school, which graduated only 18,000 students. In order to satisfy the needs for trained workers in the Soviet Union, the FZU is to graduate at least 60% of all the qualified workers needed. For the year 1931, 700,000 students have registered. Since the school is of such vital importance to the national industry of the country, closer relationship between labor organizations and the school units is urged. The history of the school is given.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

22525. MARCÉ, VICTOR de. La statistique en Allemagne et en France. [Statistics in Germany and in France.] *J. de la Soc. de Stat. de Paris.* 74 (4) Apr. 1932: 159-206.

22526. MORELAND, PAUL A., and PAED, B. Commercial education in Canada. *Internat. Rev. Comm. Educ.* 2 (12) May 1932: 857-866.

22527. UNSIGNED. Report on the work of the education and research division of the ministry for the year 1930/31. Part I. Research (Including local investigation and advisory work). Part II. Agricultural education. *J. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries.* 39 (6) Sep. 1932: 521-536; (7) Oct. 1932: 627-640.—A brief account of the work of the Education and Research Division of the Ministry for the year 1930/31, taking the place of Annual Reports hitherto published. (Great Britain.)—*Edgar Thomas.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

22528. BUNBURY, HENRY. University education in and for public administration after entry into the service. *Pub. Admin.* 7 (3) Jul. 1929: 223-251.

22529. GIACCIARDI, ALBERTO. Il contributo del Congresso di Firenze agli studi coloniali italiani. [The contribution of the Florence Congress to Italian colonial studies.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (12) Dec. 1931: 951-957.—The Congress took place Apr. 8-12, 1931, and was widely attended. It opened a new chapter in colonial studies in Italy—studies which henceforth will be much better coordinated among the various societies, institutes, schools, etc., interested in colonial problems.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

22530. NORDEN, WALTER. The municipal sciences institutes at the University of Berlin. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 8 (1) Jan.-May. 1932: 136-141.

22531. PANUNZIO, SERGIO. L'insegnamento politico in Italia e la facoltà di scienze politiche. [The teaching of political science in Italian universities.] *Nuova Antologia.* 67 (1446) Jun. 16, 1932: 475-490.—

A defense of the action taken by the fascist government in the recent creation of separate schools of political science in the universities on a par with the other departments. The schools of law and political science should be kept separate. The former should train only men who intend to practice law and the latter men who intend to enter government work. Hitherto, both kinds of training had been given in the law school, which did not discriminate as to the aims of the student.—*W. R. Quynn.*

22532. ROGERS, JAMES GRAFTON. The standardization movement in American law schools. *Educ. Rec. (Washington)*. 13(3) Jul. 1932: 219-227.—The work and control of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools over law schools is explained for the periods following 1900 and 1921. These two agencies have effectively reconstructed all but the commercial law schools (mostly night schools). Only the reform of the state law examining bodies and their rules can bring up the standard of the commercial schools.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

22533. SCHONELL, FRED J. The Geneva School of International Studies. *Internat. Quart. Adult Educ.* 1(1) Jun. 1932: 60-65.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

22534. HARVEY, O. L. The scientific study of human sexual behavior. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3(2) May 1932: 161-188.

22535. LOUDET, OSVALDO. El Instituto de Criminología de Buenos Aires—XXV aniversario de su

fundación. [The Institute of Criminology of Buenos Aires—25th anniversary of its founding.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal*. 19(111) May-Jun. 1932: 257-282.—The Institute of Criminology of the National Penitentiary of Buenos Aires was founded in 1907 under the initiative of the director of the penitentiary, Antonio Ballvé. José Ingenieros was made the first director. The four functions of the Institute were to be: (1) to publish a magazine; (2) to examine all prisoners who showed symptoms of mental abnormality; (3) to study all cases of actual or attempted suicide; and (4) to study all disciplinary problems connected with the penitentiary. Ingenieros divided the criminal investigations of the Institute into (1) criminal etiology, (2) clinical criminology, and (3) criminal therapeutics. This was the plan he had followed in his *Archives of Psychiatry and Criminology* since 1902. When he resigned in 1914, Helvio Fernandez succeeded him and remained in charge until 1927, when the present director, Osvaldo Loudet took charge. The *Archives of Ingenieros* were discontinued at his request in 1913, but the *Revista de Criminología, Psiquiatria y Medicina Legal* took their place the following year. Since 1927 the Institute has become a center for investigation for all who care to take advantage of its facilities. A psychiatric annex has been added for the observation and study of psychopathic cases. The library of the Institute now contains more than 800 volumes. It is hoped in the near future that a museum of criminology will be established, with four sections: (1) criminal anthropology; (2) criminal sociology; (3) scientific police methods; and (4) penological science.—*Jessie Bernard.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

22536. ALONZO, SALVATORE, and CIONE, EDMONDO. "Storicismo" e "antistoricismo." [Historicism and anti-historicism.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 15(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 444-455.—The Crocean concept *antistoricismo* is vague, and Croce himself does not define it clearly. It is taken from Vico's system—with this difference, that previous periods of *antistoricismo* have always ended in periods of *storicismo*, whereas the present evolution has completed its cycle. What is history anyway? Alonzo decides that it is not *magister vitae*; "history," he says, "is none other than the diagram of motion in time and space." Thus the concept of positive and negative phases of history is meaningless. Croce's promulgation of the doctrine of *antistoricismo* is in direct contradiction to his former views, in which he professed the utmost faith in the future of humanity and in the certainty of some time achieving social perfection. Fortunately, Croce himself admits that his own view is perhaps obscured by tender memories of the past and that there may be in process of creation a new civilization which he does not perceive. This is the proof of Croce's philosophic courage.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

22537. MASUR, GERHARD. Geschehen und Geschichte. [Happening and history.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19 1929: 183-209.—There is an eternal polarity between historical occurrence and description and conscious ordering in history; and the same word covers the two meanings in English, French, and German which the Latin differentiates into *res gestae* and *historia*.

There arises the problem of the possibility of historical knowledge which has two aspects, the microscopic which questions the possibility of comprehending all the infinite occurrences of human culture, and the macroscopic which questions the success with which history can truly grasp the great physiognomic changes of epochs and cultures. Although since Spengler it has become fashionable to emphasize the latter, both forms of consideration must enter into a history. In the metaphysics of history two radical and extreme answers are possible: either that history is identical with what happened or that both realms differ completely. Historical scepticism proceeds from the negative attitude toward history so common in the 18th century; and indeed most of the representatives of this school belong to the world of ideas of Voltaire, Volney Fontinelle, Rousseau, and Anatole France. To this school of historical pyrrhonists history is merely the Napoleonic *fable convenue*. This disrespect of the worldly philosopher is shared by the rationalistic statesman. At the opposite extreme is historic objectivism which arose when classic-romantic philosophy of the German spirit created a new relation to history. The historian of today still has to answer what makes history. Is it that which is or was influential (E. Meyer) or is it the eternal, timeless and ideal which incarnates itself as the best process regardless of its influence (M. Scheler)? The theory of historical understanding turns the flank of historical scepticism and affirms the possibility of reconstructing the life of the past. To understand the cleft that separates *Geschehen* and history is not tantamount to affirming that history is a purely subjective affixing of meaning to an irrational process (Th. Lessing).—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

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